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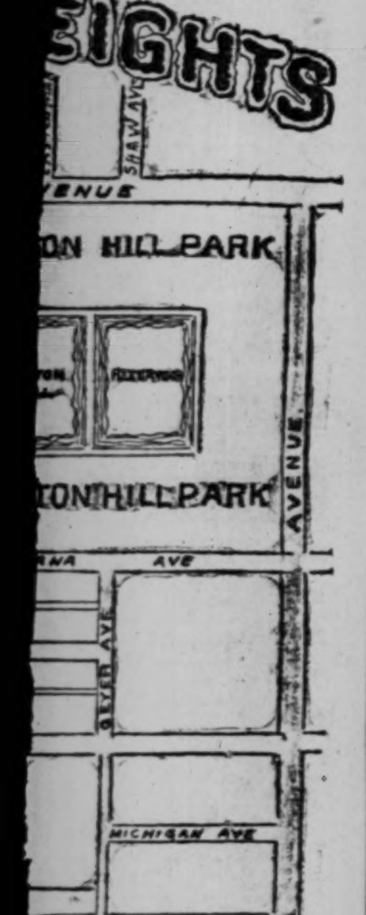

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VOL. 42.—NO. 318. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1891.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

OUT OF EGYPT.

England May Be Driven From Her Foothold on the Nile.

The Result of French and Russian Intrigue at Constantinople.

CENTRAL EUROPE PLEASED WITH THE TURN OF AFFAIRS.

How the Czar's Hasty Journey to St. Petersburg Is Regarded at the Capital—Officers of the Muscovite Army Anxious for War—The Feeling in Paris—The Kaiser's Recent Dinner-Table Talk—Latest War Rumors.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Dardanelles scare has at last died out, but it is now stated that the alleged Russo-French intrigue at Constantinople will undoubtedly force England into an uncomfortable position regarding the evacuation of Egypt. A dispatch which gives much satisfaction at both Berlin and Vienna, states that the Porte is being urged to revive the controversy respecting England's position in Egypt. An uneasy feeling has been created at the British Foreign Office by this news, but in view of the entente between Russia and France it is well received at Berlin and Vienna, as it is well understood at both the latter places that such a step will again compel England to take active part in the Eastern question. Russia embroiled with England would be unable to pursue the plans hostile to Austrian interests with which she is charged by the extremely alarmist position of Vienna and the Central European powers might stand quietly by until they saw their way to interfere with advantage to themselves. Lord Salisbury refused to see in the Dardanelles incident anything inimical to the interests of England and his very liberal views regarding the latitude which may be permitted to Russia in respect to Turkey so long as England keeps her foothold in Egypt. Since it has been determined that Egypt is the point at issue reference to Egypt is deferred to in everything and the continental papers now find in the rapid transition of the mails from Yohohama a clear proof that Lord Salisbury is uncertain of his position on the Suez Canal and has been developing the western route in view of the day when he may find himself forced to evacuate Egypt. The interest of the achievement lies almost entirely, from this point of view, in the significant revelation which is thus made of the attitude of the British Foreign Office toward the Egyptian question and the evident admission which it carries that England foresees the loss of her preponderance in the Mediterranean. Lord Salisbury is praised for his wise and provident line of action, and the interest which has beep shown by the British public in the new mail service is ascribed to a significant appreciation of his desire. It does not seem to occur to the writers that Lord Salisbury did not construct the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and that the development of the new mail service to Japan is a long looked for completion of the colonial policy, which was indeed designed to serve the Empire, as well as Canada, but which has in the present instance no more to do with the Egyptian question than with any other question which can be raised under the flag. If all the arguments which are cited for the war scare could be as easily disposed of, war would be far off.

THE CZAR'S HASTE.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that while the death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra is the ostensible and sufficient cause for the Czar hastening back to Russia, yet the hurry of his journey has created a general impression in the Russian capital that affairs at Constantinople have a great deal to do with the anxiety of the Czar to be at home. Everything is ready for an advance by land and sea toward the Turkish capital whenever the Czar gives the word and there is a nervous feeling that it may be given at any moment.

The Russian army officers are known to be anxious for a fight, and the present Czar, like his predecessors, has always shown great respect for army sentiment. It was the Russian army, without direct authority from the Czar, that nearly brought about a conflict with England in 1875 when the Czar repudiated and rewarded the action of his officers, and the same desire to measure swords and win promotion is stronger than ever.

Advices from Constantinople say the British fleet which recently went on a picnic to Mitylene has been sailing around Cyprus and paid another visit to Alexandria. The fleet is said to be again on the way to the Dardanelles, but no more picnicking is promised. When the British sailors land again, it is expected that they will be in earnest. The Sultan is making an effort to resuscitate his iron-clads that have not yet become useless from neglect and rust.

FEELING IN FRANCE.

A Paris dispatch says at the close of a week having had for one of its leading political features an explanation that explains nothing, made by the Turkish Government, which, paradoxical as is the fact, finds in its fundamental and inherent weakness the mainstay of its influence in the destinies of Europe, France is, perhaps, the most tranquil nation on the Continent. French statesmen, politicians and journalists alike, confine themselves to the manifestation of a languid interest in what the English Tory administration and press may do or say with regard to the peculiarly inconsequential communication from Constantinople. The matter is not one which in any marked degree excites interested discussion here. The alleged sentimentally peaceful outgivings of the German Emperor at the table of the Austrian Archduke Albrecht, as reported by a Vienna correspondent and printed in Paris newspapers, have fallen quite flat. The only serious comment heard on the reported utterances of the imperial oracle is that the power to command peace or war for Europe has passed away from both Kaiser and Dreibund. It is true, however, that the gentlemen of the Patriotic League and a few more of the members of the governmental party supplement this opinion with the declaration that France and Russia are now to the fore and propose to remain there, whatever may be the cost. Again, there are thousands of thoughtful Frenchmen who decline to believe that a man fit to be the leader of the great German people would indulge in such twaddle as has been placed in his mouth by the English correspondent.

THE DUEL POSTPONED.

Editors Wickliffe and Dupre Bound Over to Keep the Peace.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—About 4 o'clock this evening Mr. J. C. Wickliffe, editor of the *New Delta*, and Mr. George W. Dupre of the *Daily States*, were arrested at their respective offices on an affidavit sworn to by Clerk J. B. Grayson of the Detective Office, charging them, from information received, with violating article 1,016 of the revised statutes of Louisiana, relative to being about to fight a duel. They were arraigned before Recorder Bringier and placed under $250 peace bonds each, which were furnished.

The trouble, like most New Orleans troubles, was caused by the Louisiana State Lottery. Gen. Geo. W. Dupre of the *Daily States* is an advocate of the extension of the lottery franchise, Col. John C. Wickliffe of the *New Delta* is an anti-lottery man and opposes the extension for twenty-five years for the consideration of $1,250,000. The *New Delta* hau an editorial denouncing the advocates of the extension. To this Dupre's paper replied, saying among other things:

> Defamation, scurrility and ignorance are the argumentive stock in trade of the anti-lotteryites, and the New Delta is the well-equipped and fitting organ of such a faction. * * * It is a matter of profound indifference to us what they think of the Blair bill, but when they asperse the motives of the States in opposing that measure of centralization and advocating the lottery amenement they simply lie.
>
> We are told that "they say" the States is advocating an "infamous gambling institution which is preying upon the people of this and other States." If such is the real opinion, or the pretended, or purchased opinion of the Delta assumed in the interest of a gang of officeholders and with indifference to the interest of Lousiana, or paid for by the Whitney National Bank and the Mexican Lottery company, it is as unimportant as the utterance of the veriest tramp in the community.

To this the *Delta* replied with the following:

> In the editorial in the States we find the usual billingsgate and blackguardism in which that paper indulges whenever it refers to anybody or anything with whom its editor has a difference. In the course of that article reference is made to the New Delta in language which would call for something besides verbal notice did it emanate from any source save its own. But in the present instance we are precluded from adopting this course. The editor of that paper is one George W. Dupre, a person who cannot be engaged in a serious difficulty on the streets, as is evidenced by the fact that in the last one in which he engaged he lied to induce his adversary to disarm, and even had he not placed himself outside the code which usually governs gentlemen in the settlement of personal matters by refusing to accord satisfaction when the same was demanded, the fact that he stands as a self-confessed thief and perjurer in the courts of the States would prevent any notice save this. With this character of a man neither the New Delta nor those who are responsible for it can bandy words, exchange insults, nor have a difficulty. With just enough boldness to commence a difficulty and not enough to continue it, with just enough courage to give an insult and not enough manliness to apologize or courage to fight for it, this eunuch in head, conscience, and heart is beneath the notice of a gentleman save such notice as may be given to any other cur which might bark at your heels—to kick him when he becomes too annoying.
>
> JOHN C. WICKLIFFE,
> Editor New Delta.

The answer in the *States* was this:

> John C. Wickliffe, a cross between a shyster, a mendicant and a tramp, prints this morning a personal card in his paper, called the New Delta, in which he makes a cowardly and lying attack in his customary style of rhetoric on one of the editors of the States, Mr. Dupre. Wickliffe takes especial pains in his card to assure us that he will neither fight a duel with the gentleman he singles out to be spattered with his filthy mouthings, nor engage with him in a street encounter. * * * He just proposes, according to his nature, to stink his antagonist out. This tramp's assumption of the airs of a gentleman for the purpose of evading responsibility for the language of a blackguard is positively ludicrous in its presumption and audacity. He possesses only on quality that is equal to his cowardice. That is his venom. He is a hero with the pluck of a swashbuckler and the venom of a viper. * * * This, then, shows what a contemptible and dastardly lie John C. Wickliffe is capable of concocting in debate—this report brands the editor of the Delta "liar" in letters of fire. Begone, foulmouthed defamer, but hope not to escape future excoriations when you seek by lying, scurrility and slander to serve your masters to the detriment of the people of Louisiana.

On the appearance of this the police established a patrol on Camp and Natchez streets to prevent a hostile meeting. Further than Wickliffe's denunciatory reply no hostilities developed, and it is thought that the fight of vituperation has reached its climax, and will now quiet down.

The arrest of the two editors postpones indefinitely the fight which promised to occur.

MERCIER'S METTLE.

The Premier of Quebec Trumps the Tory Card and Determines to Stick.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—The constitutional crisis spoken of in my last letter as being imminent, because of the arrogant attitude assumed by Lieut.-Gov. Angers of the Province of Quebec towards Premier Mercier, has been averted for the present. In accepting the Commission of Judges to inquire into the alleged boodling relations between his Cabinet and the contractors who built the Baie des Chaleurs Railroad, Mr. Mercier has given another proof of his sagacity both as a politician and a patriot. The whole Conservative press of the Dominion have been unanimous in declaring that he has suffered a humiliating defeat. Those, however, who can read between the lines can detect an undertone of chagrin in their editorial utterances on the subject. Now, is this a matter of surprise? The party leaders at Ottawa, of whom Mr. Angers has proved himself to be but the pliant tool, had confidentially calculated upon forcing Mr. Mercier to resign rather than accept the dictation of the Lieutenant-Governor. Nothing would gratify them more than to see Mr. Mercier deposed. The hatred they bear him is intense. They can never forgive him for having had the courage to do justice to the Jesuits in the matter of their escneated estates, for having, on repeated occasions, shown his contempt for Canada's connection with England, and for his well-known friendly sentiments toward the United States. For a time it semed as though their wishes were not to be fulfilled. Several of Premier Mercier's most able and trusty supporters urged him to refuse to accede to the insolent and unconstitutional demand of the Lieutenant-Governor. They pointed out to him that he and his Cabinet were responsible for their actions, not to the Lieutenant-Governor, but to the Legislature, the members of which were elected by the people, and from which the Government immediately derived its authority. The inquiry should, they contended, be undertaken by a committee composed of members of the Legislature, as the Ottawa Investigating Committee had been. But Mr. Mercier, while of course acknowledging the force of this reasoning, was too astute a statesmen to fall into the trap which President Abbott and his henchmen at Ottawa had adroitly laid for him. The plot concocted by the Conservative leaders in the capital was to make Angers insist that Mr. Mercier should appoint a commission of three judges, all of them Conservatives; if he failed to comply he and his cabinet would be dismissed, Parliament would be dissolved and a general election held. In the electoral contest Mr. Mercier and the Liberal party of the Province of Quebec would be seriously hampered by having the charges of boodling, made by the Tories, hanging over their heads, while they were not yet permitted an opportunity to refute them. To upset the Tory plan Mr. Mercier has accepted what appears at the present time to be a humiliating position, but he will certainly be heard from later on, when the Legislature assembles. The Judicial Commission will be appointed in a few days. It will sit in Montreal.

The situation, however, is complicated by the high-handed action of the Lieutenant-Governor in refusing to grant writs for two bye elections. Mr. Mercier has not yet declared himself on this matter, but it is certain that he will not yield until he has exhausted all his resources.

To Handle the Crowds.

The merchants of the city have arranged to open headquarters at the Real Estate Exchange of A. K. Florida & Co., 821 Pine street, Monday morning, and continue the same to the end of the fall festivities. These headquarters will be in the hands of reliable and competent hands, and all visitors unable to find accommodations at the hotels will be directed to comfortable lodgings free of charge.

The Odd Fellows have turned over their lists of lodging and boarding houses for use by the Merchants' Bureau, and however large the attendance, all will be provided with comfortable quarters at reasonable prices.

THE OLD FLAG.

Home Rule Will Be Inscribed on the Banner of the Liberals.

Gladstone Will Proclaim the Platform of His Party at Newcastle.

MORLEY'S POSITION TO BE INDORSED BY THE GREAT LEADER.

Parnell Fails to Find an Organ for His Faction—Arthur Wilson of Baccarat Fame to Wed Miss Filmer—Heavy Shipments of Gold to America—How Bankers Regard the Drain—Carnegie and His Partners—London Topics.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Great anxiety is felt whether Mr. Gladstone's feeble health will prove equal to the demands of an address at the National Liberal Federation meeting at Newcastle next week. It is many months since he appeared in public. Influenza left him in a very low state. Sir Andrew Clark, his physician, positively forbids his actual participation in partisan strife. People who have recently visited the Grand Old Man at Hawarden say that while his physical preservation is still marvelous, he is obviously not the same man he was a year ago, and that his political usefulness is almost over. Despite the caution of the doctor, Mr. Gladstone is determined to make a great speech at Newcastle, which will be really the opening of the campaign of the general election. In this speech Mr. Gladstone is expected to amplify the guarded statements of John Morley's speech at Cambridge, which have been the leading topic this week in the political world.

Morley was very emphatic on one point in the Liberal programme. Nothing can take precedence of the claims of Ireland's Liberals. He said they would be the meanest of mankind if they allow anything to interfere with their pledges to the Irish people. The flag which the Liberals will carry the highest in the coming general election will be home rule. Mr. Gladstone is expected to emphasize this important statement and define clearly the position of the Liberals toward the quarrelsome Irish factions.

No success so far has resulted from the efforts of Parnell to find money to start a new daily paper in Dublin. This is regarded as an exhibition of unsuspected weakness on his part. Parnell always claimed to have abundant money behind him. His inability to establish a daily organ is regarded as much a confession of defeat, as if he had lost two more elections.

OF BACCARAT FAME.

YOUNG ARTHUR WILSON TO WED MISS FILMER—TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Arthur Wilson, the son of Arthur Wilson of baccarat fame and of the Wilson line of steamers, will marry the eldest daughter of Lady Filmers, Miss Alice Cecil Agnes Filmers. The Filmers' estate, East Sutton Park, Staplehurst, Kent, is one of the oldest in that county. One Miss Filmer was the favorite maid of honor of Queen Elizabeth. The Filmer mansion is rich with ancient carvings, rare tapestry and pictures, but the family is not wealthy. Sir Robert Marcus Filmer, Bart., the brother of Miss Filmer, is not yet 14 years of years of age, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Dec. 17, 1886.

Another wedding arranged is that of Arthur Hay, who has just inherited an immense fortune from his great uncle, the Duke of Cleveland, and Miss Mary Scott, daughter of the late Sir Edward Scott. It is interesting to note that the Prince of Wales, with his son George, were guests last week at Glennmuck, the residence of Lady Gordon Cumming's uncle, Lawrence. Miss Garner, a sister of Lady Gordon Cumming, was among the guests.

As a special train for Furst Bismarck at Southampton was leaving Waterloo Station to-day D. S. Dessan, a diamond merchant of New York, who arrived in great haste at the last moment, was taken suddenly ill. The train was stopped and Dessan was lifted to the platform. Dr. M. Blumenthal of New York, who was a passenger on the train, was asked to attend him. In less than one minute Dessan was dead. The train went without him and the body was removed to the Lambeth Mortuary to await an inquest next week. E. D. Harris, a jeweller of London, identified Dessan as a diamond merchant living in New York, at 140 East Seventy-ninth street. His head discolored soon after death, indicating the cause of death was apoplexy, rather than heart disease.

A large number of delegates to the Methodist Conference at Washington, including the Rev. Stephenson, president, and the Rev. Walter, secretary, sailed in the City of Berlin. The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent at Liverpool talked to Mr. Stephens just before the steamer sailed. He said the American conference would demonstrate to the entire world the immense power of organized Methodism in America. Methodism labored under a great disadvantage in England, owing to the immense power of the Episcopal Church. Their reasons for holding this conference in America was because Methodists there are on equal footing with other denominations. This conference only meets once in ten years.

Tom Mann's resignation from the position of leader of the Dockers' Union is due to his belief that he can do more useful work elsewhere. He is not a docker and his association with the great dock strike was in its origin an accident. The work then taken in hand has been done, though the fight is still simmering. Mann looks for an even more responsible position in trades' unionism as Secretary of the powerful Association of Organized Engineers.

The woman journalists have become so numerous in London that, following the example of their sisters in New York, they have decided to establish a club. They have selected a club-house on the Strand and the French papers sarcastically say they presume that journalistic feminine debuts will now be in order.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stanley are expected to pay a visit of a week to the King of Belgium at Ostend in October, and on the 16th of that month they will set sail for Australia.

The death of M. Grevy has made a vacancy in the Order of the Golden Fleece. In this order, in which the members are limited to a certain number, the necklace and insignia are sent back to the custody of the secretary of the order after the death of each member. The new chevalier will probably be President Carnot. M. Grevy succeeded in his turn M. Thiers, who in turn succeeded M. Guizot.

The arrangements are now complete for the establishment of the naval pigeon service. Dove cotes have been erected at all the naval ports on the south coast as well as at St. Mary's in the Scilly Isles, and the carrier pigeons will be utilized in the Naval maneuvers of 1892. The "Homing" station in the Scilly Isles has already 400 pairs of birds and two men are engaged in looking after them.

Conservative bankers are beginning to comment on the continued heavy borrowing of some of the colonies in Australia, and especially New South Wales, which is again in the market trying to get a loan for a large amount to pile on its present indebtedness of nearly £8,000,000. The most marked feature of late in the declines of American securities have been the sharp advance in Erie, which, notwithstanding its bad record of the past, seems to be dear to speculators here, probably for the reason that it has been more talked and written about for years than any other American stock. The late developments of Canadian Pacific traffic and the fast trips of their new boat from Japan to Vancouver, have directed attention to the stock, which continues to improve and looks as if it were going to rise to par this year.

Three British detectives have been watching the channel boats since Thursday to arrest De Cobain the moment he touches British soil. So far they have waited in vain. Cobain's statement that he intended to return and stand trial was a pure bluff, and unless he can pursuade his friends in Parliament to procure him immunity from arrest he will remain abroad.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

CARNEGIE AND HIS PITTSBURG PARTNERS—MOVEMENTS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—After hearing Gladstone's speech at Newcastle, Andrew Carnegie goes to Paris to remain a week, before sailing for America on Oct. 4. Five of his partners return with him. The nine junior members of Carnegie's firm at Pittsburg visited Cluny castle this summer. Mr. Carnegie says he desires the younger members of the firm to take their holidays by visiting the senior partners abroad. "I am a great believer," he says, "in the doctrine that the young men of America should take their holidays away from their own country, so that their mental cobwebs can be entirely swept out."

J. B. Plant has secured the consent of 90 per cent of the bondholders of the Alabama Midland Railway to his scheme to guarantee 5 per cent on $1,400,000 worth of bonds, issued at 6 per cent. Nearly all these bonds are owned in London. Mr. Plant sails for New York next Wednesday in the city of Paris. John Boey, M. J. O'Brien and Richard Harding Davis sail in the same steamer.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer sailed to-day in the Furst Bismarck. He was here consulting his London lawyers on the complex conditions of the new copyright law, so far as it concerns theatrical enterprises. It seems that any American copyrighting a translation of a French play, which has been published, cannot prevent someone else from producing a slightly varied translation of the same play. In order to absolutely secure himself for the American rights he must have both the English and French versions put in type in America and copyrighted there. Judge Dittenhoefer says complications will surely arise ever three or four French adaptations promised for New York next winter.

Ex-Postmaster General James with his family left London to-day for Wales. They will sail for America next week. Mr. James says that he believes Platt meant business in nominating Fassett, but thinks it doubtful whether the Miller men will cordially support the ticket. Mr. James and other Miller men on this side of the water profess to be greatly surprised at Vrooman going into the Platt camp.

Charles Emory Smith left London to-night for Paris. He rode from Newcastle in the same carriage with Arnold White, who has just returned from Russia. Messrs. Smith and White will meet again in St. Petersburg next month. When shown a copy of the New York WORLD containing an editorial urging his intervention in Russia's treatment of the Jews, Mr. Smith said the spirit of inquiry suggested was to be commended, but he was not personally responsible if the American Government did not think it wise to publish his communications on that subject.

Ex-Gov. Bookwalter of Ohio left for Paris to-night to study French peasant life as applicable to his scheme of industrial communities for America.

Dr. Keeley has gone to Scotland. He sails for home next month. He intends next year to establish a branch drunkards' home near London.

H. B. Staven, Treasurer of the Nicaragua Canal Co., who sailed to-day in the Aurania, says that Warner Miller will not sell the Nicaragua bonds here unless he can get the full price for them. British capitalists seem disposed to fight shy of the enterprise just now. Mr. Miller claims the company has money enough to work two years more, but at the same time he is maturing plans to dispose of the bonds before returning to America.

Edwin H. Low, who also sailed in the Aurania, carries the MSS. of a new play written by Steele Mackay for Kate Claxton. The other passengers on the Aurania include Prof. Puppin of Columbia College, Gen. John Parkes, Henry Lowenthal, Chief Justice Yelverton Cahamas. The Majestic's passengers include Bancroft Davis, W. Butler Duncan, Marshall Field, Eugene Higgins, Editor Johnson, Peter Marie, R. Scott Montague, Rev. W. S. Ramsford, Byan K. Stevens, Judge Truax and Mrs. Juan Terry. Bishop Whitehead sailed in the City of Berlin.

AN IRISH INDUSTRY.

THE MACKEREL FISHERIES ON THE SOUTH COAST OF THE EMERALD ISLE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The great shoals of mackerel, which were discovered only a few years ago to visit the south coast of Ireland in the autumn have again made their appearance. The discovery of these shoals was concurrent with an unaccountable disappearance of mackerel from the coasts of North America. In England people do not like salted mackerel, but the Americans do, and at once an important trade sprang up between Ireland and America. It was very profitable for a time, but it is learned that prices will be cut down this year. Several American companies are engaged in curing, and the market is not so good as it was because the mackerel are reappearing on the other side of the Atlantic. At the Baltimore (Ireland) School of Fishery, over which Father Davis presides, they are now curing mackerel for export and cod for home consumption. The school, first established by the liberality of Lady Burdett-Coutts, is doing excellent work, and yet when the boys are trained there is great difficulty in finding employment for them. "They know," Father Davis says, "practically every kind of fishing, but the appliances are wanting at their homes." Some of the boys have been sent to the Isle of Arran, on the west coast, and there a philanthropic gentleman has provided them with boats and nets. It is surprising that a Roman Catholic country like Ireland, where fish should be a necessity of life, should be worse supplied with fish than any country in Europe.

LONDON CRITICS.

MRS. KENDALL GIVES THEM A PARTING SHOT IN AN INTERVIEW—THEATRICAL.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, with the female members of their company, sailed in the Majestic, leaving the men of the company to follow to-day in the Aurania. Mrs. Kendall gave the English dramatic critics a parting shot by declaring in an interview in Manchester that dramatic criticism in America was much fairer in all respects and less influenced by personal animosity than in England. In amplifying this statement to a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent just before her departure Mrs. Kendall said: "What I mean is that American newspapers, particularly the dramatic critics of America, are straighter than they are in England. If they do like you they plainly say so, and if they do not they are equally frank in their condemnation. English press critics say pleasant things to your face and then run around the corner and stab you in the back. Instead of expressing their real opinions, they endeavor to injure you by covert insinuations. I am taking only one absolutely new play to America, which is adapted from a novel written by Clo Graves. I shall call it 'Caroline Cavanagh,' and this is probably my farewell visit to America. It is on the colossal profits which I made on my last tour which again induce me to leave my home and children. I am booked to appear in England next August, though I will will not reappear in London until Christmas, 1892, when I hope again to have a theater o my own." Mrs. Kendal is taking some historic letters between Charles Keene and his fiancee to present to the New York Players' Club.

Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter have decided not to go to America. They have signed an agreement this week for a tour of South Africa, beginning at Cape Town next January. Charles Wyndham has just returned from Homburg. He says he will do all the law permits to prevent Frohman from producing "Miss Hellyt," with Miss Leslie Carter in the principal character. If necessary Mr. Wyndham will go to America to oppose it.

Doyley Carte is arranging to personally produce the "Nautch Girl" in New York next winter.

GOLD FOR AMERICA.

RECENT HEAVY SHIPMENTS CREATE MUCH DISCUSSION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The heavy gold shipments which have been recently made to New York and the reports of others to follow have produced much interest in financial circles. The Rothschilds shipped £100,000 on Wednesday, and their agents predict that although the Bank of England will almost certainly raise the rate of discount, nothing will prevent more gold going to America. There has been some discussion as to whether France or England will make the largest gold exports, but it is probable that England will have to do so and she certainly will have to do so if the Bank of France as is likely, should raise the premium on full-weight coin. The recent statement of Robert Giffon, controller of the corn returns of the British Board of Trade, to the effect that before £10,000,000 of bullion is sent to America both the Banks of England and France will so raise their rates of discount as to check the drain, and that the grain brought from America would be paid for in securities and exports and not in bullion; had led to much discussion. Some leading financiers disagree with Mr. Giffon and think it impossible to stop the drain of bullion. Mr. Giffon is evidently not hopeful as to the financial future of America, for he declares his belief that good American houses are importing gold in order to face a silver crisis which seems to be inevitable, and that by February Americans may expect a financial crash. Notwithstanding the depressing influence of the bullion drain, the improvement I noted in my cable last week in matters of the London Stock Exchange continues. The market, of course, felt the influence of Jay Gould's clever game to recoup his son's losses by forcing a break in Missouri Pacific on Thursday last, and Americans sold off, but rallied with the New York stock market on Friday. The fears of dearer money have for the present disappeared, the rates of discount are again dropping. The traffic return of the leading railways continues each week to show an improvement, and the continuance of fine weather has put a more favorable look on harvest operations.

IRISH DYNAMITERS.

How They Are Treated in British Prisons—Harkins' Story.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 26.—Michael Harkens, the Philadelphia dynamiter who was recently released from Portland Prison, had been serving a term of fifteen years at hard labor for complicity in a dynamite plot against the Queen's life during the celebration of her jubilee, told yesterday the history of the Irish American dynamiters and their terrible treatment in Portland and Chatham prisons, which is only equaled by the torture of political exiles in Siberia. Many of Harkins' friends believe that he and his companions were the victims of a conspiracy on the part of the Irish leaders in this country.

Early in the year 1887 Harkins and others were sent over to England on a dynamite mission. A considerable amount of money, raised in Irish secret societies to defray their expenses, was placed in the hands of certain leaders and was to be fowarded to the dynamiters as soon as they landed on English soil. The patriots, however, had no sooner landed than they discovered that detectives were on their heels watching every movement they made from morn until night. Their funds became exhausted and they received none of the promised support. Soon afterwards they were arrested, and after a farcical trial were convicted and condemned to prison. All of this is a matter of history. Harkins, in speaking of the imprisonment of Irish and Irish American political prisoners, said: "It makes me shudder to talk of the tortures which they had to go through in Portland and Chatham and other English dungeons. They are treated as slaves, and slaves will not be rewarded, no matter how good their conduct may be. They work at hard labor twelve hours a day under the surveillance of a warden armed with loaded guns. During those hours no one is allowed to talk, and a whisper to a fellow-convict is a crime calling for immediate punishment. When the long hours of work are over the convicts are hustled into their cold, damp cells of 6x9 feet, where nothing is heard during the night but the noise of rats and the moans of prisoners.

"The Irish political convicts have the very worst cells in the prison. The bedclothes, which are of the poorest kind, are the same summer and winter. Many a night I spent turning around in the three-step walk of my cell ftriving to kee myself from freezing. My head at times became so dizzy that I often fell on the floor. The diet if it can be called such, is composed of the worst kind of Indian meal and water. Beer, milk or tobacco I never saw. Even before our trial the food was just as bad, although the rules state that the prisoners shall have good food until they are convicted. When my counsel had a little bread sent in to me the Christmas day before I was convicted, the Governor made a terrible fuss over it and discharged the warden for allowing me to receive it. A man after spending five years in one of those dungeons is good for nothing. He is a physical wreck."

Flyers at Cambridge City, Ind.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Sept. 26.—Fully 8,000 people attended the races to-day. In the unfinished 2:18 trot, Delmarch developed wonderful speed, winning the third consecutive heat and the race in 2:12. Altire, a promising 4-year-old, trotted an exhibition mile in 2:16¼. Monbars, the great 2-year-old stallion succeeded in lowering his record half a second to-day, going the mile in 2:19½, the best time on record for a stallion of that age. Direct was driven a mile in 2:07¾ by Geo. Starr, the little pacer attempting to lower his record of 2:06 made at Washington Park, Chicago. Hal Pointer paced a mile against Johnston in 2:11.

Five Years at Hard Labor.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 26.—Wm. Dine and Dave Wallace were each sentenced to five years at hard labor in the Indiana prison south to-dry for having attempted to wreck a Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis passenger train at Franklin on Jan. 14.

ALL FOR GOLD.

British Greed One of the Factors in the Chinese Rebellion.

Dynamite Placed in Heathen Hands by English Traders.

GREAT BRITAIN HUMILIATED BY RECENT REVELATIONS.

Cause of the Delay in the Proposed Naval Demonstration by the Great Powers—Native Opposition to the Introduction of Steam Vessels on the Rivers of China—They Supplant Labor—A New Version of the Origin of the Riots.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The message of the Chinese Government showing that English subjects are largely engaged in encouraging rebellion and the use of dynamite as a means of destroying the estabished order of things in China, has fallen like a bombshell on the British Foreign Office. For months past the British Government has been posing as the champion of civilization against the unregenerate Chinese, and British vessels of war have been ready to lead the other powers in the bombardment of Chinese cities as a penalty for not preserving order. And now it turns out that the men who are making a profitable business of disorder are British subjects, who have been importing rifles and explosives for the use of such natives as might be induced to aid in their designs. The British authorities in China have been promptly instructed to make their investigation as to the guilt of the accused as thorough and searching as possible. Meantime the other powers are in a quandary relative to future actions. The treaty binds them to act in conjunction with England, but England's right to interfere is discredited and is practically annulled by the developments above alluded to. It is even claimed that the British subjects under arrest in China were merely the agents for a wealthy clique in Hong Kong, who see fit for themselves in inciting the Chinese to war. Sensible foreigners at Shanghai favor the stand taken by the Chinese Government. One of Shanghai's most prominent foreign merchants is quoted as authority for the statement that missionaries are altogether too aggressive in going counter to the traditions and prejudices of the people and that thereby they often provoke popular demonstrations of violence, which are really intended simply as a protest against the intolerable. This is the view recently urged by a Chinese Magistrate upon the foreigners of Shanghai, and it has met with many favorable responses.

TRUE CAUSE OF THE ICHANG RIOTS.

A dispatch from Shanghai this afternoon states that a European refugee who has just arrived there from Ichang gives a different version in regard to the riots at Ichang and at other upper towns on the Yang-tse-Kiang than has heretofore been published. He says: "The people along the Yang tse-Kiang live mainly by and on the river and the special unpopularity of foreigners in that district is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the efforts which have recently been made to take wheel steamers built in England up the rapids, and so to establish safe and easy communication with the rich provinces that lie behind the mountains, through which the Yang-ste-Kiang pours itself in a tremendous gorge immediately above Ichang. At present junks are laboriously hauled up stream by hundreds of Chinamen, who follow one another in single file along the most formidable cliff-paths. The rope sometimes breaks, sometimes the haulers are jerked from their footing into the gorge beneath, and in either case the junk promptly speeds down stream again until it is smashed to pieces on a rock. It is a primitive and dangerous method of navigating the chief fluvial highway of China, but it employs a deal of Ichang labor, and is therefore popular. An extra cause for the present riots, over and above the universal Chinese hatred for foreigners, is found in the efforts made by Englishmen like Mr. Little and others to tame and bridle by steam and steel the famous Ichang gorges of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Ichang is the furthest inland treaty port in China. It is cut off from the outer world by some 1,300 miles of river and isolated in an enormous and generally unfriendly population. One thing is certain, and that is that it will become altogether impossible to maintain these isolated treaty ports, and generally to protect Europeans in China at any distance from the sea, unless an example is invariably made of such Chinamen as attack the lives and property of Europeans.

OFFICIALS MUST BE PUNISHED.

The essential thing is to punish the Chinese officials who looked on while the Europeans were being murdered, beaten and robbed, and who are plausibly suspected of having secretly abetted the outrage. Pressure is now being brought to bear upon the Chinese Government by all the Powers to take prompt action in the matter, and the pressure is supported by the presence of gunboats of all the powers in the Yang-tse-Kiang. If the great majority of Chinamen could have their way they would exterminate every European in China to-morrow and absolutely shut their country against European trade or influence of any kind. They want to live apart from the rest of humanity. The rest of humanity have refused to let them do it, and have been justified in their refusal by so great a jurist as Ihering, whose view is that every race of men lives not only for its life but for mankind, and owes something to the common stock. He altogether refuses to admit that any one race has a right to monopolize a great portion of the earth's surface to the exclusion of the rest, and he insists that Europe was justified in forcing China to be its brother by force of arms. In the long run, then, China will have to give up her isolation and come nearer to the rest of the world. But she will not come willingly, and those who observe China most closely will be most relieved if the next ten years pass by without a final trial of strength between Orient and Occident.

THE DEMONSTRATION DELAYED.

It is very evident that action as far as British and other fleets in Chinese waters is concerned, is being delayed until the British Minister has obtained from the Chinese Government some assurance that it will carry out the proposed measures for the protection of foreigners. The Minister, Sir John Wolsham, is opposed in his policy of continued pressure at Pekin and naval demonstrations along the coasts by no less an authority than Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs in China, long a resident of Pekin. This man, who is highly thought of by Lord Salisbury, is of the opinion that the promises of the Chinese Ministers should be relied upon and urged as the best way of meeting the present difficulties, the placing of British representatives in the large towns of the interior and a more harmonious working between the British Consuls and missionaries. He very sensibly says that a large part of the trouble is caused by the ignorance and prejudice of Chinese mobs, who being ignorant of what goes on in the schools and missions, have become imbued with the curious idea that the missionaries and teachers use parts of the bodies of the Chinese children in their medicine manufacture. The Chinese Government has sent an official dispatch offering a monetary compensation for the loss of property and life in recent riots, and positively stating that further riots will be suppressed, although clearly intimating that one reason for these riots has been the importation of arms into Chinese secret societies by the British. There is a general impression that this dispatch, as well as the circular to the other powers, is simply an attempt to delay in order to avoid having to pay indemnity, for it has become known in Paris that the Governors of the provinces where the riots occurred decline to be held responsible for them and state that it is impossible for them to pay indemnity.

SIGNS OF REVOLUTION.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN LOOKING FOR A REFUGE IN ITALY.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—Queen Christina's purchase of a splendid estate in the south of Italy is considered ominous in connection with the repeated rumors of threatened revolution in Spain. In Madrid, says a correspondent, the incident is the leading subject of political gossip, and the Queen's action is commented upon as showing a serious lack of confidence in the future. The estate of which the Queen Regent has become the owner is one of the finest in Europe, and would be a magnificent refuge for an exiled monarch, should Queen Christina have the misfortune to follow Pedro of Brazil into exile. Surprise has been expressed that the Queen did not buy a country home in Austria, where she belongs.

Dom Pedro is reported to be deeply disappointed by the emphatic refusal of the Brazilian Congress to grant him leave to live in Brazil. The Emperor's devotion to that country is touching and visitors say that the tears come into his eyes every time Brazil is mentioned in his presence. All that he asked was the privilege of dying in Brazil and this had been denied him.

This morning's advices from Portugal show that the Portuguese have not lost all reverence for their royal house, notwithstanding the prevalence of republican ideas. King Carlos and his Queen have been received everywhere with great enthusiasm, and the populace has shown something of old time loyalty in the welcome to the youthful monarch, whom everybody, even his political enemies, credits with good intentions.

The Delagoa Bay Railroad question is causing great anxiety in official circles owing to alarming reports circulated that the Government has received the arbitration terms to which it must reply within thirty days.

The minister of foreign affairs, Conde De Valbom, had a long conference yesterday with the technical delegate who was sent to Delagoa Bay in regard to the defense of Portugal against the British claims.

A SAD EXPERIENCE.

A Runaway Bride Widowed by a Frightful Accident.

MT. PLEASANT, Mich., Sept. 26.—Several years ago L. D. Earle, a well-to-do young man in Marshall, Mich., fell in love with Ada Rue, a well-known girl in Marshall society. The girl's parents objected to a match and Ada jilted her lover. Earle went away and lost what money he had. After traveling about the country for some time he became an aeronaut and returned to Marshall last July to make an ascension. Ada had repented and when she saw him on the street she forgot the past and everything was made up. In spite of his last fortune Ada determined to marry him, and when her parents again objected she consented to elope. The couple left secretly one night and were married in Canada. The affair created quite a sensation. Earle was announced to give an ascension here to-day and Frank Thayer, a young man in this city, got permission to go up with him, it being arranged that Thayer should make a parachute drop, while Earle was to come down with the balloon. The ascension was made at 4 o'clock. The trapeze being intended for one person, was not strong enough to hold the two and broke when the balloon was fifty feet from the ground. The two were thrown to the ground and Earle was instantly killed by striking on his head. Thayer had an arm and a leg broken, and sustained internal injuries. He may die. The Fair Grounds were crowded and in coming down Thayer's foot struck J. L. Swift, a farmer, on the head. Swift will recover. The sad ending to Earle's romance causes much sympathy for his widow.

A SHREWD MOVE.

The Miners of Briceville Play a Shrewd Legal Trick.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26.—A new and startling move was made late this evening, which changes the face of things in the Coal Creek region, and points to a peaceable solution of the troubles. The thing was sprung suddenly, and without notice.

Proceedings were begun in the Criminal Court in this county which take the convict lease question to the courts. William Warren, a white convict at Briceville, by his attorneys filed a petition praying a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was granted. It is addressed to the warden of the stockade and requires him to show cause why he should not surrender the body of Warren. It is made returnable next Wednesday. It is a fact that the proceedings are instituted by the miners and Central Labor Union of this city. The Supreme Court of the State is now in session, and no matter what the decision in the lower court the case is sure to go up. The question raised is far reaching, and again opens the entire convict lease law for settlement in the courts. A hot legal fight is certain. Since the case has gone to the courts everyone feels almost assured that there will be no trouble at Briceville.

WILL COMPROMISE.

Searles' Admissions Fatal to His Chances in the Hopkins Will Cease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—There were rumors in this city to-day that the Searles will case will be compromised out of court. The story is that Mr. Searles' admissions on the stand have so alarmed his lawyers that they have advised him to compromise. Timothy Hopkins, the contestant, is in this city. He declined to either confirm or deny the reports.

Senator Carlisle's Denial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Senator Carlisle repudiates the interview recently published here in which he was made to criticise the management of the Saratoga Convention and to express gloomy forebodings regarding the probable effects of the contest in this State on the Presidential battle next year.

A BLOODY RIOT

Fatal Fight Between Negro Cotton Pickers in Arkansas.

Two Men Killed Outright and Many Seriously Wounded.

THE CULMINATION OF A STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Fatally Stabbed With a Pocket Knife—A Fiendish Deed—Startling Discovery Made by a Boy in a Graveyard—The Gilkinson Murder Case—Shot From Ambush—Fractured His Skull—Raided by Brigands—The Criminal Calendar.

MARIANNA, Ark., Sept. 26.—The trouble between the cotton pickers in St. Francis Township culminated in a riot. Forty armed negroes appeared in the township and drove all the pickers from the field and burned Planter Bond's gin-house. Subsequently the pickers and the armed invaders met and engaged in a fierce struggle, resulting in several negroes being killed and a number wounded. The Sheriff of the county quelled the disturbance, and has the leaders in custody. The riot grew out of a strike inaugurated by a number of pickers, who demanded 75 cents per 100 pounds, an increase of 25 cents. The planters refused their demands. The dissatisfied negroes at once struck and their places were immediately filled by others. The strikers became annoyed at these proceedings and tried to persuade the working negroes to quit. Being refused, a great fight ensued, women, men and children participating, armed with hoes, sticks, knives and revolvers. It is reported that two men were killed outright.

THE WRIT DENIED.

ALLEE, THE MURDERER OF EDITOR BOWEN, REMANDED TO JAIL.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 26.—The testimony in the celebrated case in which Alfred Y. Allee, the murderer of Editor William Bowen, sought to be released on bail through habeas corpus proceedings brought before Judge King in this city, was concluded at noon yesterday. Arguments by the attorneys for the defense and prosecution occupied all of yesterday afternoon and nearly all of to-day. Judge King then announced that the writ would be denied and ordered that the prisoner be remanded to jail without bail. There was scarcely a perceptible change in the features of Allee as the decision was given, but there was considerable excitement among the spectators.

A CIRCUS IN TROUBLE.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPTS OF A SHERIFF TO CAPTURE A FLYING TRAIN.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—Wednesday J. H. Dickenson, a Deputy Sheriff of Howard, Cowley County, Kan., was attacked on a train and badly beaten, and a prisoner taken from him by attaches of Ben Wallace's circus. Yesterday he sued the show proprietors for $40,000 damages, and last night a writ of attachment was issued, and Sheriff Morse, accompanied by deputies and the local military company, proceeded to Mulvane by special train to intercept the circus train and seize all the property of the concern. Someone had apprised the show people of the turn events had taken, and although the track was greased for half a mile, the engineer turned on the sand, opened the throttle and laid down on the floor of the cab to avoid shots, while the train whizzed by. One man succeeded in boarding the train, intending to cut the cars loose from the engines, but the pins were wired tight and he failed. The second train, containing the sleeping coaches and some ponies, was captured and is now in the possession of the Sheriff. One of the militiamen, Root Seay, was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of his gun, being shot through his left wrist. Wallace and his companions are still in jail, the preliminary trial having been postponed until next week. The show has struck a bad snag, and it will cost the management much money to settle their trouble.

MAJ. ECKLES SHOT AND KILLED.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 26.—Maj. J. W. Eckles, formerly of Chicago, and one of the wealthiest stock men in Kendall County, was shot and killed last evening near Boerne, thirty miles north of here, by Thomas Scraggs, a ranchman. The killing was the result of a quarrel between the two men over some stock. The Sheriff and posse are in pursuit of Scraggs. Maj. Eckles is the son-in-law of Gen. S. Mason.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

PARIS, Tex., Sept. 26.—Last night as Tom King, a respectable negro, was returning from Clarksville, Red River County, to his home, he was fired on from ambush by unknown parties and badly wounded. Reports to-day say he will die. Officers are in search of the perpetrators of the deed, with strong hopes of their capture.

THE GILKINSON MURDER CASE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—The jury in the Clark-Wyatt murder case, as accessories to the murder of Detective Gilkinson, brought in their verdict during the noon recess of court to-day. The jury find Mr. Clark guilty, disagree as to Mrs. Clark's complicity and acquit Miss Wyatt. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were remanded to jail, the former for sentence, the latter for a new trial. It is now believed that Mr. and Mrs. Clark rendered valuable assistance to Fitzsimmons, the escaped murderer of Detective Gilkinson.

TWO YEARS FOR PERJURY.

MOBERLY, Mo., Sept. 26.—At the Huntsville term of the Circuit Court a young man, named "Blufe" Nubey, who stole a coat of small value, was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The most remarkable incident was the statement on the witness stand of Katie Williams that she had been given 75 cents to swear falsely in Nubey's favor. At the present term of the Moberly Circuit Court Katie was indicted for perjury, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

A FIENDISH DEED.

MONROE, Ga., Sept. 26.—Six miles from Monroe, in the dead hours of the night, was perpetrated one of the blackest crimes ever committed in this county. Tom Rainwater, colored, has been quite sick with typhoid fever for several weeks. While lying on his back some fiend placed the muzzle of a shotgun through a crack near his head and fired, the lead carrying off his nose and putting out both eyes. He is now speechless and will die. A negro living near by is suspected. The people are greatly excited and may lynch the murderer if caught.

NARROWLY ESCAPED LYNCHING.

LA GRANGE, Ga., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Prather, wife of a wealthy white farmer, was murdered on Thursday afternoon. William Bray, a colored man, was arrested last night and confessed the crime. He was put on the train for Columbus just in time to save him from lynching.

STABBED WITH A POCKET KNIFE.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 26.—At Sturges, a village seven miles from this city, last evening F. P. Hopper, a merchant in the place, and a farmer named David Roe became involved in a row over the sale of some apples, which terminated in Hopper stabbing Roe through the right lung with a pocket knife. Hopper is under arrest and Roe's condition is considered critical.

ARRESTED FOR ADULTERY.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—This community is all agog over the arrest of one "Doc" Thompson of Scottville, Ill., on a charge of adultery. Thompson was married about three months ago to Miss Susie Gibson of this place, a lady of rare attainments. About three days ago he eloped with Miss Lizzie Followell of Scottville, Ill., a former sweetheart, but from some unknown cause he did not remain away long. On his return he was arrested on the above charge and lodged in the Macoupin County Jail to await his trial.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Sept. 26.—At 8 o'clock this evening Chas. May and Wm. Grant, both colored, became involved in a quarrel on the street, and before the authorities could interfere May had dealt Grant such a blow on the head that his skull was fractured and he is in a critical condition. Grant is rather a steady, hard-working fellow, and the sympathy is all with him.

STARTLING DISCOVERY IN A GRAVEYARD.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26.—A startling revelation occurred yesterday, in which two prominent and highly respected young people of Yell County figured. A man and young girl were detected by a boy hurriedly burying a wooden box in a shallow grave in a cemetery near Centerville. The couple stole away. The boy followed and ascertained that they were William Docus, a well-known society young man and prominently connected, and Miss Sadie George, daughter of a respected and well-to-do farmer.

The boy's statement created a profound sensation at Centerville, and a party was immediately organized and the cemetery was visited. The box was dug up, which, on being opened, was found to contain bodies of two babies, apparently about six weeks old, both having been murdered, their skulls being crushed. Search was made for Docus and the girl, who had disappeared, but no trace of either could be found. The theory is that Miss George was the mother of twins and managed to conceal her shame till the babes were six weeks old. Then she and her guilty lover committed the terrible crime to rid themselves of the evidence of their guilt.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

John Murphy Fatally Cut by Thomas Mulligan—Police News.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock last night John Murphy, a boiler maker, employed at the Wangler Boiler-works and residing at No. 1402 North Nineteenth street, was seriously, if not fatally, cut by Thomas Mulligan, who resides on Eighth near Cass avenue. After the assault Mulligan escaped, but was later arrested by Detectives Burke and Tracy and locked up in the Third District Station. Murphy was so badly wounded and weak from the loss of blood that he was hardly able to give an intelligent account of the assault. His statement was that he was standing on the southeast corner of Tenth street and Cass avenue, and that Mulligan attacked him very suddenly and without any provocation. The first slash that Mulligan made caused a severe scalp wound on the right side of Murphy's head. Mulligan then followed up and drove the blade of his murderous-looking knife into Murphy's abdomen. An ambulance was summoned and Murphy was removed to the City Dispensary, and from there to the City Hospital. The stab in the abdomen is very deep and dangerous. After Mulligan did the cutting he coolly wiped off the blade of his knife, walked down Cass avenue to Eighth street, where he purchased a pair of shoes and then repassed where the victim of his assault lay on the street. Both men were sober, and Mulligan is almost a giant, while Murphy is a man not weighing more than 150 pounds. Mulligan told a very rambling sort of a story as to the cause of his murderous assault and wound up by saying that Murphy called him vile names and struck him in the face with his fist. There were no marks on his face to substantiate his story. Mulligan is single, 21 years old and lives with his parents at No. 1425 North Eighth street. He is engaged as a huckster. Murphy lives with his widowed mother. The men have known each other for some time, and the assault is supposed to be the result of some old grudge.

Negro Women Knife Each Other.

Ella King and Mary Gilbert, both colored, tried to settle old scores last night by letting out each other's blood. Both were cut badly.

A Young Man With Bogus Checks.

A young man who said his name was James Harvey engaged a room at Mrs. Louisa Staessel's boarding-house, 1007 Park avenue. He tendered a check for $15 on the Commercial Bank, signed "J. L. Hudson." Mrs. Staessel gave him $8 change and he went out. Later Mrs. Staessel found the name on the check was a forgery.

Set a Dog Upon a Child.

Mrs. Bridget Higgins of 1509 Gratiot street yesterday reported that Frank Bestel set his dog upon her 6-year-old child. Bestel denies the charge.

His Skull Fractured.

Last night Hugh McCabe of 1419 Buchanan street, received probably fatal injuries at the hands of Lambert Murphy. The McCabes and the Murphys live in the same house. McCabe came home drunk and quarrelsome. Murphy's daughter incensed him by letting water run from a hydrant. He chased her. Mrs. Murphy struck him with a broom and Murphy threw him down a flight of stairs. He will probably die.

Another Highwayman Captured.

Victor Klugman, living at 315 South Twenty-second street, was held up and robbed last Tuesday night on Second and Poplar streets, by a negro, who was arrested yesterday and is known as Harry King.

SAID TO BE SHORT.

Alleged Defalcation of an Employe of the Smith Feed Water Purifier Co.

Mr. Wm. M. Bleyer, Vice-President of the Smith Feed Water Purifier Co., which has an office at No. 1 North Broadway, arrived in St. Louis from Chicago yesterday. To a friend Mr. Bleyer told the object of his hurried visit, which, it appears, was caused by the acknowledged defalcation of an employe of the company of which Mr. Bleyer is an officer. Mr. Bleyer stated that he on Thursday received a letter from the employe in question, confessing that he was short in his acounts, and stating that he intended flight, although he then had only $100 in his pockets. The total shortage, Mr. Bleyer said, was considerable.

Mr. Bleyer states that the clerk had been speculating in wheat. No report of the case has been made to the police, and the books are still being examined to discover the exact amount of the shortage.

Marriage Licenses.

Bartholomo Juskindiz	Ashley Building
Eva Bidzik	Ashley Building
Lawrence Moehringer	1517 Belle Glade av
Maria A. Maefer	4238 Garfield av
Frederick Mildstead	1435 S. 3d st
Ida Teunnelmann	1434 S. 3d st
Fritz Brechtel	2844 Olive st
Mary C. Aultard	Nashville, Ill
William Elliott	Cleveland, O
Minnie Schroder	Cleveland, O
W. J. Steraiker	1619 Blair av
Josephine Baumhofer	Washington, Mo
Apollonius Depka	840 S. 8th st
Emilie Svoboda	830 S. 9th st
Chouteau Johnson	5118 Stockton av
Barbara Duncan	2324 N 14th st
Osias Chanaies	1304 N. 9th st
Letta Pollock	1304 N. 9th st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

NOT ALL HARMONY.

The Odd Fellows' Session Has Developed Something of a Sensation.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. UNDERWOOD AND HIS EXPLANATION.

Memorials Which Severely Criticised the Management of the Patriarchs Militant—The Finance Committee's Somewhat Startling Report—Gen. Underwood Sustained—He Talks Freely Regarding Charges Against Himself.

Notwithstanding the rapid growth of the military branch of Odd Fellowship, known as the Patriarchs Militant, and the very great popularity of the degree in some quarters, much of the time of the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which closed yesterday afternoon, was taken up with differences and quarrels between Lieut.-Gen. John C. Underwood, the Commander of the Patriarchs, and a large quota of the members who hail from the East.

The troubles have assumed the magnitude of a schism, resulting in charges and counter-charges, recrimination and numerous efforts to split the branch into geographical sections.

Primarily the trouble grew out of a piece of neat manipulation on the part of Gen. Underwood. He was elected First Lieutenant-General, and Acting Commander Franklin Ellis of Ohio was elected Captain-General. The term of both began on Sept. 5, 1887, and it was ordered that upon the expiration of the terms the Captain-General should assume command. But at the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Los Angeles, Cal., on Sept 21, 1890, Gen. Underwood was elected Grand Sire of the order and, all other legislation being suspended, was also made Commander-in-Chief of the Patriarchs Militant for two years.

On Sept. 5, 1890, Capt.-Gen. Ellis issued a proclamation assuming command and the title of Lieutenant-General, whereupon Gen. Underwood ordered him under arrest. On Sept. 20, one day before the expiration of his commission as Grand Sire, Underwood was elected Lieutenant-General for three years.

At the session just ended the Grand Encampment of the Jurisdiction of Ohio took up Capt.-Gen. Ellis' case and memorialized the Grand Lodge, demanding that Gen. Ellis be reinstated and sustained. The Sovereign Grand Lodge declined to interfere, but exhonorated Gen. Ellis from blame.

CHARGES MADE.

The feeling thus engendered and the iron rule claimed to have been exerted by Gen. Ellis excited Grand Canton Shawmut, No. 1, Patriachs Militant of Massachusetts, to charge that centralized government was not wise and that discontent resulted. The memorial also charged that Gen. Underwood was autocratic in his rule and exceedingly arbitrary. It also charged that thousands of dollars were unnecessarily expended in support of the army headquarters. The memorial ended with an indorsement of the position of Capt. Samuel Ellis.

A still more aggressive memorial from the entire Division of the East charged that the degree of Patriarchs Militant is on the verge of dissolution owing to the foolish, extravagant and autocratic behavior of the Lieutenant-General. The memorial insists that the present method of conducting the affairs of the branch is unbusinesslike and unsatisfactory. Both memorials called for abolition of the office of Lieutenant-General and the establishment of State jurisdictions.

In considering these memorials the Grand Lodge held that it was as yet inexpedient to take action, especially as a grand demonstration of Odd Fellowship and the military branch is to be made in 1893 at the World's Fair in Chicago. But the Finance Committee in its report put Gen. Underwood on the defensive in the following manner:

A SOMEWHAT STARTLING REPORT.

To the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows:

Your Committee on Finance have had the report of the Lieutenant-General under the head of money, property, etc., referred to them, and they find, from the balance sheets and his books, that he has vouchers for the larger part of the items contained therein.

We are thoroughly convinced tnat too much extravagance has been practiced in the management of the P. M. headquarters, and that some action should be taken whereby to economize.

We find, also, that the expenditures exceed the receipts, and that the P. M. headquarters is from year to year becoming more in debt.

In consequence of this condition of the accounts of the P. M. headquarters, your committee are actuated to put the query, to what extent the Sovereign Grand Lodge is liable for the growing indebtedness of this branch of the order.

The feeling against Gen. Underwood developed in a direction unexpected and resulted in turning the majority heretofore supporting the General against him. At present an Odd Fellow must have passed not only through the lower, or scarlet degrees, but must also have passed through the royal purple degrees of the encampment before he becomes eligible for the military degree. From the last report of the Lieutenant-General, it appears that the numerical strength of the branch is 22,481 men, although he claims that unreported members should bring the number up to 80,000. The entirely possible membership of the degree is nearly reached. The Lieutenant-General advocated in his annual report to the Sovereign Grand Lodge legislation permitting all Odd Fellows, no matter what their degree, to enter the ranks of the Patriarchs Militant. Through this means he hoped to get a uniformed army of over 50,000 men by 1893. This proposition was overwhelmingly defeated.

GEN. UNDERWOOD'S EXPLANATION.

Gen. Underwood was asked last night to explain his position. He said: "I feel that I have done my duty and I have only aroused that jealousy which every man who has made a success of anything is bound to stir up. A number of the leaders in the East hope to get up a feeling of dissatisfaction and so get separate and independant departments established and so get into power. This is the only distinctive military organization in a secret order in the world. It is the only one controlled by a single head. Discipline galls some men. At the same time I feel that we have been doing a just work and that when the members settle down to the conviction that they can't split the organization, all will progress smoothly. As to the charges of Samuel Ellis and his friends, I refer you to the action of this session sustaining me. While I regret that my idea of permitting scarlet lodge members to become members of the Patriarchs was not adopted, I shall not despair of final victory in that direction. At the same time I have no feeling in the matter.

As to the report of the Finance Committee I can only say that it was not fully advised. Vouchers are on hand for all expenditures, some small personal accounts. The million and a quarter, about, expended for equipment, trappings, regalia, etc., did not come out of the general funds, but out of individual pockets of the patriarchs. I claim that the Sovereign Grand Lodge is not responsible for any debts we may incur, and that the apparent deficit is covered by unpaid dues."

The St. Louis Conference.

The St. Louis conference of the M. E. Church, South, has been holding an interesting session at Sikestown, Mo., since last Wednesday. At yesterday morning's session Rev. B. Carradine made the report on temperance. It was a terrible and very strong arraignment of the liquor traffic and clear indorsement of prohibition. A stronger report on temperance has never ben made to this conference. The report on church work was read by Dr. C. L. Smith of Kirkwood. It showed an increase in the collection for this branch of about $200. The Committee on Conference Relations made a report placing J. C. Alexander and L. L. Whitehead on the supernumerary relationship, and superanuating J. A. Hyder, A. T. Tidwell and W. H. Hogan. The conference trustees made a report showing $12,500 on hand. There was a rumor abroad that Dr. C. L. Smith of Kirkwood would be moved to First Church, this city. The same rumor also places Rev. J. M. Crow at the Sikeston Station for another year, although there is a strong suspicion that he was to take Dr. Woerlein's place at Lafayette Park Church. All is speculation so far with regard to changes among the pastors in this city, although it is hinted that nearly all the leading appointments will be changed.

THE CHORAL-SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Its Work in the Past and Its Growing Popularity.

The management of the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Society has determined, owing to the limited capacity of Entertainment Hall, to give all concerts this season in the Music Hall of the Exposition. This evidence of the growth and popularity of this public musical enterprise is gratifying. Pride in the reputation of St. Louis as well as the advantage of having an orchestra and chorus available for amusement and education make the work of the St. Louis Choral-Symphony Society a public interest. This society was formed in 1890 by the fusion of the St. Louis Choral Society, the Musical Union and the Joseph Otten Symphony Orchestra. These organizations have expended since 1879 $196,000. One hundred and eighty-one concerts have been given, of which eighty-three were in the Music Halls of the Exposition building.

Besides furnishing opportunity to St. Louis artists, the society has imported among other artists the following: Mme. Materna, Mme. Fursch Madi, Miss Emma Juch, Miss Emma Thursby, Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Zippora Montieth, Miss Corine Moore-Lawson, Mrs. Generva Johnstone-Bisnop, Mrs. Walter C. Wyman, Miss Emily Wynant, Miss Belle Cole, Miss Hope Glenn, Herman Winkleman, Theodore Toedt, Chas. A. Knorr, Whitney Mockridge, Emil Scaria, Charles Stantley, Franz Remmertz, Myron Whitney, Wm. Ludwig, Arthur Beresford, Miss Aus Der Ohe, Mme. Theresa Carreno, Franz Rummel, Carl Faelten, Miss Maud Powell, Leopold Lichtenberg.

The society is maintaining and improving a chorus and orchestra which has already a most enviable reputation in other cities. It can carry this work permanently because it is a large society not depending on individuals. Such organizations are always centers of musical enthusiasm; they set the standard of musical taste in each city and decide its reputation abroad.

The only thing that can cripple or retard this society is lack of encouragement from the public. Elsewhere such organizations are enthusiastically supported. Where St. Louis is exceptional it is in giving more, not less, support than other cities to a public-spirited movement.

Subscriptions are not personally solicited this year, but the books are open to all interested in music and musical culture.

GOV. MOREHOUSE.

An Unpublished Letter Which Ventilates Some Political History.

MACON, Mo., Sept. 26.—For more than a year there had been a strong feeling in this and adjoining counties for Ex-Gov. Moorehouse for Governor in 1892. In fact, the sentiment was almost unanimous for him, even among those who supported Gov. Francis before. On the 7th of last April a friend of the ex-Governor wrote to Gov. Morehouse, telling him of his many admirers here, and the strong sentiment in his favor for 1892, and asked him if he would consent to become a candidate. The ex-Governor answered his friends as follows:

> MARYVILLE, Mo., April 10, 1891. — DEAR FRIEND—Your esteemed favor of the 7th instant at hand. I esteem your good wishes for my political prosperity very highly, but I cannot consent to become a candidate for Governor, nor do I desire to again enter a political contest for any office. As a rule to be successful, a man must adopt means and measures that are not consistent with what a good, square man out to be. Dollars are the most potent factors in securing nominations and the spoils are greater incentives to get office than the desire to be a faithful public servant. I have no money to invest in such a cause and no ambition to occupy positions for private use, consequently I would not make a successful candidate. It would be a proud distinction for any man to know that the people of the great State of Missouri preferred him to any other for governor or any other office for that matter. I believe that I have as many true and honest friends in the State as any one, and I am sure there were many more men in the State that desired that I should receive the nomination two years ago than Mr. Francis. But that did not matter. I did not receive it for the reasons before stated and the same would most probably happen were I to become a candidate again. George Vest was elected to the Senate without any corrupting influences, but I look for Cockrell to be downed by the mob. I think, at least, they will try it, but hope not with success. No, I do not think you had better say anything about my being a candidate, for I have no ambition to make the race. I do not think it would be a success. Truly your friend,
>
> A. P. MOREHOUSE.

The above letter was never made public during ex-Gov. Morehouse's lifetime, because it was still hoped by his friends that he would consent to make the race, and they did not want it publicly known that he would not run. Since Gov. Morehouse had taken such an active part in bringing about a settlement of the Noland bond matter, the Democrats and many others have been wanting a chance to vote for Morehouse. In 1888, Macon county had a candidate for Register of Lands and in his interests it was decided to not have either Morehouse or Francis make a personal canvass in this county. The home candidate wanted a divided delegation between Morehouse and Francis from here, so that it would help him in different sections, but the Francis money-power and literary bureaus reversed the sentiments and will of the people shortly before the primaries were held in this county. The people here also honored and admired Morehouse for the successful way in which he settled the Bevier mining troubles in this county in 1888. There has never been any trouble there since he had the militia there.

BURIED AT MARYVILLE.

Obsequies of the Late Ex-Gov. Morehouse Yesterday Afternoon.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Sept. 26.—The remains of ex-Gov. Morehouse were viewed by the public from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. today at the family residence. The funeral services at the house were held at 2 o'clock. The ceremonies were under the auspices of Maryville Lodge, No. 165, A. F. and A. M., of which the deceased was a member, Maryville Commandery acting as an escort. Rev. John D. Vincil delivered an eloquent and pathetic discourse at the house in which he paid a glowing tribute to his deceased friend. The business houses of the city were closed this afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock in accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Greene.

CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

In the Circuit Court yesterday Stephen B. Simons, Cornelius P. Hatch and Henry C. Whitten, a Boston house under the firm name of Simons, Hatch & Whitten, filed suit against Street Commissioner M. J. Murphy, asking judgment for $252 for a bill of gents' furnishing goods alleged to have been sold and delivered to M. J. Murphy & Co. on or about Oct. 1, 1886.

The State to the use of Henry Genner filed suit against Constable Emil Weber and his bondsmen, claiming to have been damaged $150 by an alleged illegal levy by the Constable.

The Fruin-Bambrick Construction Co. filed suit against Conrad Bicket, asking judgment for $800 for stone alleged to have been sold defendant.

John E. Ryan Missing.

John E. Ryan, an employe of the Suburban Railway Co., whose home is at 3973 Fairfax avenue, where his family lives, has been missing several days. His family are anxious to learn of his whereabouts.

Western Commercial Travelers.

The Western Commercial Travelers held another experience meeting last night in the ladies' ordinary at the Lindell Hotel. Reports were read showing the order to be in an excellent financial condition, and a large number of new members were admitted.

Gen. Miles En Route to Texas.

Yesterday evening Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander of the Department of Missouri, passed through the city on his way from Chicago to Texas. He was accompanied by Capt. W. Maus of his staff, and took the evening train for San Antonio.

Deaths From Diphtheria.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—Thirteen cases and nine deaths resulting from diphtheria are reported from the northern portion of this (Greene) county.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

Tammany's Naturalization Bureau to Be Opened Monday.

THE FIRST FORMAL POW-WOW AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Messrs. Platt and Fassett Will Be Made to Feel the Weight of Tammany's Personal Grievance—Gov. Russell's Tariff Speech—A Red-Hot Convention—Not for Blaine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Monday morning Tammany Hall will open its naturalization bureau for the campaign at the old stand, No. 17 Center street, under the charge of Register Frank T. Fitzgerald, the Chairman of the Naturalization Committee. The Republicans, Voorhisiters, Counties and other factions and clans will follow suit within a few days, and the grinding out of new voters will then go merrily on until election time. On Tuesday the big guns of Democracy will have the first formal pow-wow at the Hoffman House, and the Democratic State headquarters will be opened in the hotel billiard room. Chairman Murphy of the State Committee, Daniel G. Griffin, Chairman to be of the new Executive Committee, Speaker Sheehan and all the others will be back in town with their coats off, and the Democratic "spell-binders" will be turned loose on the community. The Mayor will be back then, and Tammany will be donning war paint and whetting scalping knives. Tammany has a personal grievance against Mr. Platt and his young man Fassett, and will make this the fight of its life.

The Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel have been open for nearly two weeks, but beyond sitting around and talking of the great majorities their ticket is to have—a favorite amusement with the Republicans a month before election—the bosses have done little beyond what they are pleased to term preliminary work.

Candidate Fassett has made two speeches during the week. His traveling show will start out Sunday night and will make its first stand at Utica. Candidate John W. Vrooman, Charles A. Ball and A. E. Baxter will be of the party.

BLAINE FOR M'KINLEY.

A LETTER FROM THE MAINE MAN DECLARING FOR THE ARCH-PROTECTIONIST.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—Col. A. L. Congers of Akron, O., was in a very happy frame of mind to-day at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Colonel's cheerfulness grew out of the letter which he received yesterday morning from James G. Blaine, in which the magnetic Maine statesman declared himself in favor of McKinley's election, and said that the best interests of the Republican party demanded McKinley's success.

"That letter cracks the Democratic egg in Ohio," said Col. Conger to-day. "It is worth to the Republicans a hundred campaign speeches. It spikes effectually the Democratic guns, which were always firing off charges that Blaine was opposed to McKinley, and would like to see him defeated. This letter shows unmistakably that Blaine is an advocate of protection for American industries, and desires the triumph of McKinley as its foremost champion. It also settles the croakers for all time, and now it is only a question of the size of the majority."

Referring to the Senatorship question, Col. Conger said: "We are not fighting on that matter now. It is not a burning question with us, though it may be smoldering a little. We will turn the Senatorship over to a Republican Legislature for disposition."

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

SHARP CRITICISM ON THE USE OF THE OFFICE AS A POLITICAL STEPPING-STONE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—J. Sloat Fassett was at the Custom-house yesterday for the short period of fifteen minutes. He did not attend to any official business, merely took his mail, shook hands with Deputy Collector Couch and Private Secretary Robinson and then departed as quickly as he came. It is understood that the new Collector, Senator Hendricks, will be in town Monday and will be sworn into office after business hours at the Custom-house on Tuesday, as was the case when Mr. Fassett was about to be made Collector. Rumors of a general shake-up in the Custom-house are again prevalent. It is quite possible that a number of changes will be made in the force of laborers in order to appease the demands of some of the petty politicians and strengthen some of the weak places in the fences of the G. O. P.

A good deal of sharp criticism is heard from importers, merchants and others who have business at the Custom-house about the way the office of Collector of the Port of New York has been compelled to further the political ends of Republican leaders regardless of the legitimate business of the office.

Many of them say the Administration at Washington knew what Mr. Platt's plan was; that he wanted to use the office of Collector to advertise Fassett and bring him prominently before the public previous to the State Convention. They also said that when Senator Fassett took the office he did not expect to retain it any length of time, nor did those in power in the Republican party expect he would. The importers claim that this playing with an important public office has been detrimental to their business, and the Republican party will find in November that it is also detrimental to its welfare.

GOV. RUSSELL'S TARIFF SPEECH.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—Republican speakers having quoted a passage from the speech made by Gov. Russell at the tariff reform banquet in New York, to show that he had belittled Massachusets, the Democratic State Committee offered the Republican State Committee 100,000 copies of the entire speech for the convention. To-day Secretary Wardwell of the latter committee writes Secretary Dale of the former, accepting the offer, and asking if the number furnished could not be increased to 400,000. To this, Secretary Dale has replied that the speech has been sent to the press, that a proof will be ready for Secretary Wardwell's approval this evening and the first instalment of copies can be delivered Monday, and that the suggestion as to furnishing 400,000 copies will receive favorable consideration, as soon as the first 100,000 shall have been properly circulated.

DEPEW AT HEADQUARTERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Mr. Depew spent about an hour at Republican headquarters to-day. It is believed that Mr. Depew left a check behind him. Another distinguished visitor appeared in the afternoon. He was Vice-President Levi P. Morton, and Gen. Husted came near overturning two chairs in his anxiety to greet him. Mr. Morton was also ushered into the "private" room and remained there for nearly an hour. The supposition is that he contributed handsomely to the campaign fund.

COOK COUNTY (ILL.) DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—Cook County Democrats held a convention at North Side Turner Hall to-day. The following ticket was nominated: Superior Court, Judge Jonas Hutchinson; Superintendent of Schools, Chas. F. Babcock; Drainage Commissioners, W. S. Bogle, L. E. Cooley. The ticket was completed by the nomination of ten county commissioners.

CRUISER ST. LOUIS.

THIS NAME TO BE BORNE BY A NEW AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—St. Louisans and Missourians have put on foot a scheme to have the next cruiser named after the city of St. Louis, and at present it looks as if the scheme may carry.

With much emphasis Secretary Noble said to-day that he indorsed the proposition with heart and soul. He informed your correspondent that the initial proceeding in the movement to have the next completed cruiser bear the title "St. Louis" had been received by him and that he had already presented the same with an earnest endorsement to the Secretary of the Navy. When informed that the Navy Department had thrown a chill over the project by reason of the receiving ship at League Island being in commission under the name St. Louis, the Secretary emphatically remarked:

"That makes no difference; what if there is and old 'St. Louis.' We want the new cruiser St. Louis. Admiral Gerardi once told me of the objection raised to the name 'Constitution' because there was such an old hulk in existence. I would suggest on this occasion and what is there to prevent that a part of the sea sloop 'St. Louis' be taken and placed in the new one, it can then be said that there is a spar or a mast from the original St. Louis. Why shouldn't we have it? There is St. Louis, the fifth city in the country in respect to population. Do you know that the State of Missouri, with its Democratic majority, has more Republican voters than Texas has Democratic. Missouri ranks fifth as a manufacturing State. Take South of the Missouri River to Springfield and you find the greatest zinc and lead regions in the Union, if not in the world. South of there and through the great Northwest to the river you travel over a vast agricultural district. There is combined in the State the greatest resource, for a cruiser could be furnished the product necessary to its construction and equipment, the iron, lead and material to man it."

Secretary Noble, as soon as Secretary Tracy returns, will make it a point to have the name "St. Louis" placed above the rudder of the next completed steel cruiser which will be placed in commission of the Government, and the condemnation of the ancient "St. Louis" will not be allowed to stand in the way or swerve his purpose.

KANSAS CITY'S TROUBLES.

AN UNFORTUNATE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN REGARD TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—The Kansas City people are having an unfortunate time in getting a public building started, after the first necessary money has been appropriated. Congressman Tarsney and Senator Vest made the Reed Congress come to their terms in obtaining an appropriation last winter by threatening to block all other Federal building measures. It was a struggle for them, but they succeeded. After a vast deal of preparation a site was selected in West Kansas City, known as McGee street location. It was in opposition to many of the real estate and east side residents that the selection was made, and the latter have since been throwing as much cold water on the arrangement as possible, with a view of preventing the purchase. The title to the ground was found, on investigation, to be good, and is now undergoing review by the attorney general's experts. But at the treasury end of the line there lies an objection which threatens serious delay. The owners of the ground promised to grade the square, which requires it to about the extent of about nine feet before purchase was made. This has not been done and it is claimed that, when graded, the site will come in conflict with cross streets and other property which no provision has been made to grade and which might involve individual and municipal rights to such an extent as to bring about prolonged legal contests. This difficulty Secretary Crounse cannot see a way to avoid just now, and when the title papers reach him and payment is expected it will either have to be refused or made with the prospects of the conflict spoken of. Next week the matter will come up for final disposition, and all hands interested are worrying just now lest there may be endless delay in this important matter.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR.

PRESIDENT HARRISON MAY MAKE HIM RAUM'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—The latest report with regard to the disposal President Harrison is to make of Senator Blair would hardly seem to merit confidence, but it is on every tongue here to-day. It is said the President has intimated to Commissioner Raum that his resignation will be acceptable at any time and that Ex-Senator Blair is to be appointed to the position. Well posted Republicans here are discussing this report gravely, though they seem to regard it with suspicion. Mr. Blair's enthusiasm on the subject of the education of the people at the expense of the Federal Government if diverted to the payment of pensions would make him even more dangerous than either Corporal Tanner or "Refrigerator" Raum.

A CAMPAIGN LIE EXPLODED.

The Use of British Gold in the Ohio Campaign Denied.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Thomas Bagby Potter, M. P., the organizer of the Cobden Club and its present head, in an interview to-day denies that the club has a secret fund of $1,000,000 to bribe voters in Ohio. "This falsehood," he said, "is largely the work of Thomas H. Dudley. When he was consulted at Liverpool he professed to be my friend, yet now he says the story is true. I declare that the club has never paid a penny to anybody in America to influence elections; never paid it ourselves or connived directly or indirectly at the expenditure of money by any one else in the United States for political economy or any other purpose. Before 1879 we used to circulate leaflets in America, but in that year we ceased the practice, believing it caused irritation."

This denial dispels the ridiculous story so gleefully proclaimed by the Republican managers of the Ohio campaign, although its apparent absurdity had made a denial unnecessary.

THE WEEK'S WEATHER

The Hottest Ever Known for This Period of the Year.

The Forest Park Meteorological Station under the management of the Park Department and the United States Weather Bureau, St. Louis Station, make the following reports of the highest and lowest temperatures recorded each day, and also the percentage of moisture in the air, reckoned from the amount the atmosphere was capable of holding. The humidity readings of the Forest Park Observatory were taken at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. and are given in that order. The Park Bureau reports for last Sunday: Highest temperature, 94 deg.; lowest, 56 deg.; humidity, 7 a. m., 82 per cent; 7 p. m., 44 per cent. Monday, highest, 89 deg., lowest 56 deg., humidity, 89 per cent and 67 per cent; Tuesday, highest, 92 deg., lowest 58 deg., humidity, 84 per cent and 48 per cent; Wednesday, highest 93 deg., lowest 57 deg., humidity, 87 per cent, 52 per cent; Thursday, highest, 94 deg.; lowest, 58 deg.; humidity, 82 per cent and 53 per cent. Friday, highest, 91 deg.; lowest, 58 deg.; humidity, 75 per cent and 62 per cent. Saturday, highest, 92 deg.; lowest, 61 deg.; humidity, 85 per cent and 50 per cent.

The local office of the Weather Bureau made their humidity observations at 8 a. m. The afternoon extreme readings, together with the humidity reports, are as follows: Highest 98 deg., lowest 70 deg., humidity, 69 per cent, 86 per cent; Monday, 89 deg., 69 deg., humidity, 77 per cent, 41 per cent; Tuesday, highest, 92 deg., lowest 70 deg., humidity, 74 per cent, and 38 per cent; Wednesday, highest 94 deg. lowest 72 deg.; hummidity, 70 per cent and 42 per cent. Thursday, highest, 94 deg.; lowest, 72 deg.; humidity, 67 per cent and 38 per cent. Friday, highest, 90 deg.; lowest, 70 deg.; humidity, 70 per cent; 41 per cent. Saturday, highest, 92 deg.; lowest, 70 deg.; humidity, 72 per cent and 36 per cent. The prevailing wind was southwest, which has been the cause of the monotonously fair, warm weather. Mr. Hammond predicted for yesterday fair weather, stationary temperature and variable winds. This was realized to a great extent, and the present indications point to a continuance of this condition, but this statement is not based on the Observer's forecast. The humidity for yesterday, however, was on an average with the readings of the preceeding days, and the temperature was much the same. It is very improbable that there will be any rise in the humidity percentage so that if any change in the nature of rain should come it could only result from a drop in the temperature which would contract the capacity of the air to hold moisture until the point of excess was reached which would precipitate the surplus in the form of rain. There does not appear any signs of such an outcome, and it is safe to say that the day will be fair with perhaps an increased temperature.

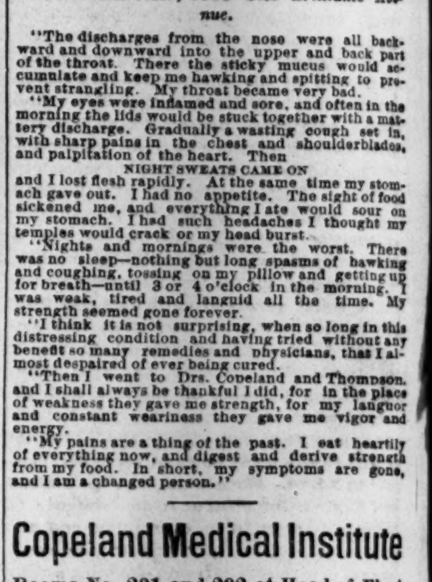
MISS KROEKER'S CASE.

The Trouble Extending Had Resulted in Chest Pains, Cough, Night Sweats and Heart Palpitation.

"For three years I have suffered with catarrh, but recently it grew so serious I felt that I could not stand it much longer."

The speaker was Miss Emma Kroeker, who resides with her parents at 3908 Cote Brilliante avenue.

"My trouble began with a cold in the head," she continued, "but I didn't mind it at first. Then my nose became all stopped up. I couldn't get my breath through the nostrils at all.



Miss Emma Kroeker, 3908 Cote Brilliante Avenue.

"The discharges from the nose were all backward and downward into the upper and back part of the throat. There the sticky mucus would accumulate and keep me hawking and spitting to prevent strangling. My throat became very bad.

"My eyes were inflamed and sore, and often in the morning the lids would be stuck together with a mattery discharge. Gradually a wasting cough set in, with sharp pains in the chest and shoulderblades, and palpitation of the heart. Then

NIGHT SWEATS CAME ON

and I lost flesh rapidly. At the same time my stomach gave out. I had no appetite. The sight of food sickened me, and everything I ate would sour on my stomach. I had such headaches I thought my temples would crack or my head burst.

"Nights and mornings were the worst. There was no sleep—nothing but long spasms of hawking and coughing, tossing on my pillow and getting up for breath—until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. I was weak, tired and languid all the time. My strength seemed gone forever.

"I think it is not surprising, when so long in this distressing condition and having tried without any benefit so many remedies and physicians, that I almost despaired of ever being cured.

"Then I went to Drs. Copeland and Thompson, and I shall always be thankful I did, for in the place of weakness they gave me strength, for my languor and constant weariness they gave me vigor and energy.

"My pains are a thing of the past. I eat heartily of everything now, and digest and derive strength from my food. In short, my symptoms are gone, and I am a changed person."

Copeland Medical Institute

Rooms No. 201 and 202 at Head of First Staircase,

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Olive St., Directly Opposite South Entrance to Post-Office.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. E. THOMPSON, M. D.

Specialties: Catarrh and all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases. Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Music at Tower Grove Park.

The concert at Tower Grove Park this afternoon will begin at 3 o'clock under the leadership of Prof. Vogel. The programme will be as follows:

March—"Don Carlo"	Reeves
Selection—"Girofle-Girofla"	Lecocq
Waltz—"Imortelen"	Gungl
Overture—"Egmond"	Beethoven
Mazurka—"Knic-Knac"	Paudert
Aria—"Falstaff"	Balfe
Flower Song (by request)	Lange
Overture—"La Bayadera"	Auber
Patrol—"Comique" (by request)	Rindley
Fantasie—"Trovatore" (by request)	Verdi
"Fackeltanz"	Meyerbeer
Galop—"Bertha"	Legare

Used Crutches

Terrible Sufferings From Salt Rheum

"I have had salt rheum, and for a year one of my legs, from the knee down, has been

Broken Out Very Badly

When I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla I was worse than I had been before, a part of the time being unable to walk without crutches. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, improvement was so marked that I continued until I had taken three bottles, and am now better than for years. The inflammation has all left my leg and it is entirely healed. I have received so great benefit from

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that I concluded to write this voluntary statement."
F. J. TEMPLE, Ridgeway, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS—Invigorate the liver, regulate the bowels. Effective, but gentle. Price 25c.

MARRIAGES.

KIRCHOFF - WOESTMAN—Miss HENRIETTA KIRCHOFF of Evansville, Ind., and Mr. EDWARD WOESTMAN of St. Louis, on Sept. 23, 1891, at Evansville.

DEATHS.

BENSON—On Sept. 25 at 5:20 p. m., our darling SADIE, only and beloved daughter of Patrick and Ellen Benson, aged 11 years 10 days.

Funeral will take place Sunday at 2 p. m. from family residence, 3721 Evans avenue, to Rock Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend. No flowers.

BIEST—Saturday, Sept. 26, at 4:30 p. m., HERMAN BIEST, agd 76 years, 6 months and 24 days.

Funeral Monday, Sept. 28, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 4025 Penrose street. Friends invited to attend.

CONNOR—Friday, Sept. 25, at 11 a. m., Mrs. ANNIE E., beloved wife of M. J. Connor, nee Bergen, aged 35 years.

Funeral from family residence, 1212 Elliott avenue, Sunday, Sept. 27, at 2 p. m., to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attends.

McCORMACK—On Friday, Sept. 25, at 3:10 p. m., after a long and painful illness, ANN, dearly beloved wife of Michael McCormack, aged 60 years.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 27, at 1 p. m. sharp, from residence of her brother, Patrick Gorry, 3951 Evans avenue, to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

NOHEN—Mrs. JOHANNA, beloved wife of John Nohen, Sept. 26, at 4 p. m. Age, 38 years.

Funeral from family residence, 2343 Atlantic street, Monday, Sept. 28. Friends of the family invited.

THE ELLEARD FLORAL CO.
Temple Building, Broadway and Walnut. Appropriate funeral designs. Telephone 4229

SHAKEN UP.

An Earthquake Shock Which Was Felt Throughout the City.

People in All Sections Were Badly Scared.

SOME SLIGHT DAMAGE DONE BY THE SEISMIC DISTURBANCE.

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People in All Sections Were Badly Scared.

SOME SLIGHT DAMAGE DONE BY THE SEISMIC DISTURBANCE.

Reports From All Quarters Showing How It Was Felt—The Fright at the City Hospital and Elsewhere—Bottles Shaken From the Shelves in Drug Stores and Saloons—The Shocks Outside the City.

St. Louis had an earthquake last night and Messrs. Wiggins, Foster, Hicks, Zekiel, Cheeney and the other astrologers and earthquake prophets missed the opportunity of their lives in not predicting it. Foster set his seismic horoscope last week, but the only thing that appeared on it was an electrical convulsion in the atmosphere for the coming week. He saw a great storm sweeping over the United States from west to east, and under the date of Friday, Oct. 2, he described a funnel-shaped figure near the spot designated on the chart as the great commercial center of the country. This meant a cyclone at or near St. Louis on the date named, and so the "prophet" prophesied or published in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH. But his horoscope failed to report any seismic disturbances and so Foster must withdraw his claim to greatness as an earthquake prophet.

As customary with earthquakes, the one last night consisted of several shocks or series of shocks several seconds apart. The first one was felt at 5 minutes to 11 o'clock, according to the clock in the local room of the POST-DISPATCH, and the second and third followed in quick succession, the third being the heaviest of the three. In the POST-DISPATCH building the earthquake was scarcely felt, many of the people at work not noticing it at all, but that was probably due to the substantial character of the structure. Some of the newspaper offices shook so violently as to alarm the occupants, and the printers of one of the papers are said to have dropped their sticks and run pell-mell down-stairs and out of the building, not knowing exactly what had happened, but fearing that there was to be a New York Park Row disaster in St. Louis.

AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

The worst scare reported from the city institutions was at the City Hospital, that aged pile of brick and mortar with bellied ceilings ready to fall at the slightest provocation. The first slight shock was not felt except by a few who were awake, but the second and heaviest shock, awoke a great many patients and those who could jumped from their beds and ran from the wards to the corridors. The shock was so slight it caused no damage, but it was fully an hour before the attendants again restored order and quieted the nervous ones. The quake was felt there as elsewhere at precisely 10:50 o'clock.

At the Insane Asylum, on the top of the hill beyond Tower Grove Park, the shock was very severe. The windows rattled, the electric shades on the chandeliers clinked and many inmates who were asleep were aroused and rushed to the barred doors of their cells. A few of the wretches realized what had occurred and the guards had quite a task pacifying them, but the majority of those who were awakened imagined the rumbling originated in the building, and retired when it was over.

A crowd of detectives and newspaper men were seated in the telephone exchange room at the Four Courts when the first shock was felt, and some one at once remarked that it was an earthquake. The shock lasted but a few seconds and, while waiting to hear more, the second shock came. It was like the rumble of a coal wagon rolling along at a rapid rate, first heard a block away, not very distinctly, until it approached nearer, when the volume of sound increased and then died away again as it rolled past. There were no sudden jars or sharp shocks. It could be heard for a second coming from the southwest, then pass under the building and die away in the northwest. The rumble was accompanied by a sound very much resembling the faint rustle of leaves on the trees disturbed by a slight gust of wind. Following the second shock the faintest suggestion of a rumble was heard, like the last echo of a thunder clap some distance away.

All the police stations in the city reported at once to headquarters, saying the shock had been felt, except the Third District, and when called up the sergeant at that station declared the occupants of the building had heard nothing unusual or alarming. The quake was distinctly felt at the Fair Grounds, O'Fallon Park, Forest Park, Lafayette Park, Carondelet, Cheltenham, King's highway and Easton avenue, the Mounted Police Station on Twenty-ninth and Market streets, the Work-house, City Hall, Court-house, Fourth District Station on North Market street, at the Four Courts, at the Chestnut Street Station and on the big bridge.

The night watchman at the Compton Hill reservoir said he felt the three shocks so distinctly that at the first rumble he rushed out of the little guard house, thinking his life was in danger, and when the second and heavy shock came he looked at the house, expecting it to fall down or see a break in the masonry of the reservoir, which would flood the country roundabout.

IN THE WEST END.

Col. Wm. H. Swift, who lives in Windsor place, was just going to bed and had started down stairs to bolt the front door when the hall lamp swung violently to and fro and then went out. Next came a violent swinging of the house and a quiver. He stopped still for a minute, thinking if it was an earthquake there would be another shock. None came, and then the idea flashed through his mind that the magazine up at the new water-works, near the Chain of Rocks, had exploded. He was dressed in a few minutes, came down town immediately and was hunting for a telephone, when his mind was relieved by hearing of the earthquake. Col. Swift says the shock lasted nearly half a minute.

R. D. Hatton was sitting in his bed-room at 3039 Laclede avenue, reading. He felt a mist pass over his eyes, or rather he thought so for it was the book shaking in his hand. "I looked up," said he, "and my eyes fell on the swinging mirror in front of me. It was jumping backwards and forwards, and I thought the bureau was going to fall over. I ran downstairs and found all of my family sitting there quietly.

"'Didn't you feel the shock?' I asked.

"'What shock?' they said. They laughed at me when I told them what I had felt, but just then we looked out and saw the people beginning to come out in the streets. They had all felt it, and were all more or less frightened."

The shock was felt distinctly by the men in the Twenty-nine's engine house, Manchester and Chouteau. Some of the firemen were sitting out in front of the house and some were in bed, and there was a good deal of scurrying around among them before they decided that it was an earthquake. The trembling of the earth lasted about half a minute, they thought.

About the neighborhood of Finney and Sarah the shock was felt distinctly, and until midnight the people in the vicinity ran into the drugstores every few minutes with inquiries as to the cause. Most of them thought there had been a big explosion down town and many telephone messages asking about it were sent to police headquarters.

The shock played havoc with the stock in the store of the Grand Avenue Pharmacy Co., Grand avenue and Olive street. It broke a showcase and knocked down numbers of bottles. A little further down the street a plate-glass window was broken in a store on the south side of the street.

In the neighborhood of Manchester road and Chouteau avenue the shock was very severely felt and a panic caused. People were thrown out of their beds, window panes shattered and houses violently shaken. The alarmed occupants rushed out into the streets, many of them in their night garments, and gathered at Engine House No. 29 for safety. Women and children were shrieking with fear and the greatest excitement prevailed.

FELT DOWN TOWN.

The shock was very plainly felt at the Southern Hotel. It was clearly perceptible in the rotunda, and on the upper floors the gas jets shook, and several globes were thrown from the fixtures. Not a few of the guests were badly frightened and a number of white-robed figures were seen in the hall, one gentleman in his robe de nuit running down to the parlor floor before he was stopped. A gentleman who chanced to be in the corridor gives the following account of his experience, which would tend to fix the time of the occurrence of the earthquake: "I was standing near the desk," he said, "with my back against one of the columns. Suddenly I felt a tremor. It at once occurred to me that it was due to one of the engines being started, and believing it to be a peculiar time of night for commencing work, looked at the clock. It was exactly 10:56. The movement ceased almost instantly, but in a few seconds recommenced. The second shock was longer than the first, and I should say that it lasted fully half a minute. I was not certain that it was an earthquake until I found that a number of people had noticed it."

There was quite a commotion at Faust's caused by the shock. On the lower floor the motion was very slightly felt and but few of those who were there at the time observed it. On the upper floor, however, its effects were very apparent indeed. The electric light fixtures shook and tinkled, and two incandescent bulbs were broken, wine in the glasses was spilled and there was a general exodus of startled patrons, while one waiter was so frightened that he ran out and refused to return.

When the quake passed through the city there was a party consisting of six prominent gentlemen sitting together in the Elks Club rooms on the eighth floor. They all felt the shock and one of them remarked: "Something is wrong; the building is shaking." The others agreed that they felt it and conversation was resumed. It was only a few minutes later when one of the members living away out on Compton Hill telphoned in that his house had rocked like a cradle. This outside evidence convinced them that a genuine earthquake had shaken up the city.

Robert Zierlein of 628 South Broadway said that he and family felt the shock distinctly, and were very badly frightened.

Pat Carmody, who conducts a saloon on Sixth street, near Olive, was talking to his barkeeper, Henry Huke, when the shock passed through the city. Both declared later that it rattled all the glasses on the shelves and moved the big ice box an inch out of place. Both concluded that a big explosion had taken place somewhere in the city.

John Bruner, the night watchwan of the Laclede Building, was in the elevator between the seventh and eighth floors, felt the shock perceptibly, and thought at first that the elevator was out of order. Speaking to a POST-DISPATCH reporter, he said: "I felt a sudden lunge and thought something was going to drop, but it was all over in a second."

Mr. James Young, Brigadier-General of the G. A. R., Division of the Atlantic, and connected with the Baltimore *Telegram*, was sitting in front of the Lindell Hotel at the time, and be stated that the shock was too real to be other than a little terrifying.

J. F. Plummer of Baltimore was also at the Lindell and he, too, experienced the shock.

THE SOUTH END SHAKEN.

At the Soulard Street Police Station the shock was perceptibly felt. The building shook somewhat after the manner of a boat passing over rough waves. At this point the disturbance was in two sections, as though a first underneath wave was followed by a second.

At No. 711 Soulard street the building rocked violently, badly frightening the inmates.

Mrs. Schwarztauber of Belleville, Ill., who who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Snyder, at that number, had retired, and says the bed swayed so badly that she sprang out of it. A water pitcher on the second floor of the same building was shaken so violently in a wash bowl in which it was standing that a lady in the room was frightened almost out of her senses.

In a building at Ninth and Wyoming streets the tins hanging on the kitchen wall fell to the floor.

The shock was even more perceptible at the engine house of the Fifteens, Broadway and Valentine. Some of the sleeping firemen were thrown from their beds, and the whole house rocked violently.

Reports from Carondelet show that the shock was felt generally in that section and caused many scares.

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

In North St. Louis the shock was more severe, it seems, than in other parts of the city. It was felt generally in all the territory between Broadway and Grand avenue, north of St. Louis avenue. The passengers in a Baden horse-car got a shaking up that scared them, and they made the driver stop the car until they could get out and investigate.

Around Hyde Park and the vicinity of Salisbury and Blair avenue, the shock was also severe enough to frighten the neighborhood and from Engine-house No. 8, the report came of a decided panic.

Engine-house No. 20 at Broadway and East Girard avenue reported that the shock was very distinctly felt.

At the Chestnut Street Police Station the shock was so pronounced as to be recognized at once as an earthquake, and for some time afterward people were rushing in there to gain particulars of the earthquake. A peculiar incident of the shock at the station was that it caused the ruining of an official report which Sergt. Wray was making out at the desk, coming so suddenly that the officer's pen-point was sent zig-zag across the sheet.

The shock was also felt at the hotels, but not very marked.

All the theaters with the exception of the Olympic had closed for the night before the moment of the earthquake. At the Olympic it was not felt by the audience.

The Third District Station was filled with officers at the time, and the shock was distinctly felt.

Mr. Glieberman of 705 Wash street was lying on a lounge near the window, and the shock almost pitched him out of the window.

Miss Luri of 931 North Seventh street had just retired, when the violent shaking of the house caused her to flee to the street.

At Engine-houses Nos. 18 and 12, on Seventh street, the men felt the vibration, and some thought it was an extra heavy cable car.

STOPPED THE ELECTRIC CARS.

A curious effect of the shock was the cutting off of the electric current from the cars that were running on the Lindell road. Most of them had been turned into the car-house at that hour, but those which were on the line were suddenly deprived of their motive power and had to slow up. Motorman Isaac Gaffney had just started his car down from Vandeventer avenue when he suddenly felt that the current was cut off. "I thought," said he, "that there was some trouble with my lever and examined it, but it was all right. I looked up at the trolley, but that seemed to be in good order, too. I didn't know what to make of it, as we felt no shock on the car, and I was still more puzzled when in half a minute the current started on again. We came on down town and when at Garrison avenue a man jumped on the car and asked us if we had felt the shock. Then I understood what had interfered with the current, although I don't exactly understand it yet."

Two other cars of the Lindell road had a similar experience, but inquiries made at the stables of the lines of John Scullin on Pine and St. Louis avenue drew out a statement that none of their cars had felt anything like an interruption of the current.

ON THE RIVER.

People who were on the Levee at the time of the shock say that it caused a long wave between 2 and 3 feet high to rush up the river, strangely enough, beginning, it seemed, below Carondelet, and extending as far as the Chain of Rocks. The steamers at their landings rocked violently and ground one against another, the swell lasting fully a minute. The crews of each boat thought that some accident had happened to their vessel and rushed out on the Levee in their night clothes. After they found out what the cause of the disturbance was many of them dressed and went ashore, and until late at night, all along the Levee, groups of men stood discussing the earthquake.

WHAT THE POLICE OBSERVED.

The earthquake occurred at exactly 10:50 o'clock, and inside of ten minutes every police station in the city was heard from by Acting Chief Reedy at the Four Courts. The shock came just as half the city police officers were on their way to the six stations to report for duty at 11 o'clock. As each officer arrived he at once reported hearing the rumble. Many of them had seen men and women rush out into the street in every quarter of the city. Windows were raised with a slam, and heads appeared everywhere. Rounders in saloons on seeing the glassware on the bars rattle, and in a few cases fall off and break, ran out into the street to see what heavy vehicle had passed and made so much noise. Several police brought stories to the station to the effect that while on their way to relief duty, they saw mothers with their young children run out of their houses in the West End in their night clothes and remain in the yards, on their front steps or on the side-walks, trembling and afraid to enter their homes again. For half an hour after the shock was felt it was the topic of neighbors everywhere, as they leaned from their windows or stood at their front doors to discuss it.

EAST ST. LOUIS FELT IT.

In East St. Louis the shock was very severe. Robert Gray, the driver of the hoodlum wagon, was asleep in his seat at the time and the violent shaking woke him up. The shock was felt in various parts of the city. At the drug store of J. E. Schroeder on Illinois and Collinsville avenues, the bottles and vials were knocked from the shelves. The occurrence caused much excitement in the neighborhood. Elsewhere throughout the city similar results followed the shock.

MASCOUTAH, ILL.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Sept. 26.—A violent earthquake shock was felt here at 10:58 o'clock to-night. There were three distinct shocks that lasted a full minute. The shocks were from north to south. Buildings were shaken and people in brick houses fled from their homes for safety. One gray-haired old lady was seen praying in her front yard on Main street. At 11:15 p. m. the excitement abated and the people returned to their homes. As far as known no damage has been done in this city.

SHOOK UP AT EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 26.—An earthquake shock of five seconds duration was distinctly felt in all parts of this city at 10:55 o'clock to-night. It caused much fright in many households and more than a few people ran out of their houses.

PADUCAH, KY.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 26.—An earthquake shock was felt here to-night at 5 minutes to 11 o'clock. The vibration seemed to be west to east. It lasted several seconds and was quite severe. The town was aroused and many people were driven to the streets by the shaking of the houses. No harm was done, however.

AT NOKOMIS, ILL.

NOKOMIS, Ill., Sept. 26.—An earthquake shock, extending over a period of forty seconds, was felt this evening at 10:54 o'clock. Doors, windows and furniture were rattled in a lively manner.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 10:52 to-night.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here to-night at 10:58, especially on the east side of the river.

AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—Dispatches from Jacksonville, Springfield, Duquoin, Greenville and Shelbyville, Ill., state that the shock was felt there to night. It lasted about thirty seconds. No damage was done to property.

NEW MADRID, MO.

NEW MADRID, Mo., Sept. 26.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 10:43 o'clock to-night. The vibrations were west to east.

CAIRO, ILL.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 26.—An earthquake shock, lasting several seconds, was felt here at 10:47 o'clock last night. It lasted several seconds and shook up the whole town. The vibrations caused the bells of the steamboats in the harbor and in the church towers to toll, which brought the people in their night clothes into the street.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here about 10:50 to-night, lasting six seconds. Windows rattled, chandeliers swayed and many persons were nauseated by the undulations. The movement appeared to be from north to south.

AT VINCENNES, IND.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 26.—A very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt here at 11 o'clock to-night, lasting fully thirty seconds and arousing people from their slumber. The shake was also felt at Olney, Washington and various other places in this vicinity.

AT MT. VERNON, ILL.

MT. VERNON, Ill., Sept. 26.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 10:50 p. m., lasting ten seconds. Many chimneys were shaken down and thrown on the roofs of the residences. The ceiling and side walls of the Methodist Church were badly damaged. No lives are reported lost.

AT QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 26.—The people of this city were startled at 11 o'clock to-night by a severe earthquake. No damage was done to buildings.

WOULD OPPOSE DIVISION.

Father McCaffrey Will Not Lead a Secession From the National C. K. of A.

A rumor has been abroad that the Missouri Division of the Catholic Knights of America meditated a secession from the national organization as a result of Treasurer O'Brien's defalcation. The same report said that Father McCaffrey of St. Patrick's Church would be asked to lead the movement. Father McCaffrey was seen last night in regard to the matter and said: "I would oppose such a scheme were it presented to me for I do not believe that it would be to the interest either of the national organization or of the State division. I have been busily occupied with other matters the last few days and I have not heard anything much of the sort. I was told to-day, however, that the Sedalia division was agitating for a State Convention, to take up the matter. Now for the State division to abandon the national organization in the hour of need is very cowardly to say the least, because the organization requires the help of all its divisions.

"The order has suffered no more than have others from the same cause. But there has been considerably more talk and grumbling in the present case than has marked any previous defalcation of the kind within my memory. Other orders have remedied the matter in a business-like way and have thought no more about it.

"Besides the Missouri Division would probably lose its portion of the $165,000 sinking fund, and this could not be thrown away ruthlessly. "Yes, the State organization would probably prosper even were it alienated from the remainder of the order, but I believe that it would prove a short-sighted movement."

A CLOSE CALL.

Narrow Escape From Death of an Involuntary Aeronaut.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 26.—Two aeronauts had a thrilling adventure here shortly before dark this evening. An Indian doctor sent up a balloon as an advertisement. Charles Sweeney the aeronaut was seated on the usual trapeze bar attached to the parachute. William Whitfield, a white laborer, was under the balloon. As it started upward, Whitfield says he stooped to let the trapeze clear him, when one of the ropes connecting the balloon with the parachute became entangled in his feet, and he was carried 5,000 feet high. After getting in mid air he righted himself and held on. Meanwhile the man in the parachute cut loose and landed on top of the new government building. Whitefield came down on a house top on Eighth avenue and escaped with a sprained wrist.

Fined for Contempt of Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Sept. 26.—The jury in a civil case here, being unable to agree, drew straws and brought in a verdict on that decision. The judge fined them for contempt of court.

Killed by the Cars.

MT. VERNON, Ill., Sept. 26.—H. C. Maxey, a highly respected citizen of this county, was killed by the cars on a crossing in this city at an early hour this morning. He was over 80 years old.

RULES FOR THE BALL

Instructions of the Prophet for Tuesday Night of Next Week.

A FULL-DRESS AFFAIR FOR BOTH LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Rules in Regard to Entering and Leaving the Hall—Information as to Checking Cloaks and Wraps—Carriage Rules—Route of the V. P. Procession from the "Den" to the Ball-Room.

The Veiled Prophets' ball is to be held in the Chamber of Commerce this year and is to take place Tuesday night, Oct. 6. A number of instructions in regard to the ball have been issued together with a bulletin of information which all who intend going to the ball should observe.

The doors are to be opened at 9 o'clock and no person will be admitted before that hour.

Guests may enter at the Fourth street, Pine street or Third street entrance. The Chestnut street entrance will be closed to guests until after the prophets have entered the building.

Guards will be placed at each entrance to the building and no person will be permitted to enter unless provided with a ticket. Tickets must be shown at the entrance and surrendered at the door of the hall, the guest retaining the coupon, which will entitle him to a programme of the dance when presented in person at the door.

An interval of forty minutes will occur between the prophet's entry in the building and the grand entree in the hall, in order that guests may have ample time to arrive.

Persons leaving the hall before 12 o'clock must do so through the arcade through the south end of the hall, where a check will be given, and which must be surrendered on re-entering the hall. After 12 o'clock checks will be provided at the main entrance.

Guests will bear in mind that the tickets are not transferable and must be presented only by the person to whom they are issued. Any person found who has not been invited and whose name does not appear on the lists furnished the committee, will be required to leave by persons employed for that purpose. Gentlemen unattended by ladies will not be allowed on the floor until after the entree of the Prophet. They will be required to go in the gallery until after that time. Gentlemen and ladies will be admitted to the hall by the central door only.

Gentlemen will not be allowed seats in the hall until after the grand entree. All seats are to be reserved for ladies. Gentlemen are requested to observe this rule strictly.

FULL DRESS REQUIRED.

Ladies are expected to attend in full dress, and those wearing bonnets, hats or wraps will not be allowed on the floor. This rule will be strictly enforced without any exception.

Gentlemen will be required to attend in full dress. Any member of a military organization who may be invited and desire to wear his uniform will be allowed to do so. A carpet will be laid for dancing so as to protect the ladies' dresses. Gentlemen's full dress will consist of black coat, pants and vest (coat "swallow tail") and white neck-tie. Rooms are provided for gentlemen and ladies' wraps, hats, etc., and no one will be permitted to enter the ball room with a wrap under any pretext.

The large rooms on the sides of the Pine street entrance are for the use of ladies. The room on the left will be used as a dressing and cloak room and the one on the right to receive any cloaks, wraps, etc.

Gentlemen will check their hats and coats at rooms to the right of the Fourth street entrance, or on second or Exchange floor at rooms 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212 and 213.

Rooms 205 and 206 are gentlemen's dressing rooms.

Room 201 is a smoking room.

The Secretary's office will be at the service of the ladies for a dressing room, but will not be used for checking wraps.

Room 202 is for the sole use of the Reception and Floor Committees.

Attendants will be provided in the dressing and coat rooms and will not be permitted to receive fees from guests for their services.

RULES FOR CARRIAGES.

Carriages bringing guests to the Pine street entrance will approach from the west and drive east as far as Second street before turning. Those stopping at Fourth street will approach from the north, facing south, and drive to the south as far as Market street before turning. Those stopping at Third street will approach from the north before the procession arrives and drive to the south as far as Market before turning.

CALLING FOR GUESTS.

Carriages will come on Fourth street and Third street only. They must face south and drive off south. It will save confusion if guests will instruct their drivers at which door to call for them. No vehicle facing north will be allowed on Fourth street between Olive and Market. No vehicle facing west will be allowed on Pine between Fifth and Second.

Policemen will see that these orders are carried out, and no carriage will be allowed to unload unless facing properly.

Guests will please instruct their drivers how to drive in and off so as to save confusion.

If persons who expect to attend the ball will read these rules they will save themselves and the committee much trouble.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Reception Committee for the V. P. ball will consist of Sam M. Kennard, Chairman, and the following gentlemen:

R. P. Tansey,
F. A. Wann,
E. C. Simmons,
E. O. Stanard,
D. Crawford,
Geo. Bain,
Gov. D. R. Francis,
Jerome Hill,
J. E. Liggett,
Frank Gaiennie,
C. H. Sampson,
Ellis Wainright,
James Bannerman,
H. C. Townsend,
Enno Sanders,
I. M. Mason,
A. H. Smith,
Ban Eiseman,
M. B. O'Reilly,
D. M. Houser,
John G. Prather,
D. W. Caruth,
Jos. B. Ambs,
Geo. H. Morgan,
C. P. Chouteau,
John Scullin,
H. D. Laughlin,
John H. Tennent,
E. H. Pomeroy,
A. C. Stewart,
C. F. Orthwein,
Julius S. Walsh,
Phil Brockman,
J. M. Jordan,
Andrew Warren,
W. B. Becktold,
Apolphus Busch,
A. E. Faust,
Nathan Frank,
R. J. Compton,
Walker Hill,
R. Hospes,
J. F. Wangler,
J. T. Ewing,
Chas. Turner,
E. C. Robbins,
Frank Shapleigh,
Jonathan Nesbit,
Thos. P. Morse,
J. C. Van Blarcom.
W. H. Hargadine,
George M. Wright,
John T. Davis,
John G. Priest,
Wallace Delafield,
Joseph Franklin,
S. W. Cobb,
George Taylor,
T. B. Boyd,
P. S. Marquis,
G. M. Flannagan,
John Wahl,
L. Methudy,
D. B. Gould,
Frank Chandler,
B. Nugent,
A. H. Handlan,
L. D. Kingsland,
John H. Scudder,
Chas. E. Barney,
W. F. Nolker,
J. R. Daugherty,
Chas. A. Cox,
J. H. Evill,
J. M. Gilkerson,
Dan Catlin,
H. T. Simon,
E. W. Guerin,
Aug. Gehner,
Geo. W. Lubke,
W. J. Steinberg,
P. C. Moffitt,
C. W. Barstow,
W. H. Woodward,
C. H. Teichman,
M. M. Flesh,
Rolla Wells,
H. B. Louderman,
W. J. Kinsella,
Goodman King,
F. W. Humphreys,
Johnson Beggs,
John H. Tracy,
John S. Moffitt,
W. J. Lemp,
W. T. Haydock,
B. B. Graham,
L. J. W. Wall,
E. F. Williams.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. H. Thomson is Chairman of the Floor Committee and the other members are:

A. C. Church,
Wm. Trauernich,
F. C. Case,
Thos. H. Larkin,
L. G. LeNair,
D. S. Holmes,
Joseph Specht,
Pierce Chouteau,
L. D. Dozier,
A. V. Reyburn,
P. J. McMorrow,
E. F. Filley,
O. F. Stifel,
O. W. Van Schrader,
Geo. W. Nieman,
H. C. Yocum,
A. B. Rust,
A. T. Harlow,
Halsted Burnett,
L. C. Doggett,
F. J. Wade,
L. Perry,
C. F. Hoppe,
C. C. Maffitt.
J. H. McCluney,
J. P. Camp,
John D. Ranken,
Dr. H. J. McKellops,
S. R. Francis,
Wm. Jewett Gibbert,
Geo. B. Thomson,
A. C. Stewart,
C. B. Greeley,
D. G. Cook,
S. H. Gore,
L. W. Post,
O. G. Shulenburg,
D. C. Ball,
Geo. D. Markham,
H. W. Chandler,
I. S. Nanson,
J. M. Rumsey,
Hugh Rogers,
Louis Brinckwirth,
E. J. Glasgow, Jr.,
C. H. Gleason,
Jas. G. Butler.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The route of the Veiled Prophets' procession on Tuesday night of next week will be as follows: From the "den" on Walnut street to Twenty-first street, north on Twenty-first to Pine, west on Pine to Twenty-ninth street, north on Twenty-ninth (Ewing avenue) to Locust street, east on Locust to Nineteenth, north on Nineteenth to Washington avenue, east on Washington avenue to Broadway, south on Broadway to Clark avenue, east on Clark avenue to Fourth street, north on Fourth street to Washington avenue, east on Washington avenue to Third street, south on Third to Chestnut and then west on Chestnut street to the Chestnut street entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, where the prophets will disembark.

CLEAR THE TRACK.

The police will see that no vehicles are allowed upon the route of procession after 7 o'clock p. m.

All citizens are requested and will, of course assist in preventing impediments and obstructions in the line of march.

The public is cautioned not to crowd too closely upon the floats, the sparks of which may endanger the clothing of the persons standing too near.

No banners, transparencies, wagons or other advertising matter will be allowed to follow the procession.

STRUCK IT RICH.

Some St. Louis People Strike Big Prizes in Life's Lottery.

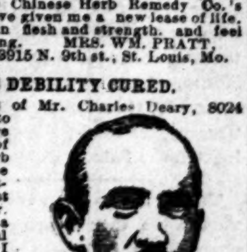
CHANCES FOR ALL.

Mrs. William Pratt, a well-known and popular lady, whose cut is shown herewith, voluntarily makes the following statement concerning her life of suffering and the method of treatment that cured her, after all others had failed, for the benefit of suffering humanity:

I have enjoyed life since using the Chinese Herb Remedies, having suffered from catarrh, female weakness and impure blood as long as I can remember. I have been to no less than eight physicians within the past year, each one giving my malady a different name and assuring me of a cure, but a record of eight failures was the result. Rather a hopeless outlook. I was badly debilitated, and emaciated, and was constantly very languid and without any ambition. I had pains in my back; my night's rest did not do me any good. In fact, I suffered from numberless pains and aches, each one seeming to me to be a disease in itself. Doubtless nine ladies out of ten can imagine my feelings better than I can describe them. I had a constant headache, discharge from the nose and kept hawking and spitting all the time. Matter would drop from behind the palate into my throat. Hard lumps would form in the back of my nostrils, and I would have to snuff backward to dislodge them. These symptoms have all passed away now, and I feel perfectly well. I cannot say too much in favor of the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s treatment. They have given me a new lease of life. I have gained much in flesh and strength, and feel that life is worth living.

MRS. WM. PRATT,
3915 N. 9th st., St. Louis, Mo.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.



Read the remarks of Mr. Charles Deary, 8024 North Broadway, as to his condition before taking treatment of the Chinese Herb Remedy Co., and the result of their treatment: For the past three years, said Mr. Deary, I have been a sufferer from general Nervous Debility. I was troubled with dizziness, specks floating before the eyes, bad dreams, sleeplessness, and general weakness of vital organs. I had tried several physicians, and while they seemed to benefit me while taking their medicines, there was nothing permanent about the cure. As soon as I would stop taking their medicines I would relapse into my old condition. I was recommended to the Chinese Herb Remedy Co. by a friend of mine who was cured of a similar ailment, and I concluded to consult them. I did so, and the result of their treatment has been marvelous. I never looked for so great an improvement is so short a time. Instead of becoming a prematurely old man I have regained my youthful vigor and strength. I now feel strong and healthy, full of life and energy, and this condition is due solely to the use of the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s remedies. I cannot say too much in their favor.

CHAS. DEARY,
8024 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Catarrh (Bordering on Consumption) Cured.

LOOKS LIKE A MIRACLE.

The restoration to sound health of Mrs. Lizzie Hirschfield of No. 913 North Twenty-second street, after suffering as she did, seems almost a miracle.

Mrs. Hirschfield, whose cut is shown herewith, says regarding her condition before calling upon the Chinese Herb Remedy Co., and the result of their treatment: For many years I have been what the doctors called a victim of consumption. I was confined to my bed half the time. I had often noticed the advertisements of the Chinese Herb Remedy Co., but must confess that I had no confidence in their method of treatment. However, I was like a drowning person grasping at a straw. I was willing to try anything that offered relief. A lady friend of mine (for I was too sick to go out myself) consented to call at the office of the Chinese Herb Remedy Co. and explain my case as well as she could. She did so, and came back with encouraging news. I mustered up strength enough to call at the office myself and was given a thorough examination. The physician in charge explained my symptoms fully without asking a question and told me that he could cure me. His having explained my case so fully gave me confidence, and I decided to place myself under their treatment. I did so and bless the day that I was so fortunate, for I am now fully restored to perfect health. In fact, I feel better than I ever did in my life. Before I commenced the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s treatment the pains I had in my back were terrible. I could not stand upon my feet for any length of time. I felt weak, nervous, depressed, prostrated. I had such heavy, dragging sensations about the hips, together with all the dreadful tortures of female weakness. My appetite was poor, my digestive organs inactive. I was troubled with hawking, spitting and cough, droppings in the back of the throat, and was told by several physicians whom I had consulted, that I was a victim of consumption, and that my time for this world was short. This was not very cheering news, for life is sweet. Since taking the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.'s treatment I feel like a new person, and would not be placed back in my old condition again for the world. I am now healthy and happy, and my present condition is due to the treatment I received from the Chinese Herb Remedy Co.

MRS. LIZZIE HIRSCHFIELD,
913 N. 22d st., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CHINESE HERB REMEDY CO., A MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Was established for the purpose of curing all acute, chronic and nervous diseases. Their success has been phenomenal, as witness the 3,000 testimonials on file in their office, all of which are open to public inspection. All the latest scientific appliances for the cure of chronic and deep-seated diseases. All diseases of a private nature—"nervous debility," lack of youthful vigor in men, the result of excesses, overwork or dissipation—POSITIVELY CURED.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE. MEDICINES FURNISHED.

Chinese Herb Remedy Co.,

1010 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Out-of-town patients treated with UNFAILING SUCCESS *through correspondence. One visit desirable, but not necessary. All communications will be considered sacredly confidential. The Remedies can be sent by mail and express to any part of the world. In writing please inclose 4c in stamps for reply.*

Daily office hours, 9 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.

N. B. This company has no connection whatever with any other establishment.

LEO'S SUCCESSOR.

Cardinal Sanfelice Said to Be the Choice of the Cardinals.

If hints from abroad are true, Cardinal Sanfelice will be the successor to Pope Leo XIII. The choice of a successor to the Pope has always been the subject of much solicitude to the Powers on account of the prestige which would redound to them if he were attached to them by strong ties, and on the other hand, because of the prejudice, fancied or otherwise, which a man of hostile sentiments in the papal chair might harbor. The present state of European politics and the anomalous position of Leo XIII. has exaggerated the seriousness of this ancient crisis. Many among the clerical party in Italy favor the selection of a foreigner, but this would at once set on foot a national scramble for the prize, besides setting at rest forever the slightest hope of any but an armed place between the Vatican and the Quirinal. So that it is a pretty well settled opinion, sundry cables to the contrary notwithstanding, that the next Pope will be an Italian. Who it shall be has caused much discussion. The very delicate nature of the position at the present time calls for a man of peculiar powers; a brilliant, strong-minded leader, but a shrewd, polished statesman. Cardinal Sanfelice, the Archbishop of Naples, is perhaps the most frequently mentioned for the honor.

William Sanfelice di Aquavella was born at Aversa, a small town twenty-five miles northeast of Naples, April 18, 1834. His family was of noble birth. William showed inclinations for a religious career at an early age, and his inclinations were gratified when he was received into the Benedictine Order. He displayed redoubled energy in the pursuit of his studies and soon became renowned for his mature learning. He was not the less remarkable for his charity, that led him to act the part of the Good Samaritan, in the plagues and disasters that have decimated Naples. These virtues brought with them their reward and Sanfelice was made Archbishop of the city in which he labored so zealously as a simple cleric. His ability in this high position was of great service to his people and to the Pope in the various difficulties that have occurred between the Vatican and the Italian Government. And the Pope, in recognition of his merit, raised him to the rank of Cardinal, March 24, 1884.

Sanfelice has attracted much notice on account of his captivating, cultured and astute manner. He is a comparatively young man, of fine appearance and with the training and accomplishments that are requisite for a successful reign in the chair of Peter.

Fired by an Engine.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Sept. 26.—An engine on the Chicago & Alton Railroad set fire to-day to several hay stacks in the western part of this county. The whole neighborhood turned out to fight the spread of the flames into adjoining pastures of dry grass by plowing up the sod. No water could be had, as the ponds are dry.

Wall Paper

Do you wish to have your home, or any room in it, decorated in accordance with any particular school of design? If so, we shall be happy to serve you. Our Stock is replete with truthful examples of the

COLONIAL, RENAISSANCE, EMPIRE
And Other Approved Styles.

Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Company
Cor. Seventh and Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

STEINWENDER & SELLNER,
117 South Broadway,
Sole Agents for the "Best in the World,"
OLD OSCAR PEPPER BOURBON AND RYE,
Offer the same to the trade for cash in ALL AGES
UP TO 15 YEARS OLD
Below Regular Market Values.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

ON MONDAY

We shall receive a large importation of Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Ketchups, Sauces, Vinegar, Preserves and Jellies all kinds;

Also, During the Week,

An importation of French Vegetables, Condiments and Fruits of nearly 400 cases.

An importation of Peak, Frean & Co.'s Biscuits, assorted.

An importation of Wines from Oporto, some of which cost (ignoring McKinley), over £300 sterling per butt.

We venture the statement that there is not another firm in the country that imports goods of such high character for the markets of the United States.

DAVID NICHOLSON, Importer,
106 and 108 North Sixth St. and 10 and 12 North Second St.

Port and Sherry Wines.
Direct Importation.
JAS. D. MALIN & CO.,
718 LOCUST ST.

The True Way
TO RID THE HUMAN BODY OF
The Poison of Disease
IS TO FORCE IT OUT THROUGH THE SKIN.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

always does this effectually. It treats the disease instead of the symptoms, and removes the cause, thereby making a cure.

MRS. E. J. ROWELL, No. 11 Quincy St., Medford, Mass., says that her mother has been cured of Scrofula, by the use of four bottles of S. S. S., after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3. Atlanta, Ga.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1891.

☐ *Forecast for Missouri: Fair; southerly winds; slight changes in temperature.*

MR. BLAINE has lost his BURCHARD, but MR. HARRISON still has his RUSSELL.

THE public school scandals are in the hands of the School Board. What will it do with them?

MR. MCKINLEY'S heart is like lead in his bosom whenever he drinks from a tin dipper in a country hotel.

THE signatures that come from the city's chief executive office indicate that we are living under three mayors again.

MAJ. MCKINLEY can speak of cheapness from the depths of experience since the exposure of that tin-plate badge fraud.

REPUBLICANS who are looking for "HARRISON'S chances" are informed that they can be found only in Mr. BLAINE'S good will.

ONE week from to-morrow the greatest fair in the country will be added to the brilliant attractions of the St. Louis carnival season.

THE Republican party no longer has its BURCHARD, but it has its QUAY, its RAUM, its DUDLEY and its GROSVENOR. BURCHARD will never be missed.

A FIERCE light has been beating upon the School Board for a week past and a few more flashes are turned in its direction by the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to-day.

IT would be well for the Mayor to consider the importance of signing public documents himself if merely for the privilege of looking over them and assuring himself of their character.

THERE can be no question that Minister EGAN has represented Mr. EGAN in Chili with brilliant success. He should be permitted to continue to do so without the bother of pretending to represent his country.

THE Odd Fellows, and all who are interested in their work, will find the emblematic page devoted to them in to-day's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH both attractive and interesting. It is a handsome wind-up to the news of the great conclave.

AT Bird's Eye the other night a moral mob took a woman out of her bed and gave her fifty lashes on her naked body. The curious features of the occurrence are that the woman did not have a black skin and that Bird's Eye is not in Mississippi, but in Indiana.

THE Republican State Committee of Massachusetts decline to permit their candidates to engage in joint discussion with the Democrats. They give as a reason that it would be unprofitable. This is the true reason, and it may be added that the reason is true.

MR. GOULD'S protestations touching the passing of the Missouri Pacific dividend would have been more soothing to the lambs if they had not been preceded by "bullish talk" from the same wily individual. Mr. GOULD is always a bull just before a break in his pet stocks.

ONE CRUM, editor of a Wall street paper, proposes a scheme whereby $10,000,000 shall be invested in Government land, modest dwellings erected and farms sold at cost without interest to would-be farmers. It seems to be a copy of the Eden project, the prospectus of which can be found in "Martin Chuzzlewit." The probable experience of the would-be farmers can also be learned in the same book. It must not be supposed, however, that the scheme is in the interest of one CRUM.

THE cowardly action of the Tennessee Legislature in refusing to abolish an acknowledged and notorious evil deserves the severest condemnation. Not only do the mountaineers of East Tennessee suffer from the convict lease system, but the convicts themselves are subjected to all the barbarities of slavery. The free miners are very patient under the circumstances, but it will not do to trust too much to their magnanimity. They have been cruelly wronged, and the experience of last July shows what they can do when they get their blood up. The Governor has no power to employ the militia. The authority conferred upon him by the Legislature is constitutionally weak. Besides the soldiers are opposed to acting as convict guards. Altogether Tennessee is in as bad a pickle as a stupid Legislature could well prepare.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

The St. Louis Board of School Directors has charge of school property worth between five and six millions of dollars and controls the expenditure of revenues exceeding $1,200,000 a year. It appoints about 1,400 teachers, fixes their salaries, promotes or expels them and decides all questions affecting the management and work of the schools upon which the children of this great city are dependent for their education.

The proper execution of such a weighty trust calls for first-rate business capacity on the part of board members, a high order of intelligence and an ever wakeful conception of the sacredness of a charge involving the life work of such a noble army of devoted teachers and the training of such a vast multitude of children, the future men and women of our city.

A board so constituted would be a unit in keeping every trace or suspicion of jobbery out of its business transactions, and in eliminating every teacher whose imprudent or improper deportment might discredit the corps or cause talk disquieting to the minds of pupils or parents.

But what sort of a board have we when every contract-letting is preceded by building committee squabbles and followed by scandalous recriminations alleging sharp practice and jobbery? What sort of a board have we when members and ex-members talk and behave about some female teachers in such a way as to make the President and Superintendent suggest a resort to the scandalous expedient of employing a detective force to hunt up evidence of criminal conduct on the part of teachers or board members?

We want to say right here that we do not question the reputation of President MILLER and Supt. LONG as honest, capable and earnest friends of the schools; that we have published and discussed their demand for a detective force, not to excite public feeling against them, but as an indication that the School Board situation must be bad indeed when it can extort the suggestion of such a desperate and dangerous remedy from such men. The people are about to elect new members of the board and ought to know just what that situation is, and shall know if the POST-DISPATCH can induce members or ex-members to talk and tell what they know.

The POST-DISPATCH is not afraid of hurting the schools by lifting the lid and letting light in upon anything that is wrong in the body controlling them. No more urgent or important service can be rendered to them. The idea that our school system is a glass house, which will be shattered if a pebble is thrown at anything wrong in it, is responsible for all that is wrong in it. Indiscriminate laudation of everybody and everything connected with the schools, unchallenged by investigation or criticism, is responsible for the absence of three-fourths of our voters from school elections. It has taken the election of directors practically out of the hands of a majority of the people and put it in the hands of gangs rallied by ward bosses at the behest of School Board cliques.

This is the way to give us too many misfit directors whose conceptions of duty never soar above the opportunities of contract letting and the utilization of patronage "pulls." It is not the POST-DISPATCH'S way of arousing popular interest in school elections and securing the right sort of directors, and between now and November we propose to give our own way a pretty thorough trial.

AN INFLUX OF GOLD ASSURED.

The situation in Europe is a formidable barrier to the fulfillment of Mr. GIFFEN'S prediction that Europe will pay for our exports this year by returning our securities rather than our gold to us.

Europe is suffering from general trade depression, rendered more excruciating by her crop failures, and by the necessity she is under of obtaining from us $300,000,000 worth of the necessaries of life to feed her people till next year's harvest. The gloom of her situation is deepened by an impending war cloud of unparalleled blackness and extent. Such a combination of circumstances would naturally drive more European capital to safer investment in this country.

While Europe's outlook depresses the value of European shares and securities of all kinds, the situation on this side of the ocean opens dazzling vistas of speculative opportunities to European capitalists. In Europe's unprecedented demand on us for breadstuffs and provisions they see immensely increased earnings for our railroads, limited only by their earning capacity, and anticipating from this a general rise along the whole line of American securities, they are themselves already pushing the rise upward, as eager buyers always do.

Instead of selling our securities back to us, they are offering increased prices for them, and are pretty sure to keep on buying until the price is out of all proportion to the dividends paid and the situation in Europe changes so as to offer some better investment—a change not within the range of this or next year's possibilities.

CHICAGO'S FAIR GRAB.

The Fair was located at Chicago by Congress upon the condition, distinctly and repeatedly agreed to by her representatives in Congress, that she would raise $10,000,000 in cash for the Fair, and that under no circumstances would she ask any money from Congress, except what may be required for the buildings and exhibits of the Government. "We will," said Mr. SPRINGER to the House, "ask no money from Congress, except what will be required for the buildings and exhibits of the Government. Five or six hundred thousand dollars will be ample for this."

The promise to raise $10,000,000 has not been kept. Of the private subscriptions said to be good for $5,000,000, only $3,000,000 has been collected, or barely enough to secure the issue of the $5,000,000 of bonds subscribed by the city, and with only $8,000,000 of the promised $10,000,000 in sight Chicago is demanding of Congress a loan of $5,000,000.

A Republican party pull secured her the location from a Republican Congress eager to place the Fair under party management and to strike a blow at the Democratic State and city of New York. But some better pull than that will be required to get her this $5,000,000 from a Democratic House, which will have its hands full providing for Government obligations out of a Treasury looted by the same Congress that located the Fair at Chicago.

THERE are no finer veterans or brainier men in the Grand Army of the Republic than those embraced in the St. Louis posts, and the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH receives their expression of appreciation for its efforts to keep the public informed of their work with especial gratification.

MR. SEARLES' remark that he married Mrs. HOPKINS for both herself and her money suggests the story of the young countryman who made ardent love to a rather unattractive specimen of the rustic maiden in a railroad car. He finally left her and walking back to a group of men who were smilingly watching him said: "You fellers may think it strange that I'm so sweet on that red-headed gal, but say, she's got a 300-acre farm, she has."

A BOOMER who had held down two lots in the new town of Chandler for a couple of days without having eaten anything traded them for a ham sandwich. He wisely concluded that there was no profit in holding land merely to furnish himself with a grave.

THE coffin of the late W. L. SCOTT was described as the most magnificent specimen of the undertaker's art ever made; yet no one envies him its possession.

A THEATRICAL writer remarks that tights are not immodest. Of course not. Everybody knows that they are shrinking things.

IT is to be hoped that a ring will not be formed for MURPHY and BURNET. There are plenty of them now at the City Hall.

DEAR UNCLE JERRY—Let rain-making alone for awhile and attend to that cold wave you promised to send around, but didn't.

IF the Mayor fails to sign his name he ought at least to try to make his mark.

THAT promised cold wave and the McKinley tin-plate badge belong to the same class.

MAJ. MCKINLEY has discovered that all is not tin that glitters.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Improving the Court-House.

To the Editor of the Post Dispatch:

When the architect of the Court-house covered himself all over with glory, erecting that grand pile of columns and dome, with not one room adapted to the purposes for which it was constructed, violating all hygienic and acoustic laws, making it necessary for Diogenes to use an electric light at high noon, the tax-payers, after twenty years of waiting and howling, congratulated themselves the thing was done. Now some modern wise heads have taken up a good pavement to put down another which will "smell to heaven" under the hack stand in a few years. They also report the sewer of faulty construction and want to raise the whole structure and give the modern architect a chance to show what he can do. Older cities of the world have not pursued that course, and I earnestly protest against its being destroyed. But let it be used as basement and vault for musty records, and upon the whole thing just as it stands and around the dome erect three or four stories of iron tile and glass, giving judges their chambers up above the noise, and their clerks plenty of pure air and clear sunlight. To reach the new part of the structure an elevator shaft with four elevators could be placed in the center running to the top of the dome with light steel lattice landings for each floor. We have had too much architecture for outside show—now let us reconstruct this one for internal use with plenty of air, sunlight and sanitary requirements above the noise. Let the architectural effect be what it may. New buildings facing the square will all be of this class, so why not recognize the need and act accordingly?

WM. N. MORRISON.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Will you please inform me through your POST-DISPATCH what caused the last French and Prussian war? Did it not come through the Germans' appointing a prince to the throne of Spain?
A. B. C.

The King of Prussia never nominated one of his family to the throne of Spain. The first indication of trouble between France and Prussia occurred early in 1870. A prince of the Bavarian branch of the House of Hohenzollern was offered the vacant throne of Spain, which was at that time being hawked about Europe. Napoleon III., who feared the growing power of Prussia, protested to King William against a member of his family being placed at the head of the Spanish monarchy. The King replied that the young Hohenzollern was neither a Prussian nor a member of the family of which he was the head, belonging to a collateral branch over which he had no authority. Napoleon insisted that he should retire as a candidate, and finally this was agreed to. He then made a demand that the King of Prussia should pledge himself that no other member of the Hohenzollern family should aspire to the Spanish throne. To this King William refused to accede. The French Ambassador, Count Benedetti, pressed for a reconsideration, and finally thrust himself into the royal presence after he had been informed that he could not have an audience to his questions. King William responded in a manner more forcible than courteous. After the famous "insult" Benedetti withdrew to France, and war was declared.

To decide a dispute, please state what ten battles of the war of the rebellion were the bloodiest.
G. A. B.

The ten battles of the civil war in which the losses were the heaviest were in chronological order: The Seven Days' battles, June 27-July 2, 1862; Federal losses, 15,200; Confederate, 20,000. Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Federal losses, 10,600; Confederate, 22,000. Stone River, Tex., Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 4, 1863; Federal, 12,500; Confederate, 10,500. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863; Federals, 16,700; Confederate, 20,000. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, Federal 23,100, Confederate 36,600; Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863, Federal 16,400, Confederate 18,000; Chattanooga, Nov. 23-25, 1863, Federal 4,000, Confederate 15,000; Battles in the Wilderness, May 5-13, 1864, Federal 29,200, Confederate 27,900; Spottsylvania Court-house, May 18-25, 1864, Federal 10,000, Confederate 25,500; Battles around Petersburg, April 2, 1865, Federal 5,000, Confederate 15,000. These figures include the killed, the wounded and the prisoners.

Can you tell me how to proceed in order to obtain the position of page in the House of Representatives? What is the pay.
CHARLES R.

The pages of the House of Representatives are appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. There is always a great rush for these places, and it is difficult to secure such a position. Congressional influence is of great value. The pay ranges from $500 to $1,200 a year.

I have seen somewhere mention of the "Hero of the Hundred Years." Can you tell me who is referred to?
GERTRUDE.

The character referred to is probably Gottfried Heinrich Graf von Pappenheim, one of the most famous leaders on the Imperial side during the Thirty Years' War. At the outbreak of the struggle Pappenheim was a young cavalry officer and soon distinguished himself by his energy and the reckless exposure of his person in fight. At the battle of Prague, in 1620, he was left for dead on the field. He recovered and rose to the rank of General of Cavalry under Wallenstein and Tilly. He always rode in front of his own regiment of cuirassiers and in nearly every engagement received three or four wounds. He was regarded as the best cavalry soldier in Germany, but was a poor general, as the impetuosity of his temper often led him into serious blunders. By many the loss of the battle of Leipzig was ascribed to his premature attack. He was killed at the Battle of Lutzen in 1632, falling shortly after the death of the Swedish King, Gustavus Adolphus.

How was it possible for our Government to spend $100,000 in chasing the Itata?
A. B.

We can't give you the figures, but we can give you an idea of how the cost mounts up. The officers' pay amounted to $5,500; the men's pay to as much more; provisions to about $3,500; the coal bill carried up the figures, for coal is expensive along the Pacific coast, and the Charleston required a good deal of coal, as she was working her engines in earnest, not merely dawdling along. It costs more to run a man-of-war than outsiders think.

1. Was the first metal coined into money at the United States Mint gold silver or copper? 2. What is the date of the first coinage of each metal? What quantity of each metal was coined previous to 1801? 3. What quantity of each metal was coined each decade from 1801 to 1870? 4. What quantity of each metal was coined in 1871 and 1872? 5. Since the Bland bill of 1878, have silver dollars been full legal tender, the same as gold?
C. L. B.

1. Silver half-dollars were coined in October, 1792. Copper cents and half-cents were coined in 1793, and gold eagles in 1791. 2. $1,440,454.75 in silver, $1,014,290 in gold. 3. The coinage is reported by years, not by decades, and our duty to our neighbors forbids us to add up the sums for each decade. 4. 1871, gold, $21,032,685; silver, $3,104,038.30: 1872, gold, $21,812.645, silver, $2,508,488.50. 5. Yes, they are legal tenders.

Is the expression "to-morrow is Monday," correct?
SUBSCRIBER.

Supt. Long maintains that the expression, "to-morrow is Monday," is incorrect. It should be "to-morrow will be Monday," just as it is customary to say, "yesterday was Saturday," because "yesterday" implies a past idea, just as "to-morrow" conveys a future idea.

The Professor of Belles Lettres at the St. Louis University holds that "to-morrow is Monday" is not theoretically correct, but usage has given "is" a standing that is equivalent to the power of correct grammar. Prof. F. Louis Soldan, principal of the Normal High Schools, says that the expression, "to-morrow is Monday," is not contrary to good usage. In proof of this he cites passages from Shakspeare, Scott and Byron. Prof. Soldan also claims that the expression is not opposed to the spirit of the language because the use of the present tense for the future is very old and can be traced to the earliest periods of the English language. He gives for reference Maitzner's grammar, vol. II., chapter on the present tense.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OBSERVER.—State your question clearly.

B.—Your poem will be entered and considered.

J. A. B.—Dog catchers are not allowed to wire licensed dogs.

GENTILHOMME.—For a price list of books call at a book store.

J. D.—The drama "Fast Mail" was seen in this city last season.

MC.—Your question is not clear. What cannon do you refer to?

READER.—The Liliputians are at present playing in New York City.

A. C.—Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the murderer, was hanged in August, 1888.

J. P.—The new jail was opened in October, 1871, and the courts the following spring.

OBSERVER.—The Odd Fellows carried such flags as they pleased during their parade.

CONSTANT READER.—Frank Daniels appeared at Pope's Theater in "Little Puck."

P. F.—Write to the Patent Office at Washington for information, or consult a patent lawyer.

L. P. M.—No part of the wearing apparel of ushers at a wedding is furnished by the groom.

WABASH.—There are seats for 3,551 people in the Grand Music Hall of the Exposition building.

FRED.—Chicago is a much larger railroad center than East St. Louis, and is entered by more lines.

M. G.—Among the multiplicity of labor publications there is none that admittedly holds the first rank.

CONSTANT READER.—There is no established mixture of oil paints to produce flesh tints, each artist suiting his own taste.

R. J. F.—The stamps flirtation was published in full in the POST-DISPATCH of Nov. 22, 1887. A copy of the paper can seen at this office.

SUBSCRIBER.—1. Frank Daniels has no return date this season. 2. Fanny Davenport will be seen at the Grand Opera-house late in the season.

READER.—You can be ejected for non-payment of rent irrespective of the condition of your health. Tender of a part of the sum due need not be accepted by the landlord.

F. F. B.—1. In 1880 the population of Chicago was 503,185, that of St. Louis 350,518. 2. At all times during the last ten years Chicago has been a larger live stock market than St. Louis.

P. S. A.—1. Man is classed as a member of the animal kingdom by some naturalists. 2. Whether or not a whale should be considered a fish is a disputed point. A whale is a mammal and warm-blooded, and therefore not a fish strictly considered.

W. H. AND NUMEROUS OTHERS.—There will be regular school holidays this year to allow the scholars to attend the Exposition. On Monday and Tuesday of Fair week the schools will be closed which will allow the youngsters to attend both if they so desire.

H. H.—1. The game laws of Missouri and Illinois are too lengthy for publication in this column. 2. The Guinness Brewery of Dublin is the largest in the world. 3. No matter how long husband and wife live apart, a divorce is necessary before either can remarry.

J. H. S., Foristell, Mo.—1. A batted ball which strikes one foot outside of first base, just opposite the bag, is a foul ball. 2. The foul line runs along the outer edge of first and third bases, and not in a parallel three feet outside these bases. The foul line does not run through the center of the bases.

YOU cannot buy elsewhere as fine Cut Glass, Bric-a-brac, Clocks, Lamps and Music Boxes at as low prices as at Mermod & Jaccard's, corner Broadway and Locust. They ask you to come in and see these beautiful things.

BROWN RECANTS.

The Self-Confessed Murderer Tells Another Sensational Yarn.

CONVICT GRAY'S HOPES OF FREEDOM FROM PRISON BLASTED.

The Man at Minneapolis Goes Back on His First Story and Claims to Be J. A. Buda of Centralia, Ill., Who Killed His Brother-in-Law at the Time Gray Committed the Box Car Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—Supt. Henderson has received no letter from Sheriff M. J. Helm of Marion County, Illinois, concerning Jacob Brown, the man now in the Central lockup for the murder of a man at Centralia, Ill., eight years ago. One is expected, however, by every mail. The police are at a loss to account for Brown's actions to-day. This morning he denied the story he told in such a straightforward manner yesterday. It would seem that he was laboring under some hallucination or that he had gone mad during the night. He professes now that he has not the slightest idea of how he ever got behind the bars and remembered nothing since he left St. Paul a few days ago. Brown failed to recognize the reporter who interviewed him yesterday, and insisted that he could not recall a word of the startling confession he had made to the police.

"When I woke up this morning," he said, "I thought I was in the St. Paul jail for something or other. I tell you I was surprised when I heard I was in Minneapolis. I don't know how I ever got here. A couple of policemen came in the room here this morning and I asked them what I was here for. One of them said it was for murder. I was awfully upset, for I thought I must have killed somebody here. Then when they told me what I said yesterday I couldn't make it all out. I 'spose I was temporarily crazy."

"Is your name Jacob Brown?"

"Did I give my name as Brown? That ain't right; my name is Buda—J. A. Buda."

Buda, or Brown, was told the story as telegraphed yesterday, but did not remember anything, and denied every word. The last he could remember distinctly was last Wednesday in St. Paul. He had then been drinking quite heavily. How he got to Minneapolis and of his confession to Supt. Henderson, he could remember nothing. His home, he said, was at Centralia, Ill., and he was there at the time of the murder in the box-car; in fact, he occupied the same cell at the Marion County Jail, at Salem, with James Gray, the man who was sentenced for life for the deed. Buda was very reluctant to speak of his stay in jail and the cause for his incarceration. He only had some little trouble with his brother-in-law, he said. Repeated questioning, however, brought to light a story as sensational as the one told yesterday. Whichever is true, Buda or Brown is still a murderer.

"You see," he said, "I had some trouble with my brother-in-law at Centralia. That's why I was locked up. This fellow, he seduced my sister. After a while he married her. He raised —— around the house and we couldn't stand it. He kicked his wife and was going to clean the whole house out. I got into some trouble with him and I got the worst of it. I went out to look for him after that. Well, didn't exactly look for him, you see, but I went around to three or four saloons and couldn't find him, so I started home. I went into the house and he was there. Then I pulled my revolver and shot him. I had a pretty hard time getting out, going into the house and shooting him, you know."

It appears from Buda's story that he was confined in the jail in Salem for fifteen months. At the trial he was adjudged insane and was sent to the Insane Asylum at Anna, Ill. There he remained several months. After his release he worked for a long time in St. Louis. He has been in St. Paul and has worked at the Portland Cafe, kept by H. G. Fogg.

"I shouldn't drink whisky. It has a bad effect on my brain. I guess it makes me insane. I had the grip some time ago and didn't recover for three or four months and I had congestion of the brain once. I must have been crazy when I told you and the other fellows that story."

He says he has never been a tramp. At the time of the box car murder he was in jail, but heard all the facts. He does not remember Gray's story, but thinks he confessed to the murder. There is no perceptible change in Buda's actions. His conversation, his appearance, all his doings are just the same as they have been since the time he was locked up. He is just as quiet, just as slow of speech, and seemingly, just as indifferent. It is decidedly a strange case but the expected letter from the Sheriff of Marion County, Ill., will probably bring out the true facts.

BUDA AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.

HE WAS IN JAIL WHEN GRAY MURDERED THE TRAMP.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 26.—Jacob A. Buda, who now turns up in Minneapolis, representing himself as Jacob Brown and confessing to the murder of a tramp in this city in October, 1883, was in jail in Salem at that time awaiting trial for the murder of Henry Duroy, his brother-in-law. He shot Durdy because of some trouble between the latter and his wife, Buda's sister, on Jan. 10, 1883, and was arrested for the murder at the February term of court the same year and remanded to jail where he remained until February, 1884. He was then acquitted on the plea of insanity and sent to the asylum at Anna, Ill. Some time after he escaped and went to live with relatives in St. Louis. In July last Buda left St. Louis and has not been heard from since, either by his folks here or in St. Louis. His mother and brother live here, but know nothing of the case. If the Minneapolis man is really Buda he is crazy. He could not have killed the tramp for whose murder James Gray is now serving a life sentence, as he was in jail on the other charge when that murder was committed. Buda and Gray occupied the same cell in the Salem Jail from October, 1883, to February, 1884.

GRAY WILL NOT TALK.

THE CONVICT'S ONLY COMMENT WHEN TOLD OF BROWN'S CONFESSION.

CHESTER, Ill., Sept. 26.—When James Gray, the life convict of the Southern Penitentiary, who was sentenced for what is known as the "box car" murder at Centralia in 1883, was handed the telegram from Minneapolis notifying him of Brown's confession of the crime he seemed dazed for a moment. Then in a confused and hesitating manner he exclaimed slowly: "Well, that is a very strange thing, indeed. "He was willing to talk about the murder and his connection with it, but when asked to tell something of his life previous to that fatal day he shook his head and said that the time had not yet come.

The circumstances of Gray's case has few parallels.

One morning in October, 1883, soon after daylight, a colored man, named Jackson, happened to look into a box-car at the outskirts of Centralia, Ill., and discovered the body of a man at one end of the car, surrounded with blood. He also saw a man lying at the other end of the car to whom he spoke and received no answer. Jackson, being frightened at the bloody sight, ran away, and reported what he had seen to the authorities. The minions of the law found a body in the car, with the head beaten and broken and evidences of choking about the throat. The top and sides of the car were spattered with blood and great pools of it reddened the floor. An iron coupling pin and the cape of an overcoat lay near the body. The man seen by Jackson had disappeared. There were a few dollars in the pockets of the dead stranger, but nothing to establish his identity, and he was buried after the inquest as an unknown.

Three days later a man giving his name as James Gray came into the office of Squire Hand at Centralia, and said he had committed the recent murder, and that as his conscience was troubling him he wanted to give himself up to justice. He would not say where he was from, nor give any particulars about his family history. He said he was a stranger and had been in Centralia only a few days. That he killed the man on account of an old grudge, but that there had been no immediate provocation for the deed. He refused to state the nature of the grudge, but said he had gone into the car just before dark on the night of the murder, and recognized his enemy, although he had not seen him for a year or more. After exchanging a few ordinary remarks with him, Gray went out of the car and secured a coupling-pin, with which he attacked the deceased, knocked him down, and with the cape of his coat had choked him to death, and then left the car. He wandered about until the matter, praying upon his mind so severely, induced him to confess as stated. His story was doubted by the magistrate and others present.

When the trial came on in February, 1884, before Judge Watts, Gray tried to arrange matters so he would be hung, and said he would plead guilty if the court would fix the death penalty, but as the Judge was not open to such negotiations he concluded he would plead "not guilty." His lawyers said they would try to get the lightest sentence fixed by the law—fourteen years. Gray objected to even the lightest sentence, but preferred death. He then retracted his former statement and claimed that he was innocent of the crime, saying that he went into a box car at Centralia to sleep. When he awoke the next morning he found a dead man in the car surrounded by every evidence of a foul murder. After recovering from the shock, and being in a despondent frame of mind over the loss of fortune, friends and home—a tramp—and alone—he reasoned that here was an opportunity to get out of the world without actually committing suicide. He was tired of life and wanted to die, but not by his own hand. He, therefore, removed the handkerchief from around the neck of the dead man, dabbled his own cloak in the blood to give a clue and left the car. He remained about Centralia three days, talking of the murder, but no one suspected him. At last, his money exhausted, in a desperate frame of mind he gave himself up and was placed in jail. The verdict of 99 years in the penitentiary fell upon him like a pall of darkness. He accepted the inevitable and served the state of Illinois in the capacity of convict laborer in the Chester Prison for two years before the officers found out be knew anything of bookkeeping. To their surprise he proved himself an expert and they say he has been worth $100 per month to the prison ever since. He has been a model prisoner, quiet, intelligent, industrious, but weighed down by the sorrow of his business failure and the result of his fatal mistake in confessing a murder he did not commit. During the two years he worked at drudgery he did not allow his desires to reach above the handles of his wheelbarrow, but suffered in silence. The change from a barrow to a desk was somewhat of a promotion, and after awhile his old thoughts and home feelings began to return to him. It was more like being in the world again. He began to have some ambition again and to ask himself the question: "Will I ever obtain my freedom?"

Officers at the prison say he is a good convict and has born his imprisonment nobly and that if Brown's statement is true, he should not be kept in prison a day longer than is necessary.

ONLY $1 for 100 finest Visiting Cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 Cards and finely engraved Copper Plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. LOUISANS.

A Mountain View of Our Carnival Season—Jay Gould's Right-Hand Man.

From the Denver Bee.

St. Louis hotels are in a more crowded condition than has been the case for years. The Autumnal Festivities Association has collected $100,000 as a bonus for the erection of a $1,000,000 hotel, but while the site is being selected the Southern is turning away applicants daily, and the Lindell and other first-class hotels are falling back on cots. The attendance at the Exposition has been larger than ever, especially since the arrival of Gilmore and his band. The street illuminations this year are much more expensive than usual, the number of gas lights being 52,800, irrespective of the electric lights. Over Grant's statue the words "Let us have peace" are depicted in flame, and the streets generally are decorated to a gala standpoint.

A general awakening appears to have taken possession of the city. The Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi in opposition to the Eads Bridge has stimulated commerce to a marked degree and cheapened freights east considerably. * * * The illuminations will be given on eight nights between this and Oct. 17, when the Exposition closes. The Fair opens Oct. 5 and lasts a week, Oct. 8 being the great day upon which special illuminations are given. The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows brings delegates from all parts of the world to it. Athletes and sporting men are looking forward to Oct. 3, when the fourth annual championship games of the Athletic Union take place, while the great event of the year, the Veiled Prophets parade and ball, is set down for Oct. 6. Altogether the Autumnal Carnival this year is a pronounced success.

He Is a St. Louisan.

From the Recorder.

When Jay Gould, after an interval of seven years, regained control of the Union Pacific almost his first official act was the reinstatement of S. H. H. Clark in the position of vice-president. No man could be more loyal to another than is Mr. Clark to Mr. Gould, and no man, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, appreciates loyalty more than Mr. Gould. In the estimation of practical railroad men no one could be better fitted and equipped for a position like that of managing vice-president of such a system as is the Union Pacific than Mr. Clark. This is his history:

Born to an inheritance of hard work, he entered the railway service at the very bottom of the ladder, beginning as a trainman of a gravel train on the Jersey Central. Later he was conductor of a construction train, then of a local passenger train and afterward of an express train between New York and Harrisburg. His first official place was that of General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Flushing & North Shore.

When, in 1867, the Union Pacific was opened, Sidney Dillon, then a railroad contractor, persuaded Mr. Clark to go to Omaha. He became connected with the Union Pacific in a minor capacity, and in a short time forced himself from one position to another until he became general manager. At the dawn of the Charles Francis Adams administration of the road's affairs he resigned, and was immediately made vice-president of the Missouri Pacific, a position he still holds. Mr. Clark has a strong personality. Although now verging on to 60 he is as strong and vigorous as many men of 40. His tastes are simple. He is the practical head of very nearly 13,000 miles of railroad.

Finest in the World.

From the New York WORLD.

The Board of Directors of the St. Louis Exposition have closed a contract with P. S. Gilmore to play there in 1892 and 1893 with a band composed of 100 first-class musicians. This will be the finest in the world, the only one that will compare with it being the Guard Republic of France, which numbers eighty men. St. Louis will celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America next year by making her Exposition national in character as much as possible.

SOUVENIR "Silver Spoons," $1 to $5; Souvenir "Cups and Saucers," 75c to $10. See the exquisite things shown at MERMOD & JACCARD'S, Broadway and Locust.

Not Available.

From the Boston Transcript.

Adolphus: "Oh, yes; you can smile on other fellows. Why don't you throw some of your bewitching glances on me?"

Kate: "Well, Dolly, perhaps you aren't so good a catch as some of the others, you know."

Mr. F. L. Marshall,

Representing the POST-DISPATCH on 'Change, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on merchants who desire to make use of the POST-DISPATCH market reports. Telephone 284.

TAPPED THE CLOUDS

Successful Experiment of the Rain-Makers at Corpus Christi.

EXPLODING BOMBS CAUSE HEAVY SHOWERS TO FALL.

Further Tests to Be Made on the Line of the Mexican National Railway—Melbourne's Project in Kansas Postponed on Account of Wet Weather—He Will Make the Heavens Weep Next Week.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Sept. 26.—The Government rain-makers made a most successful preliminary experiment here to-day. Three members of the expedition, John T. Ellis and Messrs. Carter and Fairchild, went with Mr. C. L. Munter, the County Surveyor of Duval County, and a member of the Citizens' Committee here to a small hill near the city. The sun was shining, but heavy columns of clouds were floating overhead and the air was full of humidity. The Citizens' Committee did not believe that rain could be produced by such a small experiment as Mr. Ellis proposed to make. Mr. Ellis said he would show them how easy it was to tap the clouds when the conditions were as favorable as they were to-day. When they arrived at the ground the rain-makers pointed two mortars towards the zenith and fired four 21-pound bombshells in rapid succession to a height of 500 feet, where they exploded. In two minutes a sharp shower was falling. It passed on the westward, and four more bombs were fired. They started another shower, which also passed off to the West. A heavy black cloud soon afterwards passed directly overhead and four bombs were exploded under it. At once the rain came down from it in torrents and drenched the party. They returned to Corpus Christi, and in twenty minutes a general rain began which lasted for half an hour or more. The big experiment will be made next week on the line of the Mexican National Railroad, about thirty miles from this city. They will be very complete and on a much larger scale than any so far made.

MELBOURNE'S RAIN TESTS.

THE KANSAS EXPERIMENTS POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT WEEK—THE CONDITIONS.

GOODLAND, Sept. 26.—Melbourne, the Australian rain wizard, who had been advertised to produce rain within a radius of fifty miles of Goodland to-day, did not arrive until 2 o'clock this afternoon. He found that it had been raining steadily in the western half of Kansas for the past forty-eight hours, and by agreement with the committee of citizens who entered into negotiations with him the test was postponed until next week. A new contract was entered into to-day by which Melbourne will be given three days in which to produce a rain extending over a radius of fifty miles from this point. In the event he is successful he will receive $500. It is claimed here that in this altitude the conditions for a perfect rain test are better after a general rain, such as has fallen, than if there had been continued clear weather. A proposition will be submitted to Melbourne to give a series of experiments in this State.

Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is here and will try to get the wizard to give a test in Topeka. An addition has been made to the Melbourne combination in the person of one F. H. Jones of Cheyenne, Wyo., a civil engineer who induced the Australian to make his Wyoming experiments. Jones was interested in a town site which had been practically deserted because of the continual drouth and he sees his everlasting fortune in the successful experiments of the Australian.

In an interview to-day Melbourne stated that he did not have much faith in the Dyrenforth methods. "All I expect to do," he said, "is to call public attention to my method in order to bring it before the United States Government. It should not be a private enterprise. I want to make a series of experiments in Texas, where the Government failed, and I want the conditions as unfavorable for rainfall as it is possible for them to be." All the State officials, with representatives from all the State institutions, are expected here to witness the test next week.

THE greatest values ever offered are the $100 Solitaire Diamond Rings at Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., corner Broadway and Locust. Call and see them.

Federal Notes.

Judge Thayer rendered an opinion yesterday in the case of the Societe Anonyene de la Distillerie de la Liqueur Benedictine d l'abbape de Fecamp against the Western Distilling Co. The defendant violated a decree of injunction issued by the court in favor of the plaintiff, and was ordered to pay a fine of $50. The plaintiff, a French corporation, asked for an order to have the fine paid to it as damages, which was refused by the court.

Judge Blodgett, United States Judge at Chicago, who is visiting his brother, Mr. W. H. Blodgett of this city, was present in the United States Court yesterday as the guest of Judge Thayer.

William Palmer of Dunklin County, Missouri, was held by United States Commissioner Crawford yesterday in $300 bonds on a charge of violating the liquor laws.

A $2 counterfeit bill was presented to the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making the tenth case of bad money discovered at the office during the week.

HAVE you seen the nobby, stylish Silk Umbrellas and Canes just received at Mermod & Jaccard's, corner Broadway and Locust? Prices from $3 to $30.

Working Girls' Free Library.

The St. Louis Working Girls' Free Library gave their first monthly concert Friday. The programme furnished was an excellent one. The ladies and gentlemen participating were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Frederick, Mrs. Boppert, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kent, Mrs. Ittner, Mrs. Wetzel, Miss Phillipps and Mrs. Weggins. Mrs. Blennerhassett-Adams of the World's Fair Commission, made some remarks, and invited the girls to have their club represented at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. The regular exercises of the institution commence Oct. 5 with a lecture on health.

Mr. W. C. Steigers

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

Organizing Railroad Clerks.

Mr. C. H. Wilson, Supreme Secretary of the Order of Railway Employes' Fraternal Beneficial Association, is at the Lindell. He is in the city for the purpose of organizing several local lodges and there will be a series of meetings at the Lindell during the week for explaining details and perfecting local organizations. Mr. Wilson goes hence to Chicago and other leading railway centers.

MR. JOHN M. WHITE is connected with the advertising department of the POST-DISPATCH with the special object of writing up the business interests of St. Louis and vicinity.

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Experiment of the Rain-rs at Corpus Christi.

BOMBS CAUSE HEAVY OWERS TO FALL.

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STILL THEY COME.

Great Crowds Continue to Visit the Exposition.

INTERESTING LIST OF ATTRACTIONS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

The Pastimes Will Give an Exhibition on the Stage Tuesday Night—T. P. A. Preparations for Saturday Night at the Ex.—Mr. Miles Scores a Success—The Voting Contest.

The past week has been the most successful so far during the present season of the Exposition. From the number of societies who took part it was called "Fraternal Week." Beginning with Odd Fellows' night Monday, the Iron Hall, St. Louis Glee Club, Legion of Honor and Knights of Pythias each had a reunion in Music Hall. Last evening the Knights of Pythias, one of the strongest of local fraternal organizations, crowded the building to the doors. Between the first and second concerts Red Cross Division, No. 4, of the uniformed rank Knights of Pythias, under the command of Capt. Sprick, went through a series of fancy evolutions on the stage of Music Hall, and fully sustained their reputation as the finest drilled company in the organization. Gilmore presented a strong programme at both afternoon and evening concerts. Holly Wilder, Raffayolo and DeCarlo were out in the afternoon and evoked tremendous applause from a house crowded with their admirers. The St. Louis composers were well represented on the evening programme, and their compositions were well received by their fellow townsmen. During the second concert Mr. Gwillyn Miles again won the applause of a large Saturday night audience. Mr. Miles sang the ever popular "Answer" of Alfred G. Robyn with a finish and pathos seldom excelled, and it was heard in every part of the large hall. The audience appreciated the treat and in response to an enthusiastic encore Mr. Miles, gave the "Bedouin Love Song." In this Mr. Miles' perfect vocalization was more apparent and marked and musical critics were completely won over to the opinion that he not only has a remarkable voice, but an artistic method seldom heard outside of grand opera. Mr. Robyn's exquisite accompaniment was a feature of the evening's concert, and in his "Answer" showed a perfect accord between the singer and composer.

* * *

The list of attractions for the coming week is far ahead of anything that has been offered so far. Monday evening will witness the arrival of an entirely new and interesting feature. The Japanese village which has proved to be one of the strongest attractions at the Minneapolis exposition, will be seen in St. Louis for the first time. The exhibit, which is a realistic reproduction of life in Japan, will be located in the north nave on the second floor. The people who take part in the display are: F. Baske, an artist; K. Gata, an embroiderer; Y. Mirva, a flower maker; K. Yamada, a potter; S. Take, a porcelain painter; and K. Tukawa, a bamboo worker. Each will be in his own picturesquely constructed booth plying his avocation and illustrating the customs, arts and sciences of his native land. The famous Sanford sisters' quartette of banjo, mandolin, guitar and reed artists and vocalists are connected with this novel display and will give concerts at regular intervals during the afternoon and evening.

* * *

Monday will be German day at the Ex. Gilmore has prepared his programmes entirely from the works of the great German composers. Beside the grand classical selections Gilmore will delight his hearers by his exquisite rendition of the simple and familiar Folklieder. During the evening concert the male chorus from the Liederkranz Club will sing two glees. Wednesday evening Progressive Benefit will have their night at the Ex. On that evening Mme. Adlor Voege, the celebrated German soprano, will sing at the last concert. Mme. Voege made her first appearance at the Ex. last year two days after her arrival in this city from Europe, and made a pronounced hit. Thursday evening the Catholic Knights of America will greet the great Gilmore. Friday night will be given over to the Royal Arcanum and Saturday the week will wind up in a blaze of glory amid the scenes of festive hilarity attendant upon T. P. A. night. The travelers are striving to surpass all previous efforts on this occasion. All knights of the grip will meet at the Armory next Saturday evening and march to the Exposition in a body, escorted by the famous Walsh and Busch Zouaves and Battery A trumpet corps. The programme will consist of appropriate music by Gilmore's Band, a series of tableaux representing the scenes and incidents in the life of a commercial traveler and addresses by Gov. Francis and other distinguished gentlemen. Capt. Barney Speikermann is grand marshal of the parade. Those who have been present on previous occasions when the travelers had possession of the building will not let an opportunity pass of again participating in the mirth and revelry which always attend the occasion.

* * *

The balloting for the most popular young lady of the State is watched with a great deal of interest by the public. The contest is under the management of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the proceeds derived from it are to be given to the home for ex-Confederates at Higginsville, Mo. At the close of the first week of the contest Miss Nellie Clarke of this city was in the lead, with Mildred Meyers second and Miss Annie Bowen third. One week ago last night the ballots were again counted and Miss Clarke was still found to be ahead, but a new competitor, Miss La Lees Kenhard, was second and Miss Hattie Robinson, also a new candidate, was third. There were twenty-one names at the first count and forty at the second and now the number of candidates has increased to fifty. The judges of election counted the ballots again last night and the result showed Miss Belle Morris of Mexico to be in the lead with a total of 880 votes. Miss Morris stood No. 9 in the first list published two weeks ago, but in the next count her name got mixed up with that of Miss Mary Morris and the latter was given all the Morris votes in the box and placed eighth on the list. Yesterday the ballots for the two ladies were properly separated and counted, and as a result Miss Belle Morris of Mexico takes first place and Miss Mary Morris of this city fifth place in a list of fifty competitors. The following is a complete list of the ladies and the number of votes received by each: Miss Belle Morris, 880; Nellie Clarke, 219; Hattie Robbinson, 190; La Lees Kenard, 147; Mary Morris, 118; Francis Cabanne, 102; Minnie Flanagan, 61; Ida May Legg, 47; Mildred Myer, 34; Lucy Turner, 27; Margaret Clarke, 20; Annie Bowen, 19; Eugenia Ivory, 28; Nellie Portis, 18; Marie Lynch, 17; Ida Thompson, 16; Dean Spencer, 11; Bessie Stone, 11; Sadie Thompson, 10; Shelby, daughter of Gen. Joe; Minnie Wernse, Birdie Adams, Camilla Thompson, Lizzie Schnieder, Bessie Kellor, Orie Gregg, and Emily Lucas, 6 each; Emma Conrad, Latille Bauduy and Lela Allen, 5 each; Lulu Frederick, 4; Virginia Coon and Jennie McGee, 3 each; Edna Hinchman and Birdie Scott, 2 each; and the following young ladies 1 each: Misses Phoebe Cozzins, Annie Cody, May Cummings, Gertrude Dillon, Sallie Hawkins, Mamie Hutchinson, Mattie Lacy, May Maher, Ethel Mayo, Nellie Mann, Lillian Merriben, May Saulhe, Lyne Tennille, Grace Thompson and Augustine Thompson.

* * *

The Pastime Athletic Club has made extensive preparation for its night at the Ex. Tuesday evening next is the night set apart for this immense athletic organization.

* * *

Miss Nina Bertina, the pretty little prima donna who made such a fine impression at the Cave during the latter part of last season, was introduced to Col. Gilmore Friday by Mrs. Poerch of the Humane Society, and upon being asked to sing won the hearts of the whole music-loving audience. Miss Bertina is at present on a visit to friends in St. Louis. She will sing in the concert Monday evening. Those who have heard her sing in the open air will not be surprised to find how delightfully her voice sounds in the Exposition Music Hall. Miss Bertina is quite young, but she has already sung in Sebel's concerts in New York City, also in Thomas' concerts. She bids fair to make a fine reputation.

Nave Notes.

Strauss photos.

LOVERS of candy should try the Nadja Caramels. They are the best. Ask for them.

Strauss has hung ten more doctors at the Exposition.

THE display of the Wenneker-Morris Candy Co. is receiving more than usual attention and visitors are beginning to realize what a beautiful display it is and the ingenuity and skill that can be produced of the confectioner's art. The display is located in the east nave of the first floor and fairly dazzles the eye and should be seen by all.

There will be an addition to the musical programme Thursday, Oct. 3, that will be relished by all music lovers. In the afternoon concert, and at the concert beginning at 7 o'clock the band will play Robert Goldbeck's Mexican dances. This composition was played at the musical festival in Stuttgart in January of this year, and was awarded the first prize.

The magic beauty of Aladdin's wonderful lamp is far surpassed by some of the wonderous candelabra in the Fay Gas Fixture exhibit. Do not fail to stop on your way through the West Nave and gaze upon the scene of glittering loveliness. It is fairylike in its dazzling splendor. Gorgeous chandeliers, chaste candelabra of silver and gold; marble stands surmounted with classic figures in bronze, brass racks, hall brackets and every novelty of the brazier's art. These are but a faint enumeration of the countless novelties to be found in Fay's complete and elegant display.

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What Is Home Without a Baby?

This is the question that the Post-Dispatch asked its readers last week. What, indeed! The baby is the center of the whole household, but what if the baby gets the croup? Then what agony on the part of the mother. How the father's heart is wrung with apprehension. What nights of sleeplessness and days of care. How the hoarse cough startles the anxious parent. There is nothing so terrible as to see a child writhing in the grasp of this terrible disease. Fortunately, however, there is a remedy that takes from croup its terror. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure will cure the worst case of croup, even when it assumes the membranous type. No mother need fear this terrible malady when she has a bottle of Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure in the house. It contains no poison and can be obtained of all druggists.

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The Great Exposition.
AN UNPARALLELED ATTENDANCE CLOSES THE FOURTH WEEK.
Extraordinary Attractions Added to the Wealth of Splendor and Wonder.

GILMORE AND HIS BAND in GERMAN MUSIC
TO-MORROW.
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY IN CHORAL SELECTIONS AT NIGHT.
Tuesday, the Pastime Club; Wednesday, the Progressive Benefit Order; Thursday, the Catholic Knights of America; Friday, the Royal Arcanum, and Saturday, the Travelers' Protective Association.

To-Morrow, A Japanese Village, showing artists, potters, porcelain and bamboo workers plying their avocations. A picture of Oriental life and a novel and unique exhibition. The famous Sanford Girls' Orchestra and Quartette in pleasing musical interludes. No extra charge.

☞ Admission, 25c; children under 10 years, 15c. Open at 8 a. m.

See Philippoteaux's "Christ Entering Jerusalem," "All Nations," and Wagner's "Chariot Race" in Entertainment Hall. Admission, 25c. Children, 15c.

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"EVERY LINE A LAUGH."
Next Week—Russell's Comedians in the City Directory.

OLYMPIC. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28
For Six Nights.
Mr. A. M. PALMER'S HOME COMPANY,
From the MADISON SQUARE THEATER, NEW YORK (under the direction of Mr. Al Hayman), presenting, with the Entire Original Cast, AUGUSTUS THOMAS' American Drama,
ALABAMA!
CAST INCLUDES:
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E. M. HOLLAND,
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HERBERT MILLWARD,
MAY BROOKLYN,
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J. H. STODDART,
EDWARD BELL,
WALDEN RAMSAY,
REUB FAX,
NELLY HOWARD,
EMILY SEWARD,
JENNIE EUSTACE.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.
Mr. Palmer's Company returns to New York at the conclusion of the engagement of Alabama in this city.
Sunday, Oct. 4—THE COUNTY FAIR.

POPE'S. MATINEE TO-DAY. TO-NIGHT.
J. D. Levy and J. W. Owens' Comedy Stars
In the Funniest, Prettiest and Merriest Farce-Comedy on Earth,
The DEVIL'S EDITOR
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New Ideas, New Songs, New Dances, New Features, New Music, New Specialties.
DID YOU EVER SEE SUCH A CAST? Alice Harrison, Frank Doane, Sheridan and Flynn, Hattie Delaro Barnes, Hattie Anderson, Gracie Chase, Adele Reno, Helen Gilsey, Thos. J. Grady, Fred Harrison, Wm. F. Perkins, Geo. Holland, Henry Sator.
First Act—Satire. Second Act—High Flyer. Third Act—Red Fire.
Next Week—Twelve Temptations. Telephone 1470.

GILMORE TO-NIGHT!
EXPOSITION MUSIC HALL.
GRAND CONCERT.
COL. P. S. GILMORE, with his full band of 65 pieces, assisted by the Eminent Soloists, MR. B. DIERKES, MRS. L. A. PEEBLES and MISS NELLIE BROGGINS. Benefit of St. Patrick's Church, under the auspices of the Knights of Father Mathew.
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The Beautiful Domestic Drama,
The Runaway Wife
Next week—The White Slave.

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19th st. and Lucas pl., will be reopened on Friday, Oct. 2, with a special exhibition of paintings by
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GRAND REUNION & ATHLETIC GAMES
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GROCERIES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
The balance of the immense stock of groceries of the Ira Boutell Grocery Co. will be closed out at AUCTION at Sixth and Lucas av. on Tuesday, Sept. 29. For particulars see to-day's "Globe-Democrat" Auction Column.

NOW FOR FOOT-BALL

The Season of Passes, Punts and Touch-Downs Has Begun.

RECORD OF INTERESTING EVENTS IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

Condition of the Harvard, Yale and Princeton Teams—Among the Wheelmen—Amateur Athletics—The Local Field—Yesterday's Results at Toronto—General Sporting News.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 26.—Last Wednesday the foot-ball season of '91 opened at Harvard. From now until the final game with Yale Capt. Bernard Trafford will be the busiest man, outside of politics, in the State of Massachusetts. Wednesday afternoon some of the old foot-ball players and many new candidates were ready for work upon Jarvis' Field. In reality, however, the men will string along and real work will not begin till college opens in October.

All the summer reports have been flying about of various 195-pounders who were going to don the crimson this fall, and fancy has pointed to some the center of Harvard's line with three giant Heffelfingers to lead "the V" and protect the poor quarter-back. But Trafford is too old a hand to be taken in by any summer football enthusiast and his air castles, and will wait till college is fairly under way and the material well sifted before he congratulates himself on any new acquisitions. Some "finds," however, there must be if the holes left in last year's team are to be filled. Of course, some of the material already in college may this year prove suitable for the 'Varsity—Sherwin, Fearing, Frothingham and Burgess being examples—but '95 is looked to by Capt. Trafford as the surest means of rescue. It has generally proved that at Harvard the odd-numbered classes were the best athletically. Last year, however, was a big exception in football to the rule. If '95 should again upset calculations, Trafford's lot would be harder than ever. It is certain that '95 contains no tried material, as did '94 in Corbett, Newell and Lake, but she may have a good deal hidden under a bushel. The next two weeks can alone disclose the true state of things.

PUGILISTS AND PUGILISM.

THE "SQUARENESS" OF THE RECENT MITCHELL-GALLAGHER ENCOUNTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—If the result of the Mitchell-Gallagher affair in Frisco was all cut and dried before hand the principals acted their parts well. To deceive 2,000 spectators, a majority of whom are well posted on all the tricks of the ring, is no easy task. A week after the match was made there was a great hue and cry that an arrangement and been made by which Mitchell was to take the money. These rumors were thoroughly investigated by the officials of the Occidental Club and other interested persons. It was discovered that there was not the slightest grounds for the yarns. The fact that Gallagher's friends backed him heavily is sufficient evidence that they were convinced that he intended to do his best. Such an old-timer as "Bat" Masterson is not likely to allow himsely to be thrown down. He was with Gallagher nearly all the time the latter was at work. If there had been a job the noted Denverite in all probability would have been "next," as the Western sports say. Gallagher was fairly defeated. Nobody will dispute that.

The rumors about the alleged "fixing" would not have been circulated but for the fact that Mitchell's previous battle was proven to have been a fake. Of course he may have known nothing about La Blanche's intention to "lay down." The California Athletic Club directors, after an investigation, decided that Mitchell was entitled to $2,000. That was a sufficient vindication. Still there are some men on the coast who cling to the belief that La Blanche would not have thrown the fight when he had a chance of winning it unless there was something in it for him. And these unbelievers in Mitchell's innocence probably started the cry of "fake" in this instance. Mitchell is certainly a remarkably clever boxer. He is probably the best man of his weight in this country—barring, of course, those long fellows from the antipodes who are heavyweights in every sense, but don't carry very much flesh around with them.

FOR AND ABOUT ATHLETES.

KIBBLEWHITE, THE ENGLISH RUNNER, LIKELY TO VISIT AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Sept 26.—There is a possibility that James Kibblewhite will come to America. He has held the one-mile championship of England for three successive years and is undoubtedly the best distance runner England has had since the days of W. G. George. He is 28 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high and weighs, in condition, 140 pounds. His best time for a mile is 4m. 23 2-5s. He made it in a handicap race, running from scratch through a field of 180 men. He has a long, graceful stride, and is nothing if not game. If he should decide to come to America the public will be treated to some hair-raising contests between him and Conneff.

C. S. Reber of the Pastime A. C., St. Louis, is the most likely candidate for the broad jumping championship. He recently broke the world's record of 23 feet 8½ inches with a jump of 23 feet 6½ inches. Judging from his record he is a very consistent performer and a first-class all-around athlete. Ford and Copland would give Reber a close contest. But they are both in bad form. Ford has been troubled with a stiff neck and Copland unfortunately stepped on a tack, renting his foot to such an extent that he had to stop training.

THE TORONTO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 26.—At the Canadian Athletic Association championship meeting this afternoon the first event—putting the shot—was won by George R. Gray, New York Athletic Club, 45 feet 10½ inches; J. S. Mitchell and —— Gianani of the same club second and third, respectively.

Half-mile run—Won by Dohm, New York A. C., Waldron, second. Time, 2:01 1-5.

High jump—Won by Nickerson, N. Y. A. C.; Edwards, New Jersey, second.

Throwing sixteen-pound hammer—Won by Queckenberner, M. A. C.; Mitchell, New York A. C., second. Distance, 134 feet 2½ inches.

THE WHEEL.

A RECORD BROKEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—C. W. Dorntge of Buffalo, N. Y., who recently broke all bicycle records from six to twenty miles, again distinguished himself to-day in the five-mile Invitation Handicap race at the Park's Side tournament. Starting from the scratch Dorntge rode the distance in 13 minutes 57 seconds, breaking the record of 14 minutes 20 seconds for fifty miles, in competition. He finished second, C. T. Knisley, with a large handicap, winning the race. The race was the most exciting seen in Chicago this year.

ATHLETIC GOSSIP.

MANHATTAN ATHLETES CONTENT WITH THE RESULT OF THEIR CARNIVAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The first annual carnival of the Manhattan Athletic Club, held at Manhattan Field Sept. 19, will go down in history as the greatest fixture ever held in America. The list of events included every branch of outdoor pastime promoted by the club. The attendance was simply enormous. The weather was perfect and the management slpendid. S. J. Cornell, Captain and Chairman of the Athletic Committee, was the executive officer of the occasion, and right well did he acquit himself. The athletic and cycling events were refereed by the President of the club, George W. Carr, to the entire satisfaction of every one interested. The day's events were scheduled to end at 6:15; they were all over at 6:25 p. m. This fact speaks volumes for the management of the colossal undertaking. The cycling events were won from handicap marks in fast time, proving that the new track is as fast for cycling as it is for running.

T. P. Conneff has demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one that he is the fastest distance runner now on the path. He won the mile in the official time of 4m. 21¼s., which is a shade better than the American record heretofore held by W. G. George. Three official watches were held on Conneff's race. Evert J. Wendell's watch registered 4m. 21s., C. C. Hughes' watch registered a shade over 4m. 21 1-5s., which is about the equivalent of Wendell's time; Geo. A. Avery's watch registered 4m. 22s. It is probable that the latter's watch was out of gear, as he was two-fifths seconds slow in the half mile and four-fifths seconds slow (or double the time in double the distance) in the mile. The performance of H. L. Curtis in the mile walk, J. S. Mitchell in the weight event and George K. Gray in the sixteen-pound shot event speak for themselves.

The contests at St. Louis next Saturday, providing the weather is favorable, will undoubtedly be first-class in every particular. I look forward with a great deal of interest to the trial of electrical timing, as against the timing by watches held by experienced timers. There should be a comparative record made of the two. If this is done it will prove an attractive experiment. The Pastime Athletic Club of St. Louis will open its new clubhouse during the visit of the Eastern contingent, and will leave no stone unturned to make the visit one that will be looked back upon with much pleasure. Anson D. Hartwell, President of the Club, is doing everything in his power to make the St. Louis meeting one of the greatest ever held by the A. A. U.

MEDIATOR.

LOCAL ATHLETICS.

INSTRUCTORS ENGAGED BY THE PASTIMES—BAY STATE LEAGUE GAMES.

The Pastimes Athletic Club has engaged James W. Frew, an accomplished gymnast, as trainer. Mr. Frew is a graduate of Dr. Sargent's School of Physical Culture at Harvard College. He has been track trainer for the New Bedford Athletic Club eight months, for the Woburn Y. M. C. A. six months, and for the Cambridge (Mass.) Y. M. C. A. three years. He comes highly recommended by Dr. Sargent, is a thorough and efficient trainer, and an able exponent of Dr. Sargent's method of physical culture. He will immediately go to work with Metcalfe, Reber, Nolan, Howe, Powell and Bruington, the Pastimes men who are training for the coming A. A. U. championship, and expects to have them in fine condition. He will have charge of the stage exhibition Pastime night at the Exposition, where he will be seen to advantage in several events.

The committee in charge of the ladies' department report that they have secured the services of Miss Florence T. Hopkins of Boston as director of physical culture for the ladies' classes. She has received instruction for five years in physical culture and dramatic action from Prof. Samuel R. Keller of the New England Conservatory of Boston, and has had two years' experience in class work. She is a superior teacher, a lady of fine appearance and address, and will certainly make physical training a fad among the Pastime ladies. She will take part in the stage exhibition Pastimen ight at the Exposition.

Robert Farrell, the celebrated light-weight boxer, will have charge of the boxing department. Mr. Farrell is highly recommended by Mr. Mike Donovan of the New York Athletic Club and Mr. Wm. Clarke, the celebrated light-weight champion. These gentlemen say that Mr. Farrell is the equal of any sparring teacher in the world. Mr. Farrell is the gentleman who trained the greatest prize fighter the world has ever seen—John Sullivan.

MRS. VAIL'S INSURANCE.

The Case Continued—A Curious Coincidence—Federal Notes.

The case of L. Claud McElwee, administrator of the estate of Mary F. Vail, against the New York Life Insurance Co. on a $5,000 policy, was set for hearing in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, but was continued until Oct. 2. By a coincidence the second trial of Charles F. Vail on a charge of killing his wife is set for Oct. 5, the two cases coming up in the same week. The reason of the delay in the present suit is to allow the attorneys on both sides time to prepare a stipulated agreement of facts and have the case presented to the court on a question of law. The policy reads that the money is to be paid to the children of Mrs. Vail or their "executors, administrators or assigns." The insurance company claims that as Mrs. Vail died without leaving any children the policy lapses. The names of Charles P. and J. D. Johnson are signed to the plaintiff's petition.

In yesterday's POST-DISPATCH the coincidence was noted of Gov. Johnson having been against Vail when the latter was tried on a charge of killing his wife, and indirectly for him in the present suit, as Vail is, of course, one of his wife's legal heirs and will be benefited if the suit is decided against the insurance company. The following letter will explain Gov. Johnson's position:

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In your issue of to-day is the following concerning Mrs. Vail's insurance:

"Another peculiar feature in the matter is the fact that one of the lawyers who assisted in the prosecution of Vail at his first trial is in the present case attorney for the plaintiff. The same legal talents are employed to force the insurance company to pay over the money for Vail's benefit, that were used to try to have him hanged on the charge that he killed his wife in order to obtain this money. The attorney is ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson. His brother, Mr. John D. Johnson, represented the firm in the case before Judge Thayer to-day."

Your reporter is in gross error in this statement. Our firm represents Mrs. Slatery and her children, who claim to be the legal heirs of Mrs. Chas. F. Vail, and entitled to the insurance money due on the New York Life Insurance policy sued on in the United States Circuit Court. It is not an accident policy. Be kind enough to correct the error.

CHAS. P. & J. D. JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law.

CHURCH NEWS.

Meeting of the State Sunday-School Association Executive Committee—Notes.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. R. M. Scruggs, the Executive Committee of the State Sunday-school Association did not meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms as announced, but at his residence, 3617 Olive street. The following gentlemen were present: D. R. Wolfe, State President; Robt. Rutledge, Secretary; D. B. Randolph, R. M. Scruggs, W. H. McClain, Prof. W. H. Pritchett of Paynesville, Mo., and the State Agents, Dr. George B. Mitchell, L. M. Murphy and W. J. Semelroth. The first business of the meeting was to divide the State into seven districts. The first will be known as the Hannibal dis- and will comprise the counties in the north central part of the State; the second or Chillicothe district includes the north central counties; the third or St. Joseph, the northwestern counties; the fourth or Kansas City, the western counties; the fifth or Springfield, the southwestern counties; the sixth or St. Louis, the east central counties, and the seventh the counties in the southeastern portion of the State.

Rev. L. M. Murphy was assigned to the Kansas City district. Dr. Mitchell to the St. Louis district and Rev. W. J. Samerath to the Springfield district and the southeastern portion of the State. These three gentlemen are evangelists or better State agents in the employ of the State Association, and during the next six weeks will visit the districts assigned them, holding county institutions and stirring up the Sunday-school sentiment among the people. A number of letters were then read from the county institutes saying that the October collections, which were exceedingly liberal, were in the hands of the superintendents of schools.

President Wolf then addressed the committee in reference to his late visit to the Chautauqua Assembly. He reported the encouraging fact that Missouri stood third among the States in Sunday-school work, and that she was only surpassed by New York and Illinois. Still more encouraging was the fact that St. Louis stood first among the cities of the whole country in Sunday-school work. This fact was due to her perfect organization and the largeness of the amount of money collected for Sunday-school purposes.

Mr. W. H. McClain made a report on a text book for the use of Sunday-school teachers in training classes. This will be the first of a series that is being prepared by the St. Louis Sunday-school Institute, of which Dr. J. W. Ford is President. The Executive Committee ordered 1,000 copies of the book to be printed for immediate use. Mr. McClain also reported that 1,000 copies of "Triumphant Songs, No. 1," had been received and could be secured from the State agents, who would carry a supply with them on their rounds. After a prolonged discussion of the Sunday-school situation, and the methods of work, the meeting adjourned.

EVENTS ON THE TURF

Review of the Twenty-Five Days' Racing at Latonia.

THE POOL-ROOM WAR STILL ON AT THE GRAVESEND TRACK.

Favorites Generally First at the Kentucky Meeting—Judge Morrow Leads Kingston Under the Wire—Garfield Park Results—The Gentlemen's Driving Club—Value of an English Horse—Notes.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.—During the twenty five days of the fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club, ending with to-day, 150 races have been run. In all this time there have been but three days of muddy track. No serious accidents have occurred to jockeys, though English was laid up from a fall, since which he has not recovered. Seven horses have fallen in races without serious injury. One was hurt so badly that it will never be able to run again, and another was so badly injured that it had to be killed. A young man crossing the track one day last week was struck by Nina Archer, who was exercising, and was hurt so as to be laid up for a few days. There are over 450 horses in the stables and quite a number outside. Excellent time has been made considering that Latonia track is one and one-half seconds slow as compared with mile tracks elsewhere that are classified as fast. A mile was made in 1:41¼ by Nina Archer, 1:41½ by Little Scissors and 1:41¾ by Anna. Three-quarters was run 1:1f½ by Fillide and in 1:15¾ by Judge Hughes. Five furlongs have been made repeatedly in 1:02½, and the half mile has been made in :49 by Fauvette and in :49¾ by several others. The jockeys that have rode winners oftenest are: Freeman, 28; Porter, 25; Perkinson, 8; J. McDonald, 6; Seaman, 6; Penny, 4. Penny has not been here during the whole meeting and Perkinson was a somewhat late arrival. There are six days more of races, which will conclude the longest meeting ever held at Latonia and the most prosperous one. The race horse Kingman was sold on Latonia track to day at noon to Sno. E. Madden of Lexington, Ky. Either favorites or close second choice horses won in all the races today.

First race, selling purse for 3-year-olds and upwards that have not won two races at the meeting, one mile and twenty yards. Starters—Col. Wheatley 106, 7 to 10; John G. 110, 10; Grandpa 106½, 5; Harry Weldon 104, 2½. Col. Wheatley won; Harry Weldon, second; Grandpa, third. Time 1:45¼.

Second race, selling purse for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Starters—Philora, 109, 8 to 5; Radcliffe, 111, 20; Joe Blackburn, 113, 4; Hopeful, 113, 3; Vanzandt, 103, 10; Patrick, 105, 2½. Hopeful won easily and Patrick beat Philora for place. Time, 1:46¾.

Third race, a free handicap sweepstake for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and an eighth. Starters—Business 90, 4 to 1; Anna 106, 4 to 5; Whitney 112, 8 to 5. Whitney won; Anna, second; Business, third. Time, 1:55¼.

Fourth race, Kentucky Central Railway Stakes, for 2-year-olds, one mile. Starters—Lillian Beatrice 118, 8 to 5; Double Long 110, 4; Perblaize 113, 15; Madden 113, 15; Irish Chief 110, 2; Content 113, 6. Lillian Beatrice won; Madden, second; Perblaize, third. Time, 1:43¾.

Fifth race, selling purse for 2-year-olds that have not won two races at the meeting, five furlongs. Starters—Ed R. Shelby, 108½, 10; Sallie Taylor, 99, 6; Lou Dudley, 105, 2; Elsie S., 102, 6; Capt. Drane, 111, 10; John Winkle, 102, 10; Ollie Glenn, 105, 8 to 5. Lou Dudley won; Sallie Taylor, second; Ollie Glenn, third. Time, 1:03.

Sixth race, selling, purse for 2-year-olds that have not won two races at the meeting, five furlongs. Starters: Lambria, 105, 8 to 1; Cherry Bounce, 89, 20 to 1; Go As You Please, 102, 15 to 1; Rally, 105, 6 to 5; Miss Bulwark, 93, 12 to 1; Zoolein, 112½, 10 to 1; Bullet, 92, 6 to 1; Puryear D., 108, 6 to 5. Puryear D. won; Rally, second; Bullet, third. Time, 1:04.

AT GRAVESEND.

GRAVESEND RACE TRACK, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The fight between the pool-room men and the Brooklyn Jockey Club went on as merrily as ever. The incident of yesterday, when a telegraph operator, disguised as a coachman, was arrested while telegraphing flash signals from an electric light concealed in the crown of a very large plug hat with a hole in its top, has made the Pinkertons very suspicious of all gentlemen wearing high head pieces, and frequent requests are made to such persons to remove their hats for police inspection before admittance to the ground is permitted. The weather to-day was fine and the track fast.

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Rosa H., first; Terrifier, second; Tormenter, third. Time, 1:14¼.

Second race, one and one-third miles—Russell, first; Strathmeath, second; Santa Ana, third. Time, 1:54¾.

Third race, Holly handicap, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Curt Gunn, first; Fred Lee, second; Charade, third. Time, 1:15.

Fourth race, second special, one and one-eighth miles—Judge Morrow, first; Kingston, second; Peter, third. Time, 1:55¾.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs—Gulinda, first; Pan Handle, second; St. Carolite, third. Time, 1:09.

Sixth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Miss Belle, first; Salvini, second; Melanie, third. Time, 1:50½.

AT GARFIELD PARK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—To-day's races at Garfield Park resulted as follows:

First race, one mile—Palisade, first; Duster, second; Rimini, third. Time, 1:43½.

Second race, nine furlongs—Guido, first; Kerwood, second; Longlight, third. Time, 1:55¼.

Third race, six furlongs—Hominy Bill, first; Lucinda, second; Warren Leland, third. Time, 1:15¼.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Queen Olivia, first; Guess Not, second; Cruickshanks, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Fifth race, one mile—Estelle, first; Get Away, second; Lew Carlisle, third. Time, 1:42¼.

Sixth race, one and one-quarter miles—Winslow, first; Joe D., second; Robinhood, third. Time, 2:25¾.

ABILENE RACES.

ABILENE, Kan., Sept. 26.—The interstate races were concluded this afternoon after a four-days' meeting. The attendance of horsemen from Missouri, Kansas and Iowa was over 200, and some fast time was made. Reddy, to beat the State yearling record, made 2:51½. The 2:24 pacing class was made in 2:18, the fastest time at the meeting.

POOL ROOMS RAIDED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—After a lapse of two months the pool rooms were opened to-day. The first ticket was sold at 1 o'clock, and three-quarters of an hour later detectives arrested the proprietor, operator and all concerned. Bail was furnished in the sum of $500 in each case. The authorities will push the cases, and say the pool rooms must close permanently.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING CLUB RACES.

The matinee at Forest Park yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Driving Club was a grand success and a credit to the club. The races were all well filled, and hotly contested from start to finish. The track was in excellent condition and a good time was the result. It took three heats to decide the free-for-all exhibition. The race was won by Pate Stock farm's brown stallion Counsellor. Theo. Herold's gray gelding, J. W. Tedford, trotted the second mile in the exhibition trot in 2:32. The 2:40 trot was won by F. Van Dyke's horse, Pepper, who won the race easily. In the 2:58 trot Frank Van Dyke was again the lucky man, his horse winning the race in straight heats. The judges were Messrs. Scaling, J. H. Keefe and Geo. B. Reinstadtler. J. C. Kelley, W. H. Sturges and George Fehl acted as tellers. Following are the summaries:

First race, free for all, exhibition trot, mile heats, best two in three.

Counsellor	1	2	1
J. W. Tedford	2	1	2
Tom Kimble	3	3	3

2:37, 2:32, 2:35.

Second race, 2:40 trot, purse of $20.

Pepper	1	1	1
Monson	3	2	2
Kansas Bob	2	3	3

2:48½, 2:59, 2:57.

Third race, 2:50 trot, purse of $20.

Silvia E.	1	1	1
Waverly	2	2	2
Midnight	3	4	3
Monstre King	4	3	4
Paraphret	5	5	5

Time, 2:59, 3:09, 3:07.

The Executive Board has announced that in all probability there will be a double team race between several of our best-known teams next Saturday. Other races will be announced later.

10 Per Cent RED-HOT! 10 Per Cent

For entire week, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 28, we will sell any article in our house, either ON TIME or FOR CASH, at 10 PER CENT LESS THAN REGULAR CASH PRICES. We are crowded with New Goods, and must make room for heavy shipments still coming in. Our immense stock of

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods

Is, beyond a doubt, the Finest and Most Complete ever shown in St. Louis. Do not miss the opportunity.

We Will Save You Money in Every Department.

Bedroom Sets	$11.00
Parlor Sets	$20.00
Folding Beds	$15.00
Double Bed, Spring and Mattress, complete	$4.50
Sideboards	$6.75
Wardrobes	$5.25
Hat Racks	$4.90
Bed Lounges	$6.00
Single Lounges	$3.50
Cooking Stoves, guaranteed	$6.50
Heating Stoves, guaranteed	$4.00
Kitchen Safes	$1.90
Extension Tables	$2.40
Brussels Carpets	45c yd
Ingrain Carpets	18c yd
Oil Cloths	25c yd
Stair Oil Cloth	8 1-3c yd
Smyrna Rugs	70c
Cane Chairs	65c
Lace Curtains	75c pair

CASH OR TIME.

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WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Sole Agents for the Finest and Cheapest Folding Bed in the Country.

Open Every Evening Until 9 O'Clock.

Warwick and Columbia Safeties.

Full Cushion Tires. Highest Grades.

D. SNITJER, 118 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR TEN YEARS.

The Mullanphy Board Makes a Report to the Council.

STATEMENT OF THE MONIES SINCE 1880.

Profits Recorded for Each Year Excepting in 1890—Object of the Council Committee in Asking the Report—The Investment of the Fund and New Plan Proposed—President McFall Talks.

The Mullanphy Fund's statement of the moneys handled for the past ten years shows that a profit was made every year, with the exception of 1890, when there was a loss of $5,184.07. This is accounted for by the extensive repairs made on the buildings of the fund.

The receipts of the board all come from ground and house rent. The expenditures are made for repairs, new buildings and relief for emigrants.

Commencing with 1880 and ending in 1890, the receipts and expenditures for each year were as follows:

1880.	
Receipts	$19,713 26
Expenditures	9,156 94
Profits for the year	$10,556 32
1881.	
Receipts	$21,959 20
Expenditures	10,661 43
Profit for the year	$10,661 43
1882.	
Receipts	$24,341 64
Expenditures	20,654 19
Profit for the year	$ 3,654 19
1883.	
Receipts	$24,838 31
Expenditures	16,966 04
Profits for the year	$7,872 27
1884.	
Receipts	$25,396 97
Expenditures	18,103 78
Profit for the year	$7,293 19
1885.	
Receipts	$25,461 07
Expenditures	15,263 60
Profit for the year	$9,197 47
1886.	
Receipts	$25,841 14
Expenditures	16,320 42
Profit for the year	$ 9,520 72
1887.	
Receipts	$25,827 10
Expenditures	23,232 09
Profit for the year	$ 2,595 01
1888.	
Receipts	$26,604 03
Expenditures	23,377 14
Profit for the year	$ 3,226 89
1889 TO MARCH 1890.	
Receipts	$26,926 49
Expenditures	32,110 56
Loss for the year	$ 5,184 07

Speaking of the report, Mr. Arnstein said the committee had asked it simply to post itself on the doings of the board for the past ten years.

PRESIDENT M'FALL TALKS.

President McFall said: "This report was carefully prepared and shows the total amounts received and expended for each year since March, 1880. The committee asked for a report and it has received it. What recommendation it will make is more than I can predict."

Accidentally Shot His Sister.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26.—While the little son of Mrs. W. H. Davis, who resides near Stuttgart, Ark., was putting a cap on his gun, the weapon went off, the contents striking an 8-year-old sister. The wounded child will die.

THE FALL FESTIVITIES.

A Good Week's Work Reported by the Finance Committee Last Night.

The very large totals reported by the Finance Committee of the Autumnal Festivities Association for the first two weeks of September make last week's $3,810 look comparatively small. At the same time, the amount of work accomplished during the week was considerable, as a large sum of money is included in committee lists not yet ready for the Finance Committee. Several of the sub-committees are a little slow in sending in their returns, and to these Chairman Moffitt is again appealing. The success of the illuminations and of the hotel project is bringing in subscriptions very freely from many who did not feel anxious to contribute to what they looked upon as purely an illumination fund. It is dawning upon them that the fall festivitses is but an item in the association's work and that the lasting good of the city is what is principally aimed at.

The money subscribed is being used in a concerted effort to remind the world of the importance of St. Louis. The Bureau of Information, for instance, is now issuing a very handsome little pamphlet, giving in convenient shape a programme of attractions, list of the principal points of interest in the city, terse extracts from the POST-DISPATCH pointing out wherein it excels all other cities, and railroad pointers. These are being issued in large numbers and business firms are being asked to inclose them in their mail in regular course of business. It is estimated 250,000 can be profitably distributed in a few days and that considerable good will result.

The Chicago & Alton wasthe heaviest giver last week, it's $1,500 being very welcome. The police and mail carriers are coming forward freely to assist in the good work, and there is quite a rivalry between the various police districts. It looks as though the total for September alone would come up to $100,000, a remarkable showing considering the lateness of the season and the way the city was canvassed during the comparative cool of the summer. Following are the figures for last week:

Chicago & Alton Railroad	$1,500	John Fehlman	$ 10
Ewald Iron Co.	300	Whitaker & Hodgman	100
E.E. Souther & Bro.	50	Kohn & Co.	100
W. F. Crow & Co.	450	Wernse & Dieckman	25
Miller & Stephenson Co.	250	Trask Fish Co	150
American Express Co.	25	C. H. Mecdele Stamp & Publishin Co.	150
Walton Express Co.	30	J. W. Stockbridge	75
Eclipse Carbonating Co.	100	Model Restaurant	30
A. C. Stewart	75	A. V. Gubser	20
Hy Hitchcock	45	J. D. Marshall	75
O'Conner & Harder Furnace Co.	60	C. Niedringhaus	75
Thos. Sexton & Co.	5	H. B. Louderman	50
John Frost	50	T. Bolmeyer	30
		Total	$3,810

A BLACKENED WASTE.

The Forest and Prairie Fires in the Northwest.

DAWSON, N. D., Sept. 26.—To-day's report from Emmons County, N. D., says nearly half the county is a blackened waste. Wheat fields, meadows, farmhouses and miles of fences were swept away by the resistless flames and half a dozen people are known to have been burned to death. Whole herds of cattle, hemmed in by the awful conflagration were burned. The prairies are strewn with carcasses and the total loss to property and live stock will foot up to the appalling total of $500,000. Hundreds of families are homeless and penniless. Reports from the west side of the Missouri are of an equally discouraging nature. The Sioux Indians, careless and ignorant, did not plow the fire breaks, and the flames, once started, ate their way over miles of wheat fields.

FIGHTING FLAMES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 26.—J. C. Brennan, general roadmaster of the Great Northern, returned to St. Paul to-day from the North, where he has been fighting fire. Mr. Brennan said: "I never experienced anything so terrible; it appeared that the whole country was on fire."

FULL OF BURNING TREES.

HINCKLEY, Minn., Sept. 26.—The woods are full of burning trees and stumps, and if the wind should blow as it has during the preceding days it will fan the whole of this forest into a blaze again, so that there can be no positive assurance of safety until the fires are thoroughly extinguished by a soaking rain.

IN MILLE LAC COUNTY.

MILACA, Minn., Sept. 26.—Fires are still raging in the forest of Mille Lac County, though it began raining this evening. The scene here for several days has been one of awful grandeur.

SURROUNDED BY FLAMES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 26.—A special from Turtle Lake says that village is entirely surrounded by the flames, which are licking up everything.

VILLAGES BURNED.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Sept. 26.—Forest fires are raging all over Chippewa County. Considerable timber land, barns containing summer crops, stock, etc., have been burned. Several villages have been burned.

In Honor of Miss Gregg.

On Friday evening a party was given at the residence of United States Marshal Buchanan, 4001 Morgan street, in honor of Miss Mattie Gregg of New London, Mo., the friend and guest of Miss Pattie, daughter of the Marshal. A handsome lunch was spread at 10:30 and dancing was indulged in until midnight. Among the ladies present were Misses Mattie Gregg, Eva McClellan, Fanny Harkness, Ida McClellan and Daisy Creswick. The latter young lady is from Upper Alton. Among the gentlemen were Messrs. Rolla and Ed Kellog, Fred Jones, Will Weber, Dick Wendover and Mr. Creque.

The First Regiment Parade.

Col. C. D. Comfort, commanding the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. M., has issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. M.,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21, 1891.

Order No.

1. Maj. Edwin Batdorf will take command of the regiment until Nov. 1, 1891, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

C. D. COMFORT,
Colonel First Infantry.

In view of the above Maj. Batdorf has issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. M.,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21, 1891.

Orders No.

1. In honor of the "Veiled Prophet," who will visit this city, this regiment will assemble at the armory on Monday, Oct. 5, for escort duty.

1. Assembly will be sounded at 3:30 p. m.; Adjutant call at 2:45. The command will move promptly at 4 p. m.

EDWIN BATDORF,
Major First Infantry.

Eloped From Indiana.

Archie Gray and Annie B. Conder eloped from Hosmer, Pike Co., Ind., and arrived at the Union Depot yesterday and proceeded to the Recorder's office to get a license. Being too young they were refused. The young man was 20 and the girl 16. Their youth was the reason of their parents' objection. They took the train for Belleville to try to obtain a license there.

A. O. U. W. Labor Bureau.

The Business Committe of the A. O. U. W. will hold their first monthly meeting at the hall of Mount Olive Lodge, Wednesday evening next. The Executive Board will make their report, which is looked forward to with much interest on account of the importance attached to the Labor Bureau experiment. The bureau is accounted a success.

Send for Catalogue.

TWO'S COMPANY, You Know the Rest.

You also ought to know where to go to buy your Sporting Goods. If not, just look over our prices and you will soon be convinced that we are making prices to catch your trade.

BICYCLES.

COMBINATION SAFETY for either Lady or Gent, has diamond frame of Credenda seamless tubing, ball bearings all around, including socket, ball-bearing steering head, adjustable double coil spring saddle, and is the equal of any $135 Safety made; will safely carry 250 lbs; list, $115; reduced to....$64.60

GENTS' 30-INCH SAFETY—Ball bearings all around, frame of steel tubing; will safely carry 200 lbs; the best wheel in the market for the money; list, $90; reduced to....$52.15

COMBINATION SAFETY, 28-INCH—For either Lady or Gent, ball bearings all around, diamond pattern, frame of steel tubing; will safely carry 200 lbs: list, $75; reduced to....$45.35

OVERMAN WHEEL COMPANY'S NONPAREIL SAFETY—26-inch wheels, ball bearings to both wheels and pedals, tangent spokes, guards to both wheels; tool bag, oiler and wrench; finished in bright enamel, all exposed metal heavy nickel plated; list, $40; reduced to....$34.00

LARGE BOYS' AND GIRLS' COMBINATION SAFETY—26-inch wheels, adjustable cone bearings all over; list, $40; reduced to....$21.60

LITTLE GIANT SAFETY—24-inch wheels, SPRING FORK, combination ball bearings all over, including ball-bearing head, tangent spokes, adjustable Yost saddle and handle bars; tool bag, oiler and wrench; elegantly finished; list, $45; reduced to....$31.50

BOYS' AND GIRLS'—24-inch wheels, diamond frame of steel tubing, adjustable cone bearings; list, $35; reduced to....$19.25

BOYS'—24-inch wheels, adjustable saddle and brake, rubber tires, mud guards, adjustable cone bearings; list, $35; reduced to....$18.00

BOYS' AND GIRLS'—20-inch wheels, rubber tires, cone bearings, adjustable coil spring saddle, mud guards, curved handle bars, brake, lamp bracket, tool bag, oiler and wrench; list, $25; reduced to....$11.00

BOYS'—20-inch wheels, rubber tires, adjustable saddle and brake, mud guards, adjustable cone bearings; list $25; reduced to....$15.00

NEW MAIL SAFETY—Spring fork, ball bearing head, diamond frame, handsome, strong, durable, easy running; list, $135; reduced to....$101.25

LOVELL SAFETY—Diamond frame, high grade, ball bearings all around, steel tubing and drop forgings; list, $135; reduced to....$72.25

NEW ERA SAFETY—Strongest safety made, ball bearings all over; suitable for lady or gent; highest grade; will safely carry 300 lbs; list, $135; reduced to....$81.00

E.C. Meacham Arms Co., 306-308 N. 4th St.

Just Read This.

An all-wool suiting, 54 inches wide, for 50 cents a yard in cloth department.

Black silk, elegant quality, equal to any two-dollar silk in town; Barr's price for strangers' week $1.25 a yard; see it.

Come to Barr's and see the new wool dress goods at 23 and 25 cents a yard.

98 cents; Tennyson, Moore, Burns, etc., in embossed leather, gilt edges, 35 engravings, published at $1.50; grand bargain.

A few hundred corsets will be sold at 48 cents each! Take south elevator to 2d floor.

Ladies' fine plated silk hose, black and all the fashionable shades, plain and drop stitch, about 500 dozen at 99 cents a pair.

Here's your chance! Manufacturer's samples of men's half hose, black, colors and unbleached; sale opens to-morrow a. m.; all go at one-half price.

Barr's.

BASE BALL WRECKS

They Strew the Pathway of the Nation League.

BOTH SIDES OF THE LATHAM INSUBORD NATION STORY.

A Prospect That Arlie Will Cover Thi for the Browns Next Season—Bosto Still Winning Unnecessary Victorie The League Leaders in a Close Ra —News of the Diamond.

In viewing the wrecks cast upon the ba ball breakers during the season now clos the fact is striking that the Western Assoc ation is paid for its swift adherence to t League in its effort to down t American Association in the League's cu rent-coin-broken pledges. When the Ame can Association could no longer act in ha mony with the League they withdrew, b left the door open for any honorable a rangement that the League would respec The Westerns made haste to a nounce their "loyalty" to the League a were promised protection and their schedu of games guaranteed from the League purs The Western wreck now consists of two club The International League of last se son went to pieces under t protection of the National agreement, a this season the Illinois-Iowa League has f the baneful influence of the same protectio Nothing is surer than that the American A sociation will keep clear hereafter of a jug-handle compromise with the Leag It is safe to say that the w is on, and will be fought to a finish. Th is nothing to expect from the League t double-dealing and broken pledges. Withi fortnight they will have agents at wo on every desirable Association player bribe them to desert. The Association, p tient and long suffering, has certai reached the point where to submit witho striking back would be pusillanimous.

LATHAM AND M'PHEE.

President Von der Ahe is said to have sta shortly before he left for Louisville t "Arlie" Latham wanted to cover third b for the Browns next season, and that "B McPhee, the Cincinnati second basem would accompany the clown infie to this point. McPhee would a welcomed addition to the ra of the Browns. But this can hardly be of Latham, who, notwithstanding his va as an advertising card while away fr home, is the worst kind of a disorgani evidence of which was seen while he w with the Chicago Brotherhood te last season, and this seas also, in the troubles betw him and the other members of the Cinc nati League team. Latham has been c taining the aggregation with poor succ as their present position in the League r shows. The Cincinnati papers, at least so of them, defend Latham, on whom mos the blame is laid, claiming t "Arlie" has been doing good w and had the rest of the team played worked for the success of the club as he d

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Barr's.

Barr's Strangers' Bargain Week!

We want all St. Louis' visitors when they go home to tell their friends that Barr's is the best place to trade; that the goods are the best and the prices the lowest. Please visit us during our great bargain week and prove this for yourselves.

Barr's Dress Fabrics.

A few samples from the bargain list for strangers' week.

WOOL GOODS—A big selection of stylish goods, including all the new shades, 23 and 25 cents a yard; all-wool cashmeres and serges, full width, at 50 cents per yard; new effects in fancy striped all-wool goods, value for 85c, now 60 cents; 44-inch fancy diagonal suiting, new weave, 85 cents; cheap at $1.10; all-wool new plaid, the best value ever offered for 75 cents per yard.

SILKS—Embroidered mousseline de soie for ball dresses, all shades, 24 inches wide, only 90 cents; big assortment of embroidered crepe in new light tints, new patterns owned by Barr's, new weaves, at $1.65; brocade china silks, evening shades, $1.10—24 inches wide; brocade satins, a superb assortment, dark and party shades, rich fabrics, equal in appearance to six-dollar goods—our price, $2.25.

BLACK FABRICS—54-inch black novelty camel's hair effects, 95 cents; 40-inch black all-wool satin soliel, in plaids, stripes, etc., 85 cents; novelties in black Bedford cords from 75 cents to $2; 34-inch black and white serge, very stylish, 25 cents. A full line Priestley black silk and wool henriettas, all low prices.

CLOTHS—Novelties in astrakhan, eider down, jersey and other cloths. Genuine French broadcloth, 54 inches wide, twill back, 37 shades to select from, $1.25 yard; new French flannelettes, the new patterns for wrappers, wash nicely, 15 cents a yard; a grand line of 54-inch English serges for tailor dresses, 40 shades to select from, $1 a yard.

Underwear Bargains.

We hope our visitors from a distance will appreciate this special sale in their honor and pay us a visit. Bargains in underwear include:

CORSETS—A fine sewed corset, long waist, well boned, side steels, double busk, in white and drab, worth 75c, for 48 cents; C. B. corset, made of fine sateen, filled with bones, two side steels in each side, good shape, in white, drab and black, 75 cents; a splendid extra long waist corset, filled with bones, double side steels, perfect fit, in white, drab and black, worth $1.35, at $1.

SKIRTS, ETC.—Ladies' black alpaca skirt, shirred, ruffle and yoke band, $2.75; ladies' muslin gown, yoke of tucks and hemstitching, full sleeves, embroidered edge on neck and sleeves, 90 cents; ladies' fancy combing sacques, assorted patterns, $3 each; ladies' cream and blue flannel combing sacques, $4.50 oach.

HOSIERY—Ladies' plated silk hose, black and all the new shades, plain and drop stitch, extra lengths, great bargain, 99 cents; job lot iadies' imported pure French silk hose, boot patterns, plain tops, verticle striped feet, very fine quality, worth $5 and $6—will close out this great bargain at $2.95; ladies' black pure silk hose, double heels and toes, extra long, very fine quality, only $2.

Ladies' ribbed balbriggan vests, trimmed neck and arms, cream and white, only 50 cents.

Children's Ypsilanti vests and wrappers, high neck, long sleeves, just such goods as are usually sold at 65c and $1; to close the lot, 35 and 50 cents.

The Great St. Louis Bargain House.

MEN'S WEAR — Natural Australian wool shirts and drawers, silk-stitched and rib tail, $1.25 each; men's silk-finished balbriggan shirts and drawers for fall wear, $1.25 each; boys' silk Teck ties, all new styles, 25 cents each. Just received, a lot of manufacturers' samples of men's cotton half hose, in black, colored and unbleached, at about half the regular price.

Special Barr Bargains.

A little of everything useful. Look over the list.

ART NEEDLEWORK—Wire frames for lamp shades, 75 cents; crinkled paper for making shades, 50c roll; stamped bolting covers, 50c each; leather shopping bags, something new, $1.25 ea.; decorated toilet bottles, $1 ea.

BUTTONS—Metal ball buttons, all colors, 5 cents card of 2 dozen; colored and polished horn buttons, 3 sizes, 15, 40 and 50 cts per dozen; a complete assortment of flat metal buttons, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents dozen; crochet and jet buttons; 20, 25 to 75 cents per dozen. A beautiful assortment of pearl, metal and jet and silk buckles from 40c to $2 each.

NOTIONS—A new line of black fancy trimming braid, 10 to 25 cents yard; a handsome line all colors tufted garter elastic at 25 and 35 cents per yard; celluloid belts, steel trimmings, special price 50 cents each; an entire new line of seal leather pocket-books at $1 and $1.50 each; our own importation of fine ostrich feather fans, all colors, from $2.50 to $10 each.

JEWELRY—Silver bangle bracelets at 25 cents each; "Clover leaf" rhine stone screw earrings, 25 cents pair; gold-plated hair pins and fancy stick pins, 10 cents each; oxidized card cases, with deck of gilt-edge cards, $1 eac. The latest novelty is a gold-plated band bracelet, with heart pendant, $2.50 each.

DRESS TRIMMINGS — 2-inch colored silk galoon trimming, 33 cents yard; colored crochet silk gimps, 20, 33 and 53 cents yard; ½ to 1-inch black silk gimps, 11, 20 and 23 cents yard; 1½-inch colored silk galoon trimming, 27 cents yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' Swiss handkerchiefs, scalloped and hemstitch embroidered, 20 cents each; ladies' 1-inch hemstitch hand-embroidered initial, all linen, 25 cents each; men's hemstitch union linen, Belfast print, 15 cents each; men's plain white hemstitch, all linen, 15 cents each.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—1100 dozen 3-4x3-4 size bleached napkins, $1.25 per doz.; 400 dozen 3-4x3-4 size bleached napkins, $1.60 per doz.; 175 dozen 3-4x3-4 size bleached napkins, $2.50 per doz.; 210 dozen 3-4x3-4 size bleached napkins. $3 per doz.; 40 pieces bleached damask at 90c and $1.15 per yard. These are a job lot and 40 per cent lower than the regular price.

6th, Olive and Locust Streets.
5 Floors, an Acre Each.

EMBROIDERIES — Hamburg embroidery, 2-inch wide, 7 cents per yard; 4-inch wide, 10 cents yard; 7-inch wide, 15 cents per yard; 9-inch wide, 20 cents per yard; 5-inch wide revere embroidery, 15 cents yard; 5-inch wide H. S. cambric embroidery, 25 cents yard; infants' robe patterns, 2¼ yards in pattern, hemstitched border, with 9-inch embroidery, $1.25 each.

Cloaks, Boys' Suits, Etc.

Sample bargains from the leading bargain house of the West.

Ladies, Barr's stock of jackets, coats, carriage wraps, fur trimmed garments, sealskins, furs, etc., is the grandest in the city. If you want to see the high novelties in capes come to Barr's; prices $15 to $50. All-wool cashmere tea gowns, beautiful styles, well made, black and all colors, $7; a special line of ladies' and misses' fall jackets at very low prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING—Stylish knee pant suits, ages 4 to 14 years, pleated and plain styles, plaids and stripes, $3.50; boys' knee pant suits in checks and stripes, $4.50; 4 to 15 years pleated and plain styles, $5.50; handsome dress knee pant suits, 4 to 15 years.

GLOVES—8-button Biarritz gloves in kid and Suede, tans, browns, slates and black, 94 cents; ladies' 4-button kid gloves, all new shades and black, $1; 5-button P. Centemeri & Co.'s first quality kid gloves, all colors, $1.50; 8-button mousquetaire Suede gloves, tans, browns, slates, modes and black, $1.50. Gloves cleaned, 10 cents; extra lengths, 15 cents.

SHOES—Ladies' dull Dongola low heel, opera toe, patent tip, all sizes and widths; also Dongola foxed, New York and common-sense lasts; choice of either shoe at $3 a pair. Ladies' cloth-top button and lace, all styles toes and heels, $2.50 to $5. Misses' hand-sewed Dongola welt button, 11 to 2, A to E lasts, $2.25. Boys' calf school lace or button, all style toes, $2.

MILLINERY—The following special bargains will be offered during our strangers' bargain week, in order that all may know that Barr's millinery is the lowest priced, as well as the finest, in the city:

Will sell the newest shapes in stylish turbans and bonnets to match all costumes at $5 each. Misses' school caps, all colors, at half-dollar and 75 cents. Black wings, the best styles, 15 cents each, and all shades and black quills for a dime.

When you want bargains go to the great St. Louis bargain house, Sixth, Olive and Locust streets.

Special To You.

Finely decorated china tea sets of 56 pieces for $5; very slightly damaged, some with a saucer missing or a little nick or some trifling matter; worth much more.

Ladies' fine five and six dollar French silk hose for $2.95 a pair at Barr's.

5 cents a yard for our best dress calicoes; come before everybody else gets ahead of you!

Black silk chantilly lace ruffling, 4 inches wide, for 15 cents a yard.

Several hundred yards of narrow guimp trimming to be sold at 8 cents a yard at Barr's.

Tea gowns, well made in the latest styles, in wash cashmeretta, $2.25.

Hamburg embroidery 7 cents a yard, 2 inches wide; 4-inch, 10 cents.

School lunch baskets, Japanese, 9 cents; a hundred fine upholstered $7.50 rocking chairs for $5.00 each at

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A Prospect That Arlie Will Cover Third for the Browns Next Season—Boston Still Winning Unnecessary Victories—The League Leaders in a Close Race—News of the Diamond.

In viewing the wrecks cast upon the base ball breakers during the season now closing the fact is striking that the Western Association is paid for its swift adherence to the League in its effort to down the American Association in the League's current coin-broken pledges. When the American Association could no longer act in harmony with the League they withdrew, but left the door open for any honorable arrangement that the League would respect. The Westerns made haste to announce their "loyalty" to the League and were promised protection and their schedule of games guaranteed from the League purse. The Western wreck now consists of two clubs. The International League of last season went to pieces under the protection of the National agreement, and this season the Illinois-Iowa League has felt the baneful influence of the same protection. Nothing is surer than that the American Association will keep clear hereafter of any jug-handle compromise with the League. It is safe to say that the war is on, and will be fought to a finish. There is nothing to expect from the League but double-dealing and broken pledges. Within a fortnight they will have agents at work on every desirable Association player to bribe them to desert. The Association, patient and long suffering, has certainly reached the point where to submit without striking back would be pusillanimous.

LATHAM AND M'PHEE.

President Von der Ahe is said to have stated shortly before he left for Louisville that "Arlie" Latham wanted to cover third base for the Browns next season, and that "Bid" McPhee, the Cincinnati second baseman, would accompany the clown infielder to this point. McPhee would be a welcomed addition to the ranks of the Browns. But this can hardly be said of Latham, who, notwithstanding his value as an advertising card while away from home, is the worst kind of a disorganizer, evidence of which was seen while he was with the Chicago Brotherhood team last season, and this season, also, in the troubles between him and the other members of the Cincinnati League team. Latham has been captaining the aggregation with poor success, as their present position in the League race shows. The Cincinnati papers, at least some of them, defend Latham, on whom most of the blame is laid, claiming that "Arlie" has been doing good work and had the rest of the team played and worked for the success of the club as he did a different result would have taken place. Of course, in a question like this both sides have to be heard before the facts can be gotten at. The players claim that Latham was ambitious to succeed Manager Loftus in the supreme control. This was resented by a combine of the players, who took a dislike to "Lath" as soon as he joined the club. The result of this was that a smothered fire of discontent has been burning within the ranks of the organization ever since. Latham claims that because he did not join in with a certain beer-guzzling, saloon-loafing combination, they concluded to make life miserable for him while he was a member of the club. His appointment as captain increased the ill-will that the combine held against him, and the fight has dragged on secretly all summer. Latham says he would have retired from the captaincy early in the fight but for the fact that he did not intend to give the combine a chance to shout about how they rolled him. Thursday a row took place between him and Outfielder Holliday at the Cleveland grounds and Latham ordered "Bug" out of the game. Holliday claimed that had Manager Loftus been present this would not have occurred. He says that Latham in a fit of craziness failed to look at the offense right. It seems Holliday was coaching Rielly, who was covering left field. Latham ordered him to play in, and Holliday told him that as the batter, Zimmer, the Cleveland catcher, was a hard hitter to do to the opposite and play deep; the result was that "Lath" heard it and ordered him out of the game to maintain discipline as he put it. In defending himself from a remark Manager Loftus is said to have made to the effect that he was nursing his record, he claimed that Shortstop Smith did not back him up properly, and to cap the climax Latham had a personal quarrel with a base ball reporter of a Cincinnati paper, who accused him of crooked work. This almost ended in a rough and tumble row. Altogether it looks as if another season of Latham with the Cincinnati team in any capacity would wreck it and they would not kick much if he did desert them. His work the past season has been at times fair, but nothing to what he must do if he intends to cover the third for St. Louis next season. St. Louis must have the champion Association team next season.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

THE BROWNS WERE AN EASY MARK FOR THE COLONELS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—St. Louis narrowly escaped a shut-out to-day. The field work of Stratton and the batting of Wolfe were the features. Attendance, 2,129. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cline, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0	Hoy, c. f.	2	0	2	0	0
Weaver, c. f.	4	0	2	0	0	Fuller, ss	4	1	2	3	2
Taylor, 1b.	4	1	13	3	0	McCarthy, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Jennings, s.s.	3	2	3	4	1	O'Neill, l.f.	4	2	0	0	0
Wolfe, r.f.	4	3	0	0	0	Comiskey, 1b	3	0	11	0	0
Kuehne, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0	Boyle, c.	2	1	4	1	0
Shinnick 2b.	4	1	0	4	0	Egan 2b	3	0	2	2	0
Cahill, c.	3	0	5	1	0	Ricks, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Stratton, p.	3	1	1	4	0	Burrell, p.	3	1	1	0	0
Totals	33	9	27	17	1	Totals	26	7	24	7	3

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Erned runs—Louisville, 5. Two-base hit—Weaver. Home runs—Wolfe and Shinnick. Stolen bases—Cahill (2), Stratton and O'Neill. Double plays—Stratton to Taylor, Taylor to Jennings to Taylor, Stratton to Jennings to Taylor (2). First base on balls—Off Stratton, 5; off Burrell, 4. Struck out—Taylor, Stratton (2), Kuehne, Comiskey, Burrell, Egan (2), O'Neill. Passed ball—Boyle. Wild pitch—Stratton. Time—1h. 35m. Umpire—Mahoney.

ATHLETICS, 14; WASHINGTON, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The Athletics had a walk-over with Washington this afternoon, Carsley being hit almost at will. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	ATHLETICS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Murphy, l.f.	2	0	1	0	0	Wood, fs	6	1	1	1	1
Donovan, c.f.	5	1	4	0	0	M'Tamany, c.	5	4	3	1	0
McGuire, c.	4	1	3	0	0	Larkin, lf.	5	2	3	0	1
McCauley, 1b	4	2	9	0	2	Milligan, c.	5	3	6	1	2
Sutcliffe, r.f.	3	1	1	0	0	Halliman, 2b.	5	4	4	2	0
Dowd, 2b.	4	2	2	2	2	Sanders, l.f.	5	1	1	0	0
Hatfield, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1	Mulvey, 3b.	5	1	5	1	0
McLau'lin, ss	3	1	2	4	2	Bowman, rf	5	1	1	0	0
Carsey, p.	4	2	0	2	0	Weyhing, p.	5	1	0	1	0
Totals	33	10	24	9	7	Total	46	18	24	8	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Athletics	1	0	4	3	0	5	1	0	—14
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Athletics, 1; Washington, 1. Two base hits—McTamany, Carsey, Milligan, McCauley. Three base hits—Wood, Larkin, Weyhing, McCauley, Dowd. Home runs—Hallman. Stolen bases—McLaughlin, Carsey. Double plays—Carsey, McLaughlin, and McCauley, Wood and Hallman. First base on balls—Sutcliff, Murphy 3, McGuire, McLaughlan, Hallman, Larkin. Struck out—McTamany, Bowman, Weyhing, Donovan, Dowd, McLaughlan, Carsey. Passed balls—Milligan. Wild pitches—Carsey 2. Time—1:50. Umpire, Kerins.

BOSTON, 13; BALTIMORE, 10.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Baltimore, after having everything their own way, allowed the visitors to score seven runs in the third inning. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

BOSTON	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BALTIMORE.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brown, c.f.	5	2	2	0	0	Madden, r.f.	5	2	0	0	0
Haddock, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Johnson, c.f.	4	2	0	0	1
Brouthers, 1b	4	2	7	0	1	Worden, 1b.	4	3	11	1	0
Farrell, 3b.	5	2	0	3	1	V'Hal. lf.ap.	4	3	2	2	0
Stricker, 2b.	5	3	5	2	1	Gilbert, 3b.	5	1	1	2	1
Rich'dson, lf	4	2	1	0	0	Walsh, ss	5	2	3	3	2
O'Brien, p.	5	2	0	1	1	Townsend, c.	4	0	5	0	1
Cotter, c.	5	2	5	3	1	Healy, p	0	0	0	0	1
Radford, ss	4	1	3	2	0	McGraw, 2b.	5	1	2	3	0
						O'Connell, lf.	3	1	1	0	1
Total	13	17	24	11	5	Totals	37	15	24	13	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Baltimore	4	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	—10
Boston	0	2	7	2	0	1	0	1	—13

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—McGraw, Stricker. Home runs—Madden, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Madden, Werden, Van Haltren, Richardson. First base on balls—Baltimore, 4; Boston, 4. Hit by pitched ball—McGraw. Struck out—By Healy, 1; O'Brien, 4; Van Haltren, 2. Passed balls—Cotter, 2. Wild pitches—Van Haltren. Time—2h. Umpire—Ferguson.

MILWAUKEE 5; COLUMBUS, 0.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—Columbus was shut out to day by failure to hit Pitcher Davies. The visitors delayed the game so by kicking that it had to be called after the seventh inning. Score:

MILWAUKEE.	AB.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	COLUMBUS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burke, c.f.	3	0	1	0	0	Crooks, 2b.	3	1	2	3	0
Pettit, 3b	4	3	0	1	1	O'Rourke 3b.	3	0	2	4	0
Shock, ss	4	3	0	3	0	Duffee, cf.	3	0	2	0	0
Canavan, 2b.	4	1	0	1	0	Twitchell, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Dalry'ple, lf.	3	2	2	0	0	Donohue, c.	3	1	6	1	0
Carney, 1b.	3	2	7	0	0	Lehane, 1b.	3	2	6	0	1
Earl, rf	3	0	2	0	0	Wheelock, ss	3	1	0	1	0
Grim, c.	2	0	9	0	0	Easton, p	3	0	0	0	0
Davies, p.	3	1	0	1	0	Knell, r. f.	3	0	3	1	0
Totals	29	10	21	6	1	Totals	27	5	21	11	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Milwaukee	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 4. Two-base hits—Pettit, Davies. Home runs—Carney. Stolen bases—Shock, Dalrymple, Earl, O'Rourke. First base on balls—By Easton, 1. Struck out—By Davies, 9; Easton, 5. Time—1h. 35m. Umpire—McLaughlin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

BROOKLYN DROPS TWO GAMES TO NEW YORK—OTHER SCORES.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The local club played two games with the New York club to-day and lost both. In the first game Inks was knocked out in the second inning, Caruthers relieving him. In the second game, which was called at the conclusion of the Brooklyns' half of the sixth inning owing to darkness, Lovett, who once this season shut out the New Yorkers and only two days ago allowed but two safe hits off his pitching by the same team, was completely broken up in the fifth inning. Eight runs were scored, five of them earned. Umpire Lynch had a severe sore throat, which obliged him to retire after the first game, Players Caruthers and Whistler doing his work.

BROOKLYN.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Collins, lf	4	2	1	0	1	Gore, c. f.	5	2	4	0	0
Ward, 2b	4	1	3	3	0	Bassett, 3b.	6	4	1	1	1
Foutz, 1b	4	0	9	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0
Burns, rf.	5	0	1	3	2	Connor, 1b.	5	1	8	0	0
Pinckney, 3b.	3	2	2	2	0	O'Rourke, c.	5	3	0	0	0
Griffin, cf.	4	1	3	0	0	Richard'n, 2b	5	2	2	1	0
Ely, ss	4	1	1	3	0	Glasscock, ss	4	2	4	1	0
Dailey, c.	3	0	5	1	3	Clarke, l.f.	4	0	8	1	0
Inks, p	0	0	0	0	0	Rusie, p.	5	2	0	4	1
Caruthers, p.	4	1	0	1	1						
Totals	35	7	27	13	6	Totals	42	16	27	8	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
New York	1	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	x	—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; New York 6. Three-base hits—Collins, O'Rourke. Two-base hits—Ward, Bassett, Glasscock. Sacrifice hits—Daily, Bassett, Tiernan, Richardson. Stolen bases—Foutz, Pinckney, Griffin, Bassett, Tiernan, Richardson. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. First base on balls off Inks, 3; off Caruthers, 1; off Rusie, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Glasscock. Passed ball—Clarke. Struck out by Inks, 1; by Caruthers, 2; by Rusie, 5. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; New York, 10. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpire, Lynch.

NEW YORK, 13; BROOKLYN, 5.

BROOKLYN.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	A.B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Collins, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	Gore, cf.	4	2	0	0	0
Ward, 2b	4	0	4	4	0	Bassett, 3b	4	2	1	1	1
Foutz, 1b	3	1	6	0	1	Tiernan, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0
Burns, rf.	3	0	1	0	1	Connor, 1b.	3	2	7	0	0
Pinckney, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	O'Rourke, l.f.	4	2	1	0	0
Griffin, cf.	3	2	1	0	0	Rich'son, 2b.	2	0	2	2	1
Ely, ss.	2	1	0	0	2	Glasscock, ss.	2	3	2	4	0
Kinslow, c.	3	1	1	1	0	Clarke, c.	3	1	5	0	0
Inks, p.	3	0	1	0	0	Rusie, p.	3	1	0	1	1
Totals	26	6	15	7	4	Totals	29	12	18	8	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	1	0	—5
New York	4	0	0	1	8	*	—13

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 7. Two base hits—Griffin, Gore, Bassett, Connor, O'Rourke. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Rusie. Stolen bases—Griffin, 2; Ely, Bassett, Richardson, Glasscock. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Lovett, 3; off Russie, 3. Wild pitches—Rusie. Passed balls—Kinslow, Clarke. Struck out—by Rusie, 6. Double plays—Glasscock and Connor. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 4. Umpires Caruthers and Whistler.

CINCINNATI, 6; CLEVELAND, 4.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—The visitors solved Gruber's curves at the right time to-day, and won. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burkitt, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	McPhee, 2b.	3	2	9	4	1
Childs, 2b	3	0	1	2	1	Latham, 3b.	4	2	1	4	0
McKean, ss.	3	1	1	2	0	Halligan, rf.	4	2	0	0	1
Davis, 3b.	3	1	2	3	1	Holliday, cf.	4	2	1	0	0
Virtue, 1b	4	0	16	0	0	Reilly, 1b.	4	1	11	0	1
McAleer, lf.	3	0	1	1	1	Keenan, c.	4	0	1	2	0
Shearon, c. f.	4	0	0	0	0	Smith, ss	3	0	1	2	0
Doyle, c.	2	0	1	3	1	Mullane, lf.	2	0	1	0	0
Gruber, p.	3	0	0	8	0	Crane, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Totals	29	3	24	19	4	Totals	30	10	27	12	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	x	—7

BOSTON, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 6.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—In the face of a score of 5 to 2 against them at the end of the second inning the home team by clever all round playing got a lead of two runs in the fourth which they held to the finish. The play at times was quite rocky on both sides, but nevertheless it was an interesting and hard fought game.

BOSTON.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Long, ss	5	3	1	3	1	Hamilton, l.f.	4	2	0	0	1
Lowe, cf	3	2	1	1	0	Thom'on, r.f.	5	3	2	0	1
Stovey, lf	5	1	4	0	0	Dele'ty, 1b.	5	1	11	0	0
Brodie, cf.	5	0	1	0	0	Myers, 2b.	3	0	3	5	0
Nash, 3b.	4	1	0	3	0	Denny, 3b.	4	2	1	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	3	0	8	0	0	Gleason, c. f.	4	0	3	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	4	0	4	2	0	Mayer, ss	4	1	2	5	2
Kelly, c.	4	0	8	1	2	Field, c.	3	0	5	1	4
Staley p.	3	0	0	3	0	Kling, p.	2	1	0	1	0
						Thornton, p.	2	1	0	2	0
Total	36	7	27	13	3	Totals	36	11	27	15	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	—8
Philadelphia	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Home runs—Thompson, 2. Three-base hit—Mayer. Sacrifice hits—Stovey, 2; Brodie, 2; Quinn, Kelly, Staley. Stolen bases—Long, 2; Stovey, Nash, Kelly, Hamilton, Delhanty. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Staley, 2; off Kling, 2; off Thornton, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Lowe, Myers. Passed ball—Fields. Struck out—By Staley, 6; by Kling, 1; by Thornton, 3. Double plays—Nash, Quinn and Tucker. Time—1h. 44m. Umpire—Gaffney. Attendance—3,449.

CHICAGO, 16; PITTSBURG, 6.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—To-day's game was another one of kicks and quarrels. It was evident that yesterday's affair yet rankled more or less. Umpire McQuaid on the one hand, and Players Miller and Reilly on the other, grasped at the slightest provocation to make trouble. McQuaid vented his spite on the Pittsburg team in general, and Miller and Reilly in particular, and Miller and Reilly lost no opportunity to resort to open trickery. While Carroll was running from second home, Reilly at third deliberately threw his arms around the runner, for which he was promptly sent to the bench. Miller had hit a pop fly which Anson went after. Just as he got under the ball Miller drew off his glove and threw it at the old man. McQuaid thereupon sent the offender to the bench, much to McGunigle's disgust, but to the delight of the spectators. In the fifth inning McQuaid roasted Baldwin so openly and so evidently unfairly that that player became angry and wanted to retire, but was persuaded to hold himself in and play out the game. Despite hard rulings by Umpire McQuaid the visitors succeeded in tieing the game in the eighth inning, at which time the exhibition closed, as it was too dark to continue.

CHICAGO.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c.f	4	3	3	0	0	Bierbauer, 2b	3	0	2	4	3
Cooney, ss.	4	0	0	0	2	Shugart, ss.	4	0	3	2	0
Dahlen, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0	Miller, 3b&c.	4	2	4	0	1
Anson, 1b	4	2	11	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	4	1	10	0	0
Carroll, rf	3	2	1	0	1	Hanlon, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Burns, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	Lally, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	1	1	5	1	Reilly, 3b	3	2	0	3	0
Kittridge, c.	2	0	6	0	1	Corkhill, cf.	4	1	0	0	0
Hutchins'n, p	4	0	0	1	0	Baldwin, p.	4	0	0	3	1
Schriver, c.	2	0	0	1	0	Mack, c.	1	0	2	1	0
						King, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	8	24	8	5	Totals	35	6	24	13	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—6
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Reilly. Sacrifice hits—H. Cooney, Dahley, Shugart Lally, Mack. First base on balls—Off Hutchinson, 2; off Baldwin, 2. Passed ball—Kittridge. Struck out—By Hutchinson, 5; by Baldwin, 5. Double play—Bierbauer; Shugart and Beckley. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 4. Time—2h. 10m. Umpire—McQuaid. Attendance—5,000.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

ASSOCIATION.

	P.	W.	L.	Pc.
Boston	128	89	39	.695
St. Louis	132	83	49	.629
Baltimore	128	68	60	.531
Athletics	132	69	63	.523
Columbus	134	61	73	.455
Milwaukee	130	59	71	.454
Louisville	130	51	79	.392
Washington	128	41	87	.315

LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	Pc.
Chicago	129	81	48	.628
Boston	130	80	50	.615
New York	124	70	54	.565
Philadelphia	130	67	63	.515
Cleveland	138	60	78	.451
Pittsburg	129	55	74	.426
Brooklyn	130	53	77	.408
Cincinnati	131	50	81	.382

BASE BALL BRIEFS.

Robinson is said to be coaching an Arkansaw team, with which he proposes to wipe out all comers.

Boston won yesterday and Chicago was tied with Pittsburg, the Bean-eaters consequently gaining a few points on Anson's colts in the championship race.

The Milwaukee people have been greatly elated by the work of their players, and the management will spare no effort to put the strongest club procurable in the field next season. Almost all the players now with the club have signed for another season.

ENTER A PROTEST.

Filleyites Complain Because Federal Officials Attend the Silks' Meeting.

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS EXPLAIN WHY THEY SYMPATHIZE WITH BAIN.

Internal Revenue Collector Wenneker Declares He is for Conservatism and Will Take No Hand in the Fight—Chairman McFall Gets Humorous and Declares Himself—All Sides Talk.

In the battle for supremacy between the two rings of the Republican City Central Committee some of the Federal officials have taken an active hand in framing the plan of campaign for the Bain or Silk Stocking faction, while none have offered sympathy or support to the McFall and Hoodlum combination. This has been considered natural and reasonable in view of the fact that Filley, who caused the upheaval in the Republican Committee and forced Chairman Bain and the silk-stocking organizations to form another aggregation, is a bitter opponent of the Harrison administration which placed these same Federal officials in their lucrative positions. This activity of the Federal officeholders has caused some of the Filleyite committeemen to register complaints. Ford Smith, one of the Committeemen-at Large in the hoodlum committee has gone so far as to declare that these officials were trampling under foot the sacred principles of the civil service law. Smith, Pohlman and others have gone farther and declared that the Federal officeholders were doing poor service for Harrison's renomination by taking a hand on the silk stocking side against "de ole man" and his peculiar notions of regularity. The Custom-house leaders think differently, however. Their idea is understood to be that President Harrison's chances are better in any hands than in those of a machine led by Filley-McFall et al. The Federal officials named in the howl of the Filleyite organization are Surveyor of the Port Churchill, Sub-Treasurer Farrar, and Ed Fox, the Postmaster of the West St. Louis Station. Mr. Fox serves under Postmaster Harlow and that official is held responsible for his subordinate's political activity.

GEN. FARRAR EXPLAINS.

Sub-Treasurer Farrar was seen by a POST-DISPATCH representative yesterday and asked regarding the charge that he was perniciously active in the Silk Stocking movement. He replied as follows: "Though an occupant of a Federal office I hold that every citizen, whether he be an officer holder or not, has a right and privilege to take an interest in such matters. I accepted an invitation to attend the meeting at the Lindell Hotel called after the recent trouble in the central organization and went there simply as a Federal officer or a representative of President Harrison. I have no animosity against any of the gentlemen in this controversy, but I think every man has a right to think for himself, and I happened to think that the removal of Chairman Bain and other gentlemen in the committee was not proper. I don't deny that I am a firm upholder of the National Administration, and I favor President Harrison's renomination, because I think he is an excellent Chief Executive. I hold that the action of the committee in the reorganization was irregular and illegal, and that is why my sympathies are with the committee that has been meeting at the Lindell. I regard that organization as the legitimate City Central Committee."

BELIEVES IN CONSERVATISM.

Interval Revenue Collector Wenneker said: "I have kept my hands off this controversy entirely and I propose to stay out of it. I know that the Filley Committee is against President Harrison's renomination and that two-thirds of the so-called Silk Stockings entertain similar views. Therefore, as a supporter of the administration, I saw no occasion to take a hand either way. I believe this local squabble will settle itself, and that the election for delegates to the national convention will be conducted fairly."

Collector Churchill said when questioned: "I attended the first meeting at the Lindell Hotel on an invitation. I believed then and still believe that Ford Smith is not the right sort of a man to run any party. I went there simply as a citizen of Republican politics, and there was no other significance to my visit."

NO TIME FOR POLITICS.

Postmaster Harlow said: "I am giving more attention to postal affairs just now than I am to politics. I did not go to any of the meetings, and if Mr. Fox went there, he did so as his own representative, and that is all. I don't ask the employes of this department to be partizan or non-partisan. If they get so partisan as to neglect post-office business that will be a different matter, but there are no violent partisans in this department. I maintain, though, that a citizen has a right to take an interest in political affairs."

M'FALL GETS HUMOROUS.

Chairman McFall of the Filleyite Committee laughed when he was asked if he had any complaint to register because certain Federal officials took a hand in the organization of the Silk Stocking Committee. "They simply attended a meeting of citizens in the capacity of citizens that was all. It was not a meeting of any political committee, and therefore there is no ground for the belief that they have been perniciously active. The so-called silk stockings are dissatisfied citizens and not a political committee. The Republican Committee meets at Central Turner Hall."

A LYNCHING FRUSTRATED.

A Narrow Escape of a Murderer From the Hands of a Mob.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—James B. Daly of the firm of Daly Bros., grocers, on Main street, in this village, was shot and killed to-day in his store by John P. Gleason, a night watchman. There had been bad feeling between Gleason and Daly on account of Daly permitting Mrs. Gleason to stay at his house after she had separated from her husband. Gleason was arrested. When the circumstances of the shooting became known the murdered man's friends, who had congregated in large numbers, threatened to lynch Gleason. Constables Merritt and Devaney arrived in time to assist Constable Barker, who had arrested Gleason, in keeping the crowd back, and Gleason was hustled off to the Police Court.

Dr. MacQueary Deposed.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept 26.—Rev. Howard MacQueary was formally deposed from the Episcopal ministry by Bishop Leonard last night.

New York Oysters

25 Cents Per. Doz.

DELICATESSEN LUNCH ROOMS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

and Restaurant. 415 Chestnut st.

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

WONDERFUL FEATS.

Senor Normando Astonishes the College of Physicians and Sugeons.

An exhibition was given at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Jefferson avenue and Gamble street yesterday by Senor Normando, a Spaniard, who has few equals as a cortortionist. The exhibition consisted in the Spaniard bending his spinal column double backwardly and outwardly on both sides. He then twisted his arms as though he intended to tie them in knots. He next attached a fork to his right heel and lay flat on his face and hands. About eighteen inches from his head was a plate containg cheese. He raised his heel and his body at the same time and passed his leg under his body, reaching the cheese with the fork. He reversed the feat by passing the fork over his head and feeding himself with the cheese. He then threw his shoulders in such a manner as to make them appear dislocated. His last and greatest feat was to stretch his neck. He threw his head and arms back until his hands touched the floor. He then drew his legs and arms up and let his head drop, his neck stretching to several times its normal length. He swung his head like a pendulum of a clock, using his foot to kick the head into motion. So rapidly did his head vibrate that his features were not distinguishable. Dr. William F. Thornton, demonstrator of anatomy of the college, lectured during the performance to those present, consisting of a large number of students and visitors, on the case, the conditions of which, he stated, were due to physiological conditions and the exhibition attended with great danger to the exhibitor.

Boys' Clothing.

Come and see the great variety of Boys' Clothing we are showing this season. We have the "Knockabout" (copyrighted by A. Shuman & Co.); it is the best $5 suit ever sold in St. Louis.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine St.

MRS. HEBERER'S SUICIDE.

Her Sister Says It Was Due to Jealousy of a Servant.

"I think my sister took poison and gave poison to her children on account of the hired girl, Lizzie Graaf, and I do not think my sister was insane."

This was the testimony of Mrs. Louisa Peck at the inquest yesterday of Mrs. Otto Heberer of 2617 South Broadway, who poisoned herself last Thursday after administering arsenic to her three children. Mrs. Peck is a sister of Mrs. Heberer and stated that she visited her sister four months ago and found her despondent. She said she was no more than a scrub girl about the house and had to do what Lizzie Graaf, the servant girl, was employed to do, and that the servant ordered her about and compelled her to do whatever she told her. If Mrs. Heberer, she said, made a protest her husband sided with the girl. Up to the time the girl came into the house Mrs. Peck said the couple lived happily. Her sister, she stated, begged her husband to dismiss her, but he refused. The witness also stated that her sister told her that she intended to take her life and the lives of her children, as she could not bear to leave them behind to be abused by the hired girl.

Heberer denied that his wife was jealous, and stated he thought she was insane. A verdict of suicide by arsenical poisoning was rendered.

Gentlemen!

My large and well selected stock for fall and winter is now complete. I would suggest an early selection so as to be prepared for the coming cold weather. My styles and workmanship cannot be surpassed. All garments designed and fitted by myself. Respectfully,

H. A. SCHMIDT,
Importing Tailor, 608 Olive st.

Robbers Captured.

The last of the four robbers who burglarized the house of Mrs. Barbara Schatt of 1230 Spruce street June 15 have been arrested. On the night of the robbery Mrs. Schatt was awakened by the noise made by a man in her room. She screamed and he ran away. Dressing herself, Mrs. Schatt went to her daughter's in another part of the city. The burglar, John Trench by name, who had lived in another part of the house got three pals and a wagon and moved everything of value from the house. Trench was arrested and squealed causing the arrest of another of the gang, and subsequently the remaining two were arrested in Chicago on information furnished by the first two arrested. Detectives Danaher and Schoppe worked up the case and did excellent work.

CHEAPER THAN ANTHRACITE

for stove, grate or furnace,
PITTSBURGH CRUSHED COKE.
DEVOY & FEUERBORN, Sole Agents,
704 Pine street.

The Lucas Ship.

The merchant princes of St. Louis, who ave been away "summering," have heard a great deal more about the Lucas ship from distant parts than if they had stayed at home. One of the prominent Third street business men said yesterday: "I have been in Canada and New Brunswick and the Lucas ship was discussed there among shipping men as one of the greatest levers that could be thought of to bring the grain trade and the general traffic of St. Louis in direct contact with the outside world.

City Hall Notes.

R. L. Moore, City Vaccination Physician, vaccinated 405 school children, mostly colored, during the past week, at the following schools: Oak Hill, Wheatley, Shaw, Sumner, High, Page and Arlington.

The Bureau of Mortality Records attached to the City Health Department reported to Health Commissioner Dudley yesterday. A condensation of the report shows that the number of deaths during the past week was 187 from all cases and that the death rate per 1,000 was 21.1. The total is considerable of a decrease from last week.

The Bowdoin Explorers.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Sept. 26.—Prof. Lee, Austin Cory and E. B. Young, composing the last instalment of the Bowdoin Laboratory Expedition, arrived here to-day. Prof. Lee says that the duplicates of valuable relics they have secured will go to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Fell From a Window.

Stacia Maloney, aged 18, an inmate of St. Mary's Orphans' Home, Tenth and Biddle, fell from a second-story window, yesterday morning, where she was engaged cleaning windows and was seriously injured.

ECONOMY COAL.

Exclusively for family use; try it.
DEVOY & FEUERBORN,
704 Pine street.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS COMMANDS

That all loyal subjects who have been bidden to the BALL to be given in his honor shall be IRREPROACHABLY SHOD and in deference to this command, J. G. BRANDT has made ample provisions in the way of proper footwear for this occasion.

Ladies will find the latest in WHITE KID, Duck or Satins in Oxfords, Pattis, etc., etc. Where it is desired to match costumes we have a choice and large variety of latest shades and colors to select from.

GENTLEMEN will find the latest of everything in the way of PATENT LEATHERS either High or Low Cut. PRICES ALWAYS MODERATE.

J.G.BRANDT, BROADWAY and LUCAS AV
Open Every Saturday Night until 10:30.
Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

AN UNUSUALLY ACTIVE DEMAND FOR BUILDING LOANS.

A Rush of Work Among House Mechanics—Large Buildings Soon to Be Commenced—Residence Property Sold for $35,000—Agents' Reports.

The unseasonable and extremely hot weather which prevailed during the past week had a very depressing effect upon the sale of property, the deals that were consummated being limited, with rare exceptions, to residence properties of moderate value. With the weather contending against them so fiercely the agents say it has been a hard task to get people to talk about or to look at real estate. But to offset any apparent loss of business in that direction they say the demand for loans has been exceedingly brisk, and notwithstanding that money in large sums is hard to get hold of a great many negotiations of this kind have been closed with good round commission accounts. Nearly every dollar of the money obtained through real estate agents in this way. is going into building improvements. There is a vast amount of this kind of work now under way. House building mechanics are busy in all sections of the city taking advantage of every hour of the favorable sea son in closing in their work for the winter. New loans mean more new building enterprises, and a great many of them are being started this fall to get the advantage under contract of the present prices of material and labor, both of which, it is predicted, will be much higher next spring. By that time it is anticipated that the money market will be flush once more. When the change is realized the real estate market will be more active than ever, as it never fails to flourish when money is plenty.

SOME BIG BUILDINGS.

Several large down town building enterprises contemplating the erection of structures eight to twelve stories in height, which have been delayed a year now on account of the stringency of the money market, have lately been favored with financial recognition to an extent which promises success in the near future. Parties who have projected these improvements are anxious to get them on a sound financial basis as soon as possible, and even now they are taking bids for the construction of their buildings to avail themselves of the present prices. The probabilities are that one if not two of these large building enterprises will be insured this week. If they do the work of tearing down to make room for them will be commenced at once, and the foundations prepared so that the superstructure may be commenced early in the spring. There is no scarcity of work now among house builders. It is difficult indeed to get them to undertake a small new job. A West End resident whose barn was burned down two weeks ago can't find a carpenter who will spare the time from his regular work to rebuild it. There will be no let up to the work while mechanics can work out doors. Anticipating the coming of snow and ice there is a great rush all round to get buildings under roof and closed in so that the finishing may be done during the winter. By next spring the Security building and the Globe building will have been finished inside, and the Chapman building on Broadway will also be nearing completion. In the meantime the other large buildings projected will be under way, and those, with the prospect of a vast amount of home building, will keep bricks and mortar flying in St. Louis for at least a year to come, leaving the proposed $1,000,000 hotel out of the calculation, but that, too, will most likely be well under way before next fall.

EAST OF FOREST PARK.

An attractive improvement proposed for the West End residence section is the construction of elegant and artistic gateways to the entrance to Forest Park boulevard at King's highway and on Grand avenue. These gateways are to be very imposing in outline and construction. It is estimated that they will cost not less than $5,000 each and they are to be somewhat after the style of the elaborate gate entrances to Westmoreland place. Improvements of this character draw attention to their respective localities. Thea give a high caste to the surroundings thay more than repay their cost in enhancing the value of enclosed and adjacent property. All this property along the east line of Forest Park is destined to become very valuable. At present prices are comparatively very low, but the enterprise of property owners in that locality will doubtless bring its just reward in the near future. This is especially true of the section south of Forest Park boulevard, along Barnes avenue, where a vast amount of grading has been done lately. Then there is the new bridge over King's highway, a handsome, substantial structure, which will soon be opened to the public. These betterments, together with the new electric lines in operation out that way, will have a very beneficial effect upon values.

A $35,000 SALE.

A sale of productive residence property renting for $3,060 a year is reported by the firm of Nelson & Mersman. The premises embrace the five two-story stone front eight-room dwellings, occupying 100x155 feet of ground at the southwest corner of Channing avenue and Pine street. This property, numbered 3401 to 3409 inclusive, Pine street, was sold for $35,000, from Mrs. M. S. Mersman to John B. Denver. In exchange for the improved realty the grantor took from Mr. Denver 200 feet of ground on the north side of Pine street, between Vandeventer and Sarah, at $90 per foot; 100 feet of ground on south side of Laclede avenue, just west of Boyle, and 125 feet of ground on the north side of Laclede avenue, just east of Boyle, both of these latter pieces being taken at $57 per foot.

TRUCK GARDENS AT AUCTION.

At Henry Hiemenz, Jr.'s, auction of truck garden lots on the Gravois road, near the River Des Peres, yesterday afternoon, the following described properties were sold:

Lot No. 1, containing 5½ acres, sold to Philip Merkel of Affton for $200 per acre. Lot No. 2, containing 7 acres, to John W. Wagener for $141 per acre. Lot No. 3, containing 5½ acres, to Casper Vielhaber for $139 per acre. Lot No. 4, 8½ acres, to John Kayser for $170 per acre. Lots No. 5 and 6, containing together 7½ acres, to William Stolla for $175 per acre. Lot No. 7, containing 9½ acres, to C. Viewenig for $175 per acre. Lot No. 8, containing 6 acres, to Lorenz Reinholdt for $145 per acre. Lot No. 9 to Michael Reineck for $147 per acre. Lot No. 10, containing 5½ acres, to Carl Toenneboehn for $140 per acre. Lot No. 11, containing 5½ acres, to Wilhelm Marsch for $177 per acre.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Percy & Vallat report the following sales:

Caroline street—Nos. 2707 and 2709, two two-story brick dwellings of six rooms each, occupying 32x120 feet of ground, for $3,000, from C. H. Albers to W. K. Walther and Hy Shmitt.

Preston place—One block east of Lafayette Park, a two-story eight-room brick dwelling and 32½x102-foot lot for $4,000, from Mrs. F. Finck to John N. Brooks.

The Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. report the following sales at Mt. Auburn: 50x120 feet on the north side of Cote Brilliante avenue, 260 feet west of Hamilton, to Jacob Meyer, who will erect a $3,000 residence, price $16 per foot; 100x120 feet on the south side of North Market street, 198 feet east of Hamilton avenue, to John Burns, $10 per foot.

John S. King reports the following sales:

Hunt avenue—North side, between Mt. Vernon and Taylor, a 50x132½-foot lot at $15 a foot, from Wm. J. Turner to Theodore Hotchkiss.

California avenue—East side, between Chippewa and Keokuk, 50x125 feet of ground for $525 to Ed H. Fisher.

Bradley & Quinette report the following sales:

Euclid avenue—East side, between Theodosia and Easton, a two-story seven-room brick dwelling with 51x106 feet of ground, house numbered 1518, the property of Mr. Edward Zollo, sold for $4,400 to Mrs. Susan M. Moore.

Page avenue—North side, between Whittier and Pendleton, a two-story nine-room brick dwelling with 30x153 feet of ground, house number 4217, the property of Mr. Charles C. Newberry, sold for $5,750 to Mr. Wentworth W. Terry.

Robert F. Miller reports the following sales:

Lucky street—North side, between Taylor avenue and Cora place, a 25x140-foot lot for $550, from Allen Alsup to John Koestner, who is going to build a home there.

St. Ferdinand avenue—South side, near Goodfellow, a 25x140-foot lot for $1,200, from John Koestner to Daniel Woerner.

Leahy & Co. report the sale of the 6-room brick dwelling and 25x211 foot lot at No. 5226 Wells avenue, from Mrs. D. C. Sidney to Mrs. Emma G. Baulch.

Archie Haskins reports the sale of lot 80x67½ feet on the south side of Eads avenue, just west of Ohio avenue, at $19 per foot from Mrs. Juliet S. Haskins to George Bauer, who will improve for renting purposes.

The Conzelman Real Estate Co. report the sale of the flats numbered 3679, 3681 and 3683 Manchester road, with 50x140 feet of ground, for $5,600, from G. Graf to Edward Gibney.

Charles H. Bailey reports the sale of Edward C. Dameron's 145-acre farm west of Clayton, for $26,000, to J. B. Grundsfelder. The grantor is at present in Europe.

Ryan & Sheppard report the sale of the four-room frame house and 50x125-foot lot at No. 4147 Connecticut street, for $1,800, from N. H. Shea to N. V. Rosier, who bought for a home.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales:

Michigan avenue—Southwest corner of Caldwell street, a 61x153 foot lot for $732 from F. W. Mott to Frank J. Kelsey.

Sixth street—East line, between Malt and Kansas, a 30x125 foot lot for $330 from F. W. Mott to Frederick W. Curl, who has commenced to build a home there.

L. L. Hull & Co. report the following sales:

Grand avenue—East side, near Garfield, a lot of 75 feet front from the Jordan Floral Co. to Matt E. Sullivan for $3,375. Mr. Sullivan will improve the site with a double set of flats at a cost of about $12,000.

Henry Hiemenz reports the following sales:

Hartford street—South side, between Grand and Cabanne avenue, lot 50x125, owned by R. T. Blow, was sold to Joseph Weismueller for $20 per foot.

Louisiana avenue—East side, between Arsenal and Pestalozzi streets, lot 25x125, owned by the Arsenal & Tower Grove Improvement Co., was sold to Jos. Littenecker for $13.75 per foot.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales:

Carondelet avenue — House No. 1443 Second Carondelet avenue, between Kennett place and McNulty street, a two-story brick residence containing six rooms and all conveniences, with lot 25x130 feet. Sold for $3,500 from Rudolph Bondi to Gottlieb Temperli, who will make same his home.

Missouri avenue—House No. 3240, between Withnell avenue and Utah street, a two-story brick residence containing six rooms, with lot 40x68 feet. Sold for $2,675 from Andreas Miller to Jacob Frank, who bought for a home.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Pennsylvania avenue—West side, south of Osceola, a 50x127-foot lot at $16 a foot to Wm. Illing; 50x127 feet at $16 a foot to Herman Brosig.

Connecticut avenue—North side, east of the Morganford road, at $12 a foot, from the Griesbauer Bros. to Thos. Henry.

Swan avenue—South side, between Mt. Vernon and Taylor, 50x125 feet at $15 a foot, from W. A. Lange to Wm. J. Turner.

Morrison avenue—House No. 1029, 3-story brick residence containing 10 rooms with lot 32x118 feet; sold for $4,500 from Charles Froehlich, of Stuttgart, Germany, to Albert Chase, who purchased as an investment.

California avenue—An undivided one-half interest in lot 50x125 feet on the east side of of California avenue, between Chippewa and Keokuk streets, for $525; from John S. King to Edward H. Fisher, who bought on speculation.

Pleasant street—Lot 50x120, on the west side, between Penrose and Ferry streets; sold by Wm. C. Becker to William Balmer for $825; bought to improve same.

Sidney street—Southwest corner of Second street, a two-story brick building, with lot 21x125, owned by John J. Meyer, was sold to Martin Niebling for $3,500.

California avenue—West side, between Cherokee and Potomac streets, lot 25x125, owned by Harry Von Soden, was sold to F. S. Juengling for $30 per foot.

Virginia avenue — East side, between Arsenal and Pestalozzi streets, lot 50x125, owned by the Arsenal & Tower Grove Improvement Co., was sold to J. H. Wulter for $14 per foot.

Hartford street—North side, between Grand and Cabanne avenues, lot 45x144, owned by R. T. Blow, was sold to Peter J. Dietz for $20 per foot.

NORWOOD PARK AUCTION.

On Tuesday next, commencing at 2 o'clock upon the premises, Norwood Park, formerly E. A. Filley's grove, embracing sixty-six lots located west of King's Highway, four blocks north of Easton avenue, is to be sold at auction by C. J. Dunnerman and the Barnard-Hamilton Real Estate Co. It is announced that refreshments will be provided for persons in attendance. The property fronts on St. Louis, Terry, Maffitt and Norwood avenues. Parties going there may take the Easton avenue cable line to the terminus and walk four blocks north, or take the Marcus avenue extension of the Citizens' railway system, ride to King's highway and then go three blocks south to Norwood Park. A description of this property says it is high ground covered with most beautiful old shade trees of the oak, elm and chestnut varieties. The park is not more than a thirty-minute ride from the heart of the city. The proposed Cass avenue electric road is to pass this property along St. Louis avenue. Schools and churches are established near by and the locality is provided with electric lights, while the streets and alleys of Norwood Park are graded and sidewalks are laid.

It is provided that no lot of less than thirty feet shall be sold. No one will be permitted to cut down trees, excepting only such as may be in the way of buildings, the front line of which are to be receded not less than twenty feet from the street.

A new firm in the real estate business is Tucker & Tesson, of room 316 Odd Fellows' Building. Their specialty will be made of suburban property, with a centralization of efforts at the charming locality of Normandy Hills on the suburban and the Wabash road. Mr. Tucker has visited the leading cities of the West within the past year and says that no place except St. Louis has held its own in realty values during that time.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following are the number of transfers filed for record last week and considerations named therein:

	Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	21	$ 32,385
Tuesday	33	121,180
Wednesday	31	109,212
Thursday	40	69,428
Friday	26	44,916
Saturday	29	33,837
Total	180	$411,458

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were filed for record yesterday:

Amelia Wilstead et al. to Fred Schreck, 85 ft. on Wyoming st., city block 1512; quit claim	$ 223
Louise Marten to Fred Schreck, 85 ft. on Wyoming st., city block 1512; quit claim	223
Wm. Artchison and wife to Michael J. Sullivan, 25 ft. on Turner av., city block 3606; warranty deed	1,400
Mary A. Denvir and trustee to Mary S. Mersman and trustee, 200 ft. on Pine st., city block 3921; conveyance in trust	1,800
John B. Denver and wife to Mary S. Mersman's trustee, 125 ft. on Laclede av., city block 3915; conveyance in trust	12,500
John S. King to Arthur Preuss, 50 ft. on Minnesota av., city block 2703; warranty deed	587
John Maher and wife to Wm. Heitman, 25 ft. on St. Ferdinand st., city block 3654; warranty deed	1,300
Lida Pierce and trustee to Catherine Cudmore, 125 ft. on Euclid av.; warranty deed	200
Christian Heintz and wife to August H. Huesmann, 20 ft on Ohio av., city block 1642; warranty deed	420
Philip Key to Chas. F. Sievers, 25 ft. on old Manchester road, city block 4821; warranty deed	500
Philip Key to Chas. Wieneck, 86 ft. 3⅛ in. on old Manchester road, city block 4821; warranty deed	1,402
Emory Yeoman to Eyerman Stair Co.; 50 ft. on Page av., city block 3745; warranty deed	5
Mt. Cabanne Realty Co. to Henry M. Pollard, 150 ft. on Finney av., city block 4839; warranty deed	5,350
Frank J. Karleskind and wife to Fred. Deckmeyer et al., 10 ft. on Michigan av., city block 3018; warranty deed	225
John M. Wagelein and wife to Wm. Jaeger, 204 ft. on Gravois av., city block 1478E; warranty deed	1,100
Thos. F. Morris and wife to Chas. H. Greener, 53 ft. 8 in. on Claggett av., city block 3691; warranty deed	900
Chas. E. Bradley and wife to Herbert L. Speadling, 87 ft. 6 in. on Bradley st., city block 4667; warranty deed	875
Arsenal and Tower Grove Improvement Co. to William Chandler, 74 ft. 4¼ in. on Compton av., city block 1456; warranty deed	1,015
Wm. M. Anderson and wife to Geo. A. Putnam, 25 ft. on Evans av., city block 3729; warranty deed	3,400
August Stade and wife to Fred Sauerbruck, 43 ft. on Pennsylvania av., city block 1476; warranty deed	2,500
Fred Sauerbruck to Minna Stade, 43 ft. on Pennsylvania av., city block 1476; warranty deed	2,500
Arabella S. Erskine et al. to Ida Robinson, 50 ft. on Hancock av, city block 4774; quit claim	1
Ernest Trenale and wife to Augusta Mastebrook, 35 ft. on Liberty st., city block 1797; warranty deed	1,055
Chas. Kahn and wife to Margaret Van Hardenberg, 50 ft. on Arlington st., city block 4825; warranty deed	6,000
Dorothy Miller and trustee to Peter Thomson et al., 50 ft. on 13th st., city block 811; warranty deed	2,550
Norwood Park Improvement Co. to Jacob H. Flower, 30 ft. in Norwood and other property, city block 4499; warranty deed	1,430
John Williamson to Wm. H. Shea, 90 ft. on Lee av., city block 3575; quitclaim deed	1
Mary S. Mersman and trustee to John B. Denver, 100 ft. on Pine st., city block 1955; warranty deed	35,000
Geo. F. Flower, Sr., and wife to Geo. F. Flower, Jr., 25 ft. on Randolph st., city block 1673 E; warranty deed	16,500

BABY A SOLID SCAB.

Torturing Disease of Blood and Skin—Many Doctors Fail—Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

I have a sister troubled with blood or skin disease. It commenced when about 1 year old. We would try one doctor and then another, and it seemed like they were glad to get rid of it. When they would commence, they would say it is easy dried up and cured, but at last they would say it could not be cured. It ran on about two years. We had tried all the doctors around, and they had failed. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and wrote you for directions, and yon sent me a copy of your book at once. We then got CUTICURA REMEDIES and used it. It dried up the sores and healed them up right away. Her face, head and parts of her body were a solid scab. The way it would commence it would raise a small lump under the skin, then become a small pimple and itched so that she got no rest night or day, and she would scratch them, and yellow matter would come out of them and they would keep spreading and itching. I am sure from what I know of the CUTICURA REMEDIES they are the best medicines for scrofula or blood or skin diseases that any one can use.

GEORGE G. GARTON,
High Point, Decator County, Io.

Cuticura Remedies.

The so grateful testimonials tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threatened dangers happily and speedily ended, by CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cure, Blood purifiers and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular, and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

CORN —IS— KING.

PEOPLE are rejoicing over a big corn crop. It's right they should. We can afford to lose any other crop better than the corn. It makes our beef, butter, pork, mutton and Thanksgiving turkeys. The corn is made. So is our Clothing—perfectly made—and thousands rejoice over its perfection. The wool which the corn makes is *honestly* spun, *honestly* woven and *honestly* made into the

BEST OF GARMENTS

for men and boys. People who know us do not doubt this. You will not doubt it if you try our goods. We make our Clothing; we guarantee it. You are getting it at manufacturers' cost. You will get full value for your cash which you get from your corn in our Clothing—we guarantee this.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Pine St.

"QUICK MEAL"
WROUGHT STEEL
RANGES.
RINGEN STOVE CO.
414 N. BROADWAY.

A. P. Erker & Bro.
OPTICIANS.
617 Olive St. (two doors west of Barr's)
☞Gold, Alumnico, Silver and Steel Spectacles accurately adjusted.

WATCHES!
WATCHES!
WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our Goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

THOS. DUNN,
912 FRANKLIN AV.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE N. D. THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO.—St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 22, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the N. D. Thompson Publishing Co. will be held at the office of the company, 1120 Pine st., in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on the 23d day of November, 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition then and there to be submitted to increase the capital stock of the company from $50,000, its present authorized capital, to $100,000.

N. D. THOMPSON, President.
C. H. LILLINGSTON, Secretary.
D. P. BEACH.
All the Directors.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

MISS A. P. SCOTT'S SCHOOL reopens Sept. 16, at 3028 Locust st.; primary, intermediate and academy courses; thorough preparation for Mary Institute and Smith Academy.

MRS. LACHMUND'S SCHOOL.
EIGHTH YEAR.
Begins Sept. 24, in the large, new building, 2627 Eads av. For particulars apply to Mrs. F. L. Lachmund, 2727 Russell av.

HUMPHREY'S. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27, 1891.

The weather indications for St. Louis to-day are fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

BY CLOSE FIGURING

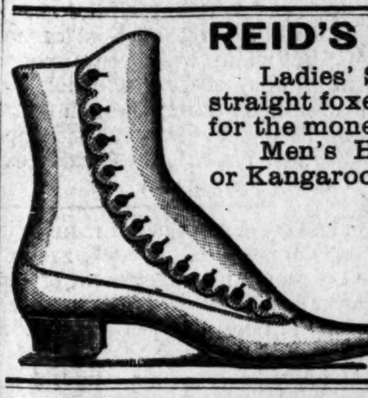
You can take yourself and best girl to the V. P. Ball for

Nineteen .... 50/100 *Dollars.*

Carriage to and from Ball	$10 00
1 pair Dress Pants	5 00
Rent of Dress Coat and Vest	3 00
1 White Dude Bow	10
1 White Shirt	1 00
1 pair Cuffs	25
1 Standing Collar	15
Total	$19 50

We can supply all but the carriage.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND PINE.



REID'S NEW FALL STYLES JUST OUT

Ladies' $3 Hand-Welt Fine Bright Dongola, straight foxed, the nobbiest shoe in the market for the money.

Men's Hand-Made French Calf, Cordovan or Kangaroo, in lace or button, in all the leading styles, $4, $4.50 and $5.

Catalogues mailed free. Send in your name.

T. J. REID & CO.,
411 North Broadway.

MERCANTILE CIGAR

F. R. RICE & CO. PROPRIETORS.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
FACTORY No 304 1ST DIST. MO.

FACTORY

Manufacturers of HIGH GRADE CIGARS. Only the best of IMPORTED HAVANA TOBACCO used in these goods, and skilled workmen employed.

"TRY A MERCANTILE."

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS IN THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Wire Ropes Of Every Description for all Purposes.

Try Our Power Ropes.

Manila and Sisal ROPES!

Lath Yarns, Hemp Packing, Blocks, Etc.

704 and 706 North Main Street, St. Louis.

An Open Letter From Prof. P. S. Gilmore
OF GILMORE'S BAND.
READ AND BE CONVINCED.

ST. LOUIS, September 10, 1891.

A. S. ALOE & CO., Opticians, 415 North Broadway, St. Louis:

GENTLEMEN—For the last twenty or more years I have been obliged to wear Glasses and have had much difficulty in finding any to exactly suit my eyes. The national fame of your establishment induced me to pay you a visit while in St. Louis last year, when for the first time I found glasses that made the vision as strong and clear as if the natural sight was at its best. Reading, writing, seeing at a distance, etc., are now alike matters of ease and comfort, for which boon I am indebted to you and to your able and courteous opticians. I have advised members of our band and others afflicted with any weakness of the eye-sight to call at your house and be made happy. Please make me three pair more and have them ready before I leave, as I cannot duplicate them anywhere else. Very truly yours,

P. S. GILMORE.

Dissolves the obstructions in the pores thus acting where other plasters fail.

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

As the ferret hunts and kills the rat, so WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER hunts and literally kills pain.

A HIGHER GRADE OF PLASTER THAN HITHERTO KNOWN.

A scientific combination of pain relieving and curative Vegetable Drugs, with a penetrating base.

WOOD'S Penetrating PLASTER

AN OLD BLUNDER —IN— PLASTER MAKING.

Heretofore the makers of plasters have made them without reference to the fact that the pores are nearly always clogged with the effete matter escaping from the system. This is the reason that ordinary plasters are so slow in acting. WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER frees the pores, so that its medicinal agents are certainly and rapidly absorbed.

LAME BACK, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY PAINS.

Nothing affords such quick relief and permanent cure as WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER. Nearly all druggists keep them. If your druggist doesn't, ask him to obtain them for you.

Penetrates The Skin.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND
PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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HAVING rece
tire consig
heavy Fall
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ginning To-Morrow,

MONDAY, SEPTE

We will inaugu

FALL OP

By exhibiting to the
Louis and vicinity
Finest and Cheapes

Furnit
Carpe
Stove
And
Househ
Good

Ever exhibited unde
the city. Our la
building is filled fr
to roof with the ne
and most desirable
obtained, which we
unprecedented low
for

CASH :-: OR

No Security R

Everybody Invit
Grand Op

COME AND INSP

GOODS, TERMS

THE RESERVE FUND

A NEW PROPOSITION TO BE MADE REFERENCE TO ITS DISPOSAL.

Another Vote to Be Taken on This M Agitated Question—A Propositio Do Away With the Three-Fourths in Real Estate Purchases.

The old question of the reserve fund of Merchants' Exchange will shortly be bro up again, and a number of the directors hard at work endeavoring to devi scheme which will meet with the approv three-fourths of the members as this jority is necessary to dispose in any wa the reserve fund. At present the effort those active in the matter are directed ward the practical abolition of the th fourths rule which has stood ever since reserve fund has been in existence, which it is admitted has saved it on than one occasion from being employ a manner which it is now seen would been highly deterimental to the interes the Exchange.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR

A circular has been issued within a few which, while not openly advocating the lition of the three-fourths rule, p cally has that effect. The circular will a vote of the Merchants' Exchange on a osition to allow the directors to select a for a permanent home, either the pr building or some other, obtain an option then submit the matter to Exchange for approval. The differ will be that under the present rules a t fourths vote is required to satisfy any chase made with funds belonging to reserve fund, while if the new propositi adopted only a majority vote will b quired. This change of rule finds fav many quarters.

ARGUMENTS URGED.

It is urged that the reserve fund present form is a white elephant o hands of the Exchance, as no propo yet made has been carried by that maj although several have received more half of the votes cast. With so large a me

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1891.

HAVING received the entire consignment of our heavy Fall Purchases, we have completed arranging same, and beginning To-Morrow,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28,

We will inaugurate our

FALL OPENING

By exhibiting to the public of St. Louis and vicinity the Largest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of

Furniture,
Carpets,
Stoves
And
Household
Goods

Ever exhibited under one roof in the city. Our large six-story building is filled from basement to roof with the newest, choicest and most desirable goods to be obtained, which we are selling at unprecedented low prices, either for

CASH ⁚ OR ⁚ CREDIT!

No Security Required.

Everybody Invited to Our Grand Opening.

COME AND INSPECT OUR

GOODS, TERMS AND PRICES.

GRAND ANNUAL FALL OPENING

OF THE

STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.,

Largest General Credit House in the World,

1121, 1123 and 1125 Olive Street.

OUR SECRET
OF
SUCCESS:
Low Prices,
Small Profits,
Easiest Terms.

GREATEST OPENING SALE

ON RECORD!

100 Bedroom Suits,	$11.75;	worth $18.00
150 Parlor Suits,	25.75;	worth 38.00
125 Folding Beds,	15.85;	worth 25.00
100 Wardrobes,	7.15;	worth 11.00
250 Chiffoniers,	6.75;	worth 9.00
175 Cook Stoves,	6.95;	worth 10.00
150 Heating Stoves,	4.15;	worth 7.00
190 Extension Tables,	2.05;	worth 4.50

OUR MOTTO:
Fair
Dealings
AND
Honest
Treatment.

FREE To All Callers: AN ELEGANT SOUVENIR THERMOMETER.

FREE To All Callers: A HANDSOME CARD CASE.

Our Terms:

$15 Worth of Goods at 50c per Week, or $2 a Month.
25 Worth of Goods at 75c per Week, or 3 a Month.
50 Worth of Goods at $1.00 per Week, or 4 a Month.
75 Worth of Goods at 1.25 per Week, or 5 a Month.
100 Worth of Goods at 1.50 per Week, or 6 a Month.

THINK

How well you can furnish your home with the help that our credit system affords you, without ready money, at cash prices.

OURS

Is a great credit house. A credit house where the housekeeper is made welcome. A credit house where the people are treated correctly. A credit house in every sense of the word.

AN INVITATION

To Our Patrons and Friends.

We take this means of extending to you an invitation to be present at our

GRAND FALL OPENING

To-Morrow.

We should have invited you by card, but were aware of the difficulty of reaching all, and fearful of giving offense by overlooking anyone, we concluded to use the leading daily newspapers as the swiftest and surest means. We sincerely hope that this will come to the notice of every person in St. Louis to whom we are indebted for our success, which has culminated in the erection of the most spacious, if not the

MOST MAGNIFICENT TIME-PAYMENT HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

As we desire to meet them personally on this auspicious occasion and manifest to them substantially how much we have appreciated their kind patronage and how we mean to merit a continuation of it.

Very respectfully,

THE

STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.

THE RESERVE FUND.

A NEW PROPOSITION TO BE MADE IN REFERENCE TO ITS DISPOSAL.

Another Vote to Be Taken on This Much Agitated Question—A Proposition to Do Away With the Three-Fourths Rule in Real Estate Purchases.

The old question of the reserve fund of the Merchants' Exchange will shortly be brought up again, and a number of the directors are hard at work endeavoring to devise a scheme which will meet with the approval of three-fourths of the members as this majority is necessary to dispose in any way of the reserve fund. At present the efforts of those active in the matter are directed toward the practical abolition of the three-fourths rule which has stood ever since the reserve fund has been in existence, and which it is admitted has saved it on more than one occasion from being employed in a manner which it is now seen would have been highly deterimental to the interests of the Exchange.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR

A circular has been issued within a few days which, while not openly advocating the abolition of the three-fourths rule, practically has that effect. The circular will call a vote of the Merchants' Exchange on a proposition to allow the directors to select a site for a permanent home, either the present building or some other, obtain an option and then submit the matter to the Exchange for approval. The difference will be that under the present rules a three-fourths vote is required to satisfy any purchase made with funds belonging to the reserve fund, while if the new proposition is adopted only a majority vote will be required. This change of rule finds favor in many quarters.

ARGUMENTS URGED.

It is urged that the reserve fund in its present form is a white elephant on the hands of the Exchance, as no proposition yet made has been carried by that majority, although several have received more than half of the votes cast. With so large a membership representing such a variety of interests it is argued that no plan can secure this amount of support, and that the three-fourths rule should therefore be abrogated, at least in so far as real estate investment is concerned. Had a majority been able to dispose of the fund the Planters' House property would have been purchased long ago. The offer to dispose of it for the sum of $350,000 met with the almost universal approval of the directors and the Real Estate Committee, and over two-thirds of the members voted in favor of it, but the purchase was prevented by the existence of the three-fourths rule.

THE THREE-FOURTHS RULE.

It is believed by many that any similar proposition would meet with a like fate, and that therefore a change should be made which would allow the majority to govern. More than two-thirds of the members voted to turn the fund over to a committee of sixteen with authority to make such real estate investment as they deemed best, and other cases might be cited in which the will of a large majority had been defeated. The change of rules must be made by a three-fourths vote, and it will probably be taken in October. What fate the proposition will meet with remains to be seen. Those who advocate the change are confident of success. As the circular has not yet been issued or generally discussed no opposition has developed, but as all of the proposals have been fought, and fought successfully, it is not believed that the present one will be allowed to be carried by default.

THE PROPOSED CIRCULAR.

A rough draft of the proposition to be submitted has been made, and will be presented on Tuesday next at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, which all members are invited to attend. The proposition is as follows:

For the purpose of providing a permanent home for the Merchants' Exchange, the Board of Directors elected and serving as such for the year 1892, is authorized and empowered to negotiate for such real property, improved or unimproved, as shall in the judgment of three-fourths of said board be suitable for the use of the Merchants' Exchange, and to submit a proposition for the purchase of such property to a vote of members of the Exchange. In the event that such proposition has the approval of a majority of the members of the Exchange voting thereon; then by said vote the Board of Directors shall be authorized an instructed to complete the purchase of such property, and to appropriate and use the reserve fund in paying for the same. In case no purchase of real estate is made under this rule before Jan. 1, 1893, then the power therein granted to the Board of Directors shall cease and terminate.

This circular has not been adopted by the Board of Directors, but is simply presented for discussion. It will be considered at the meeting to be held on Tuesday, and amended as may be deemed best.

IF you are Bilious, take BEECHAM'S PILLS

A CLEVER CRACKSMAN.

AN OLD-TIME BURGLAR TELLS HOW HE OPENS BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

The Inventive Genius of the Thief Keeps Abreast of the Safe-Makers—He Can Open Any But an Automatic Lock—Only Simple Appliances Needed.

Readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will remember that about two years ago there appeared in its columns a criticism of a play produced at one of the St. Louis theaters, in which two burglars "crack" a safe. The work was said to be that of two professionals who had served terms in the penitentiary and had reformed. They had gone on the stage and pretended to illustrate the methods of expert safe blowers in the scene mentioned. A celebrated "crook" who had himself "done time" in more than one penitentiary witnessed the play, and his gorge rose at the sight of bungling burgling. He was so indignant that he wrote a criticism for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, pointed out the many faults of style of which the play actor burglars were guilty and then set forth the true theory and practice of burgling. He is in town again and offers this article as a supplementary chapter to the former treatise. It brings the subject down to date. As the reader will perceive, many changes have taken place in the art of safe-blowing, made necessary by the great cunning and inventive genius of the safe-maker.

Until a year ago safe manufacturers constructed safes with the design of guarding against illegitimate access by three methods, viz., by fracturing or wedging, by drilling and by the introduction of granulated explosives. These three methods represented the principal weakness in the old-time burglar-proof chest, and when the cunning of the inventor's brain made it possible to construct a safe so tough that it could not be fractured, so hard that it could not be drilled and no place left unprotected in which powder or dynamite could be injected, it was thought that the safe-cracker would be forced to earn his livelihood by the sweat of his brow in some less arduous vocation. But the species "peterman" of the genus thief is possessed of the genius of perseverance.

IT IS ONLY A QUESTION OF SCIENCE.

"Can I open a bank safe?" you ask.

If I couldn't I'd quit burgling and go to plowing for there's no money on the road nowadays for a man unless he can 'do' a burglar proof.

"Need a lot of fine tools to do 'em with?" I hear the reader ask. Listen to me for a minute. I need no tools at all. I'm no Hermann nor one of those Indian jugglers we read about who can put a piece of macaroni up one sleeve and take a dago hand organ and a monkey all out of the other. It's only a question of science. When the safe people got to making their old boxes so tough that they couldn't be drilled we had to go hustling for new points. Before we got through we found out that the old style of work and all the tools which had been handed down to us through years of approving use by generation of illustrious cracksmen—may they rest easy wherever they are—had to be discarded, and now all I need in going against the strongest kind of a bank safe is a copper cylinder, screw-driver, tin syringe with rubber tube, and a couple of ounces of nitro glycerine.

Yes, nitro-glycerine, and it's a fact, too, that every good safe made is packed with some sort of absorbent material calculated to protect it against just that explosive. Now, I'll tell you how we discovered the present system. Not long ago an old partner of mine down in Syracuse, N. Y., got to experimenting with nitro-glycerine and he found out that he could heat it up to 90 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit without causing an explosion. You know glycerine is a soft, greasy substance thicker than oil and runs very slowly, but after it is heated it becomes thin and runs as freely as petroleum. This was a find. Lots of people say it can't be heated so as to make it thin and even if it could it could not be used in safe blowing, as it would explode the minute it touched metal of a less temperature. But that is a mistake.

Well, in course of time my partner went a little further. He bought a fine bank safe with double combination locks, anti-dynamite device and all the other modern improvements which were designed to freeze us hardworking men out. I struck Syracuse about that time and both of us went to work on that safe. We stripped off plate by plate until the network of bolts and bars was laid bare, and when we had gone that far we found what we had been hunting for. Around the spindle running through the door and connecting the lock with the combination dial on the inside was a vacant space a quarter of an inch wide in some places. That night Bill and I stuck an old syringe, a funnel and a bottle of glycerine in our clothes and hit the road. Now I won't say what we did, because every free-born American citizen has the privilege of refusing to testify when he's liable to put himself in a hole, but you can get a fair idea of how we put in the night by reading any of the accounts of how the boys are doing the country jugs every week.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Opening a bank safe now is tapioca to what it used to be. Why, I can do any door made, except one of these new fangled devices they've lately got out, called an automatic lock, with nothing but a gas hose, a tin funnel and a match. The automatic locker is one of those things that you pass by on the other side when you run against them. To blow the door off with gas all you've got to do is to attach your hose to a gas jet, clap your funnel over the spindle head and join it on to the hose. In half a minute I can have the gas burning in the safe. There isn't one man in a thousand, though, that knows how to light the gas after it's in the safe, and I'm not running around loose telling how it's done.

It's so simple that if I was to tell you how it was done you could go out to-night and be a rich man to-morrow. That is if you have no conscience, which I suppose being a newspaper reader you have. Competition is the life of trade, but we burglars are agitating the idea of forming a trust, and we are discouraging amateurs from doing business in a small way. The art of burglary, like every other business, is becoming simplified. It used to be that the safe makers' ingenuity was contended against vi et armis, or words to that effect, and the expert cracksman of ten years ago had to carry a trunkful of heavy tools on the road, which were sure of having the unpleasant effect of nailing him in case he was 'pinched.' Now with his little tin syringe and bottle of nitro-glycerine in his pocket he can travel through the country like any other honest man who is not afraid of the police. It may sound strange to talk about blowing a safe with those simple instruments, but when I tell you how it's done you [illegible]n't be surprised.

Once in the bank you knock the tumblers off of the vault door and step inside, closing the door behind you. Now, you've got all night to work on the box standing before you in all its glory of burnished chilled steel plates, double combination locks, anti-dynamite devices and air-tight gearing apparatus. Kneel down on one knee and take off the dial with a screwdriver or jack-knife. Reach around in the caboose of your pants and bring out your syringe and nitro-glycerine. Screw a cylinder over the spindlehead and pour in the glycerine. Blow gently on the cylinder tube and the law of gravitation carries the explosive in through the plates till it reaches the lock. Wrap the safe in a couple of wet blankets to deaden the noise of the explosion, touch it off with a fulminating cap and then walk off with the boodle. That's the operation in a nutshell. Of course, I haven't told everything I know, and no one could go out and open a safe in this manner without serving an apprenticeship, but what I have told constitutes the main features of the work required and its very simplicity makes people think it's a fraud. But it isn't. I can do any safe made with a spindle running through the door in less than half an hour. This includes opening three sets of doors. When there are three doors we usually blow the first out with common illuminating gas, but this can't be used on the inside doors as the gas would burn the money and when we got the door open we wouldn't find enough currency to pay the gas bill. All this talk about burglar proof safes is nonsense. I never saw a safe that could be unlocked from the outside that couldn't be blown open and you don't have to work on some of them much longer than you would on an oyster can. Yet there are very few people in the profession who know how to use nitro-glycerine and, perhaps, when a knowledge of it becomes general the safe people will have invented something new which will render it no good. It's neck and neck between us for the wire; sometimes we get left, sometimes they do, but we keep them hustling all the time.

POLITICS, DIVORCE AND THE PRESS.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Expresses His Opinion of All Three.

During his visit to Denver Rev. T. De Wit Talmage was interviewed on a number o subjects and in reply to a question, "Do you ever talk politics?" he said:

"I am familiar with all the questions of national politics, but I do not care to discuss them, for in my opinion there is no word in the English language strong enough to express the utter rottenness of the profession, if I may call it such. I refer to no particular party, for in the matter of depravity there is no choice between them and there seems to be a sort of devilish rivalry to see which can fall the lowest."

"If that is the condition of politics, then the politicians from the ward heeler to James G. Blaine, must be degraded as their profession," suggested the interviewer.

"No, I would hardly put it as strong as that," replied the doctor, as if hesitating whether or not to dump the entire lot of wire pullers into one heap and mark them "No good." "There are some left who still has a sense of what is right and wrong and who exert their influence in the hopeless task of elevating the selfish mass of men who have but one object in view—personal gain.

"The world is getting better day by day, and every year sees an advance in the civilizing and elevating influences of Christianity. As the world grows older the people lay aside, little by little, the remaining relics of barbarism, and give room for the light of Christian doctrine that is gradually leading them to a higher plane of thought and action."

"How do you account for the increasing number of divorce cases that every day claim the attention of the courts?"

"The condition of mind of the husband or wife is the direct cause of divorce proceedings. If the mind is depraved we may expect anything. A true Christian cannot and will not break the vows that he or she has taken before God. It is a deplorable fact that our laws are such that a man, if he finds a pair of slippers under his bed, can consider himself justified in instituting a suit for divorce."

"How is it, then, if the world is growing better, that divorces are becoming more frequent?"

"Many things may combine to produce such an effect. Custom may be a prominent factor in such a case. If divorce proceedings no longer bring social ostracism to the principals then we may expect many to go to law that would otherwise not have done so.

"In this connection I would like to say a word for the newspapers of the country. The detective element that has entered into modern journalism is proving to be a great power for good. The very fact that a newspaper will ferret out the full particulars of crime, no matter how well concealed, has the effect of deterring many from the commission of overt acts because of the fear of discovery. It is a well-known fact that if a man commits some crime that he wishes to conceal, it is only a question of time till some enterprising reporter will find it out and hold the perpetrator up to public scorn or public ridicule."

"Then you do not condemn the spirit of sensationalism that is laid at the door of modern journalism?"

"There are many things of which I cannot approve, and the public press would, in many instances, be serving a better purpose if it suppressed the coarse details of crime; but the general influence of the press is for good and we can afford to overlook many things for the sake of this elevating influence."

Miss Wood's Texas Estate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Benjamin Wood of the *Daily News* has recently presented to his only daugher, Miss Emma, a large tract of valuable land, situated a few miles from the city of Houston, Tex. From its position near a large railroad center it will probably be worth $100,000 in a few years. The property was awarded to Marshall Wood, a brother of Hernardo and Benjamin, by the Republic of Texas for services in the revolution of Texas against Mexico. Mr. Wood, having bought out the interest of the other heirs, has now transferred the whole estate to his daughter.

CUPID'S ARROWS.

They Have Been Let Loose at St. Louis Society.

A LARGE NUMBER OF MATRIMONIAL EVENTS ANNOUNCED.

October Will Be a Month Notable for Weddings—Miss Marie Newman's Engagement to Mr. Wentworth Terry—Judkins-Robinson Nuptials—Departures, Returns and Visitors.

Cupid has been very busy this season. From Sedalia comes the news of an engagement of interest to St. Louisans, which has just been announced, that of Miss Minnie Barnett, daughter of the late E. S. and Mary A. Barnett, to Rev. T. C. Brady, the talented young rector of the Episcopal Church of that place.

Miss Lulu Mudd's marriage to Mr. Losse will be quietly celebrated next Wednesday morning at the Church of the Holy Communion, Rev. P. G. Robert officiating.

Miss Laura Thompson's engagement to Dr. Heireman of the United States Army has been announced.

Miss Adelaide Meth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Meth, will be married to Dr. Hugo A. Auler, Sept. 30, at 9 o'clock, a. m., at SS. Peter and Paul's Church.

Col. and Mrs. George R. Robinson have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Angelica Lockwood, to Mr. William Marshall Jenkins, which will be celebrated Sept 30 at 5 o'clock at Emmanuel Church, Old Orchard.

The marriage of Miss Dollie Pollock, formerly of this city, takes place Nov. 10. Mr. George Harsh will be the happy man. He is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Swope, who will go East to attend the wedding.

Miss Julia Sellner's marriage to Mr. Will Gardner is one of the weddings of the near future.

Miss Mamie Newman's engagement to Mr. Wentworth Terry has been announced, the marriage to take place in December.

Miss Lizzie Larken's marriage to Mr. Ben Lewis will be quietly celebrated Oct. 1, the recent death of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Chambers, preventing any marriage festivities.

The engagement of Miss Clara R. Krum, daughter of Judge Chester H. Krum, to Mr. Thomas Q. Dix has been announced, the wedding to take place before the holidays.

The marriage of Mr. Berne Edwards to Miss Laura Spencer will take place in November.

Mr. J. P. Maynard was recently married to Miss Cora Sherwood of Lebanon, Ill., daughter of Mr. Charles Sherwood, one of the most prominent of the old families of Lebanon. The fine young bride was a graduate of Lindenwood College, and besides having been a popular belle in her native place, has many St. Louis friends. She was a lovely bride, in her wedding gown of white silk and chiffon, with diamond ornaments presented by the groom. Immediately after the marriage they went upon a little wedding journey, and were entertained in Chicago by Mrs. E. H. Reynolds, a sister of the groom. They returned home last week, and will be at home to their friends after Oct. 1 at No. 2951 Dickson street.

The engagement of Mr. Dan Taylor and Miss Emma Whitelaw has been announced, the marriage to take place this winter.

The engagement of Miss Mamie Papin to Mr. Interreiden of Chicago, has been announced, the marriage to take place in February.

The approaching marriage of Mrs. Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Van Studdiford, to Dr. Heizman of the United States Army has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fine announce the marriage of their daughter Annie to Mr. John Wettstein, Wednesday, Sept. 23. At home Thursdays in November, 4319 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Miss May McMechen's marriage to Mr. Ira Garth Shryock takes place next month. The wedding will be a quiet affair on account of recent bereavement in the groom's family.

KELLEHER-BURKE.

A very quiet but pretty wedding took place last Wednesday evening, in which Miss Johanna Burke and Mr. John Kelleher were the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed at St. Michael's Church by Rev. Father Bourke, assistant pastor, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. Miss Katie Burke, sister of the bride, acted as bridemaid, and Mr. Robert Kelleher, brother of the groom, was the groomsman. After the ceremony the party returned to the residence of the bride's parents, on Madison street, where a reception of relatives and very intimate friends took place. The happy couple were the recipients of many useful and ornamental presents. They have furnished a comfortable home at 1636 Helen street, where they are now comfortably located.

GROPPER—DIRK.

The marriage of Miss Frances Dirk to Mr. Joseph Gropper was celebrated last Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Mary's Church, Rev. Father Tannrath Reis and Dr. May officiating at the high mass. The pretty young bride wore a very artistic gown of cream faille francais, trimmed in chiffon, in her hand she carried an ivory prayer book. The only ornaments she wore were her diamond earrings and brooch, a gift from the groom. The attendants were Miss Lulu Dirk, a twin sister of the bride, as maid of honor, with Mr. Ben Gropper and Miss Kate Gropper with Mr. Henry Dirk. The bridal party was led by the bride's little nephew and niece, Master Charley Evers and Nettie Maurath. The happy couple left in the evening for a trip through the Northwest.

VISITORS.

Miss Pattie Buchannan of 3001 Morgan street is entertaining Misses Mattie and Sallie Gregg, Miss Lola James and Miss Stella Buchannan. Miss Tillie Brockmeyer of New Haven arrived this week to visit her sister. Miss Mary Baldwin has been spending the past week with her sister, Mrs. R. H. Lear. Mrs. Frank H. Below and daughter, Miss Dorcas Below of Chicago, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Y. K. M. Bryant. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brattan of Kansas City are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Phelps. Miss Daisy Bates is the guest of Mrs. Charlie Derrickson of Adams street. Miss Barton is the guest of Mrs. A. A. Conydon of Chestnut street.

Mrs. John C. Crenshaw of Springfield, Mo., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Russell.

Mrs. James P. Dunn and baby son of Denver, Colo., are visiting her mother, Mrs. B. Blame of Finney avenue.

Mrs. Camille D. Ebell of Kendellville, Ind., is expected here to meet her husband, who will arrive in time to attend the V. P. Ball. Miss Agnes Erwin and Mrs. Brutus Gerrard of Marshall are the guests of St. Louis friends. Miss Emma Eaton of Boonville is visiting Mrs. E. Stewart of 2802 Franklin avenue.

Miss Francis Field of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting Miss Lena Good. Miss Grace Flint of St. Joe is visiting Mrs. Byron Sholcraft.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Green of Boonville are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Stewart of 2802 Franklin avenue. Miss Lena Garton is visiting Mrs. A. G. Foster. Mrs. Bettie Gates of Kansas City is visiting her niece, Mrs. Wm. Hess.

Mrs. Wm. Hyde and her daughter, Miss Challie Hyde, are visiting Mrs. A. G. Kelly of West Pine street. Miss Stella Hies arrived this week from her home in the suburbs to visit various city friends. Miss Carrie Hart of Alton is visiting Mrs. S. F. Quinette of 3962 Morgan street. Mrs. Horner of Galveston and her daughter, a beautiful young girl, are spending the Carnival season in the city with friends. Miss Herter of Muskegon is spending the festival season with her sister, Mrs. Louis Opel. Mr. H. W. Harris of Sedalia is the guest of friends in this city. Miss Lulu Hassele of Lexington, Mo., is visiting St. Louis during the festivities. Mrs. John P. Harrison of Belle avenue is entertaining a Kansas City friend. Mrs. James Henry of Hope, Ark., is visiting St. Louis friends.

Mr. Kurtzeborn arrived from his college in the East on Thursday to attend his sister's wedding and will make a little visit to his parents. Mrs. Scott Matson arrived this week to visit her mother, Mrs. M. C. Tauiboy. Mrs. John McLure of Little Rock is spending the festival season at the Lindell Hotel. Miss Belle Morris of Mexico, Mo., is visiting relatives at No. 3035 Washington avenue. Miss Anna McManus of Peoria, Kan., is spending a fortnight here. Mrs. Joseph Murphy of Chicago is visiting her relatives, attending the Murphy-Jones wedding. Mrs. George Mills will spend the winter in St. Louis. Mrs. Lily Meyers, from Morrillton, Ark., is the guest of St. Louis friends. Miss Lizzie Mathews of Kirkwood will visit St. Louis friends during the October festivities. Mr. and Mrs. Matt Role of Arkansas are visiting in the city. Mr. Sid Reilly of Nashville, Tenn., has been visiting St. Louis friends during the past week.

Mrs. James North, of Kansas City is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John P. Harrison of 3131 Bell avenue.

Mrs. M. A. Orlopp and Mrs. R. M. Richardson of Little Rock are here for the Carnival.

Mr. E. B. Page of Webb City, Mo., is visiting in the city.

Misses Clara and Bessie Robbins of Cairo are visiting St. Louis relatives and will spend the winter here.

Mrs. Jas. B. Scruggs, one of the most popular society ladies in Dallas, is at the Southern. The Misses Simmons of Philadelphia, relatives of Archbishop Kendrick, will be here to attend his jubilee in November. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Thorp of St. Joseph are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Papin of No. 4855 Cote Brilliante. Miss Julia Schofield arrived last week from Independence and is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Bradford. Miss Beulah Sanderson is visiting Mrs. Kurtzeborn. Miss Ella Smart of Alexandria, Va., is visiting Mrs. Henry Gay of Nicholson place, and will remain until after the V. P. B. Mr. Poston Scott has been visiting friends at Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. E. Stuart of Franklin avenue are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Green and Miss Emma Eaton of Boonville. Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stender and sister, Miss Frankie Howell of Hannibal, are visiting St. Louis friends.

Miss Katherine Wood is visiting her cousin, Miss Lulu Blair of this city. Misses Lulu and Sallie Wharton are visiting relatives on Chestnut street.

Grand opening Monday, 28, 29 and 30, at 3561 Olive street. Mme. Warde, importer of dresses, silks, woolen novelties and fine trimmings. Just from Paris.

RETURNS.

Miss Edwina Bixby has returned from a visit to the Misses Hatfield in Illinois. Miss Fannie Boyce has returned home after spending several weeks with Boonville (Mo.) friends. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Booth have returned from their trip North and East. Mrs. C. W. Bright and daughter have returned home from a visit of several weeks to the family of Mr. T. Y. C. Fagg. Mr. and Mrs. Brownell have returned from their country place. Mrs. Blake has returned to her home at Ellendale after a pleasant trip to California. Mrs. Barrett and her daughter, Miss Abbie Barrett, have returned from a visit to relatives in the country. Miss Rosa Belt has returned home after an absence of two months spent with her relatives. Mrs. J. R. M. Bryant returned on Tuesday night from a visit to her daughter at Chicago. Mrs. H. Bernd returned with her children last week from Lebanon Springs. Miss Bates, who has been visiting the resorts in the interior, has returned home.

Mrs. J. H. Crane, who has been spending the summer at Rye Beach, is now in New York City and daily expected home. Mrs. Conway, who has been visiting the interior resorts, has returned home. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chase and children have returned from their summer outings. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cole and family have returned from Lebanon Springs. Mrs. Henry Chase has returned from her summer trip.

Mrs. Francis Fisher has returned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. Peterson. Miss M. G. Fitch, after an absence of two months, has returned. Col. and Mrs. Fordyce have returned from Petoskey and other lake resorts. Col. and Mrs. Foster have returned from their country retreat and are at the Lindell Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Gill of the Southern Hotel are expected home from the East in about ten days. Mrs. J. W. Gunn has returned for a visit to Mrs. W. H. Glenn.

Mrs. John W. Harrison and her daughter, Miss Laura Trimble Harrison, have returned from the East. Mrs. E. Hilger has returned from a visit to friends in the country. Miss Mollie Hoxie has returned from a visit to Mrs. E. H. Wier. Mrs. J. D. Humphrey and her daughter, Miss Madge Morehead, have returned from a visit to Mrs. R. C. Barnett. Mr. David H. Hays has returned after a short trip to the Springs. Miss Alice Heath has returned from a visit to Mrs. W. O. Gorman of Springfield.

Mr. E. C. Kehr has returned from a visit to his country place.

Misses Helen and Ella Lackland have returned from a visit of several weeks to Lebanon Springs. Mrs. F. J. Lutz has returned home after a visit of several weeks to her mother, Mrs. Silver. Mrs. J. B. Legg, who has been spending three weeks at Hot Springs, has returned. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Little and family returned on Thursday from a little trip.

Mrs. William H. Monks has returnod from a visit to Louisville.

Misses Anna Schenkel and Laura Buser, formerly with Godefroy, have opened the St. Louis Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors at 914½ Olive street, up stairs.

Mrs. Puegnet and her daughters, the Misses Berthold, are expected home this week from the East. Mrs. W. H. Phelps and daughter have returned from the Ozark Mountains.

Miss Annie Shaw has returned after spending several weeks in Upper Alton. Miss Lois Shaw has returned home after a protracted visit to her aunt, Mrs. Proctor. Mrs. E. Sprague and her daughter, Miss Daisy Sprague, have returned from Chicago. Mr. Sam Sneed and family have returned from the seashore. Master Robert W. Stockbridge has returned from a visit to the country.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Thompson have returned from a charming little trip.

Mrs. George Walton has returned from a visit to Mrs. Claude Pettibone. Capt. Wolff has returned from Colorado, where he has been spending a month. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Wall and children have returned home from Asbury Park. Mr. John H. Wilson has returned to St. Louis, after an absence of three months.

DEPARTURES.

Miss Lizzie Andrews will leave the latter part of October to spend the winter in Philadelphia. Miss Marguerite Alexander of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. L. Egts of Chestnut street, will leave for her home on Monday, after a very enjoyable two months' visit. Miss Marguerite has made hosts of friends, who very much regret her departure.

Mrs. Edward Blair has gone to Illinois to visit her parents, Rev. L. A. Abbott and wife. Mrs. Robert Brooks left last week to visit friends and relatives in Indianapolis.

Mrs. J. B. Case and her daughter, Miss Hannah Case, have gone to Lebanon Springs, accompanied by their guest, Miss Mabel Jenness.

Miss M. C. Depew has gone to Belleville to visit Dr. and Mrs. Mace.

Mrs. T. E. Ellison has gone to New York for a visit of ten days.

Mrs. David Graham, who has been visiting St. Louis relatives, has returned to her home at Evansville.

Miss Bertha Horner, who has been visiting Miss Catherine Avery, has returned to her home at Lebanon. Mrs. Harry Haydel has gone to Lebanon Springs to visit her mother.

Mrs. Clarence Jones and her little son Drummond left last night for Hot Springs to spend three weeks.

Mrs. Eugene Karst left on Friday morning to make a little visit to her mother at Milwaukee. She sings this year again at the First Presbyterian Church.

Miss Belle Mountjoy, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Watts, has returned to her home at Lexington. Mrs. McArthur and family, including her daughter, Miss Hattie McArthur, have gone to Bessemer, Ala., to live.

Mrs. A. C. Peterson, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Churchill, has gone back to her home in Springfield.

Mrs. M. J. Rex has gone to Independence, Mo., to visit her brother.

Mrs. R. L. Todd and Miss Caroline Todd left on Thursday evening for Lebanon.

Mrs. J. R. Wentworth and son and daughter have gone to Jacksonville to visit friends.

Misses Lula and Sadie Wharton of Jackson, Miss., are visiting relatives at 3111 Chestnut street.

Miss Lizzie Donaldson of this city has gone on a visit to Mrs. Meredith Cooper of Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. Shelby Lightner has gone to Virginia on a visit, accompanied by her daughters, Miss Mollie and Mrs. August Herman.

Mrs. James Montague left the first of the week to be absent a month in Illinois.

Mrs. E. D. Porter has returned to Joplin, Mo.

Miss Jennie Rea, who has been visiting St. Louis friends, has returned to her home in Marshall, Mo.

Miss Belle Wilson has gone on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Perkins of Chicago.

VISITORS.

Miss Dollie Duval of Canada arrived this week, to be the guest of her charming cousin, Miss Sophie Grindar of Ware avenue. Miss Duval will remain until after the fall gayities. Already she is much feted.

Miss Anna Blennerhassett of Forest City, Io., arrived this week, to be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Blennerhassett Adams, and her daughter, Miss Marie Adams, at their pretty home on the Narrow-Gauge.

Mr. C. W. Harrington and a party of friends are now the guests of relatives and will remain during the fall gaieties.

Mrs. J. E. Rathell and Mrs. Ann Harbinson are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rathell and will remain during the carnival.

Miss Faith Casey of Kansas City is now the guest of Miss Ida May Legg.

GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. True and son of Westminster place are spending a few weeks at Lebanon Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore De Forest, who have been occupying their lovely new home at Idlewild all summer, will close it shortly and spend the winter at 3531 Olive street.

The most refined and elegant ladies use Spanish Court Face Powder. Prepared in three tints. 25 cents.

Mrs. S. V. Eldridge and her nieces, the Misses Vining, are spending the festival season in the city, and are located at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. Wm. H. Miller is with friends in Alton, Mr. Miller having gone to Colorado to spend several weeks.

Mrs. C. Vaughn and son are here to spend the fall season, and are located at Hotel Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. Stockton of the Southern Hotel are getting ready to go into their handsome new home on Lucas avenue, near Grand, which will be completed by Nov. 1.

Judge and Mrs. Treat have left Canada and will spend a few weeks in New York before returning to St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayman McCreery took possession this week of their handsome new home in Westminster place, which has just been completed for them.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Clark have been spending the past few weeks at Lebanon Springs for the benefit of their health.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert King, who have been spending the past few months at Jamestown, R. I., are expected to return home next week.

Mrs. Charles Bunton, who had expected to return this week to her home at Kansas City, has been detained by the serious illness of her father, Mr. Rollo Billingsly.

Mr. and Mrs. Hieatt have been home a couple of weeks and are located at Mrs. Franklin's on Washington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cole and family joined last week the St. Louis contingent at Lebanon Springs.

Mrs. J. H. Topliff and family have returned from the Cedars and have gone to housekeeping at 3828 Cook avenue.

Miss Florence Hopkins, the Pastime Athletic Club's instructor in physical culture for the ladies' department, has returned to the city and is visiting friends at 3414 Washington avenue.

Miss Anna Schenkel and Laura Buser, formerly with Godefroy, have opened the St. Louis Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors at 914½ Olive street, up-stairs.

The lady teachers of St. Louis are cordially invited to open an account with the Chemical National Bank, which will allow a liberal interest on time deposits, and will also cash monthly salary checks. A special department is reserved for them with a lady in attendance.

Mrs. Ellis Pepper has been making a visit of three weeks to her father's family in Illinois. She and her husband are located for the winter at No. 3531 Olive street, and are expecting a visit from Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Rider of New York City for the carnival and the Veiled Prophet ball.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Crossman and the Misses Crossman are expected home after a three weeks' visit to the interior springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ennis will leave shortly after the Carnival for Cincinnati for a little visit of two or three weeks. Mr. Ennis goes to attend the Publishers' Convention.

Mrs. Drs. P. S. O'Reilly, who is expecting a visit from her sisters, who have been summering at the seashore, will accompany them home and make a little visit to her relatives at New Orleans.

Try a bottle of Crushed Roses for the teeth, 25 cents., at all dealers in toilet articles.

Miss Alice Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, has entered a young ladies' seminary in New Hampshire for a full course of several years.

Mrs. Zou Thomas, after spending several months at the seaside and numerous resorts is home again for a few weeks, but will go South for the winter.

Mrs. Johnston Beggs, who has been spending the summer in the country, is at home again.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Le Duc, immediately after the marriage last week of Mrs. Le Duc's daughter, Miss Marie Warne, left for the East, where they will spend the fall season. They expect to go to Florida and the Gulf coast for the spring months.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Christian are home again and have taken rooms at the Laclede Hotel for the winter.

Mrs. W. L. Thomas and the Misses Thomas have been spending the past few weeks at Lebanon Springs, but are now expected home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strowbridge, who have been spending the summer at Lebanon Springs, are located at the Grand Avenue Hotel for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mitchem are expected home from the interior of the State, where they have been spending the summer at the various resorts.

Col. R. P. Annan of Selma has been called suddenly to Virginia by the illness of his wife, who has been spending the summer there.

Mr. T. W. Chamberlain is off for a two weeks' vacation, hunting and fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Crutsinger are spending the month of September at Lebanon Springs, where quite a number of St. Louisans are now gathered together.

Dr. Henry Fisher, who has been visiting his family in Europe, is home again. Mrs. Fisher and her children are established in Lausanne, Switzerland, where the young people will be educated.

Mrs. Blennerhassett Adams is at home again and is very busy in the interest of the Missouri Women's Commission for the World's Fair, of which she is a member.

Mr. Wm. Hudson, who has been quite seriously ill, is convalescent, having been confined to the house for several weeks. He has now just returned from a little visit of a few days to the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben May have been making a little visit of a few weeks to the Ozark region. They are expecting a visit from their children.

As dancing schools are now opening parents should be careful in selecting a capable teacher. Mr. Jacob Mahler has a national reputation—fourteen consecutive years as master of ceremonies of Congress Hall, Saratoga, N. Y., and for ten years a member of the Professors of Dancing, New York. His classes at his new and beautiful rooms, 3545 Olive street, are now open.

Miss Lizzie Andrews, who has with her for the carnival season her cousin, Mrs. Cline of Philadelphia, will return with her to the East the latter part of October.

Mrs. B. Werner of New York is here to spend the carnival season and is making Hotel Beers her headquarters during the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hickman are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the advent of a baby boy.

Miss Lulu Sprague is making a visit of several weeks to her relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bielock and party arrived in New York from Glasgow the 13th of September, and are expected to arrive in St. Louis about this time.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ripley will attend the State Y. P. S. C. E. convention, which meets in Springfield Oct. 15.

Miss Pearl Ackerman has entered Forest Park Academy.

R. E. Degman leaves Oct. 1 for West Point, where he will enter upon the studies of a cadet's life.

Miss Nellie Ligor is the recipient of many social gayeties during her sojourn in St. Louis. She returns soon to Nashville.

Miss Nellie McChesney is home from a brief sojourn in Maryville.

Miss Jessie Whitman, who has been spending the summer on East with her cousin, the celebrated poet, Walt Whitman, has returned home and is now keeping house at the old homestead on Second Carondelet avenue.

Mrs. Maria J. Johnston was yesterday the recipient of two charming portraits of Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress, in the character of Imogene. Miss Marlowe and Mrs. Johnston are warm personal friends.

Prof. and Mrs. John H. Fry, nee Georgia Timken, returned this week from their bridal tour through California and the Western States and will be located for a few weeks at Shrewsbury, on the San Francisco Railroad. At the expiration of that time they will reture to St. Louis and take possession of their pretty new home, 16 South Theresa avenue. The artist and his bride will make an innovation in the art circles of St. Louis, for, like Alma Tadema and his wife, both are gifted with the easel and the brush and will have veritable gem of a studio on Jefferson and Washington avenues, which will be open to their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Williams have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. Archie F. Haskins. The wedding takes place next Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 at St. John's Episcopal Church, Rev. Stephen H. Greene, officiating.

Mrs. Annie L. Y. Swart has just recovered from a most serious illness this week.

Mrs. Mary Hall-Scott and Miss Fannie Jones who have been visiting Mrs. Eliza R. Pearson of St. Louis and Glasgow avenues, returned to their home at Olney, Ill., Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. E. Foley and bride, nee Miss Helen Grant, returned from their bridal tour, and are residing at No. 1702 Prairie avenue. The bride is a daughter of Mr. W. D. Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Crandall, who have been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Rowland, have taken a house and gone to housekeeping at No. 2928 Dickson street.

Miss Ella Dorsheimer, who has been spending the summer in New York and at the seashore, is now visiting friends in Pittsburg, and will return home some time in October.

The Misses Sallie and Mattie Gregg, Miss Lola May James and Miss Stella Buchanan, all of New London, Mo., are visiting Mrs. and Marshal F. Buchanan at 4161 Morgan street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Beall of San Antonio, Tex., are expected this fall to visit St. Louis relatives. Mrs. Beall will be here to attend the marriage of her sister, Miss Lizzie Larkin.

Mr. and Mrs. George Parker will leave on Tuesday in their special car for New York City, and will be accompanied by their daughter, Miss Lettie Parker, and Miss Julia Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Gerhart, who have been residing with their parents on Washington avenue since their marriage, are now with her farher, Mr. M. L. Kelly, 2622 Locust street.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Thornton of Kansas City have been having a charming visit to the city, attending the Exposition and the Gilmore concerts. They were at the Southern Hotel.

Mrs. George M. Parmlee, who has been spending the summer at Chatauqua, N. Y., is expected to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Slawson, en route for their home at Topeka, Kan.

Among the St. Louisans recently regestered at Carlsbad, Bohemia, are Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Nutt, Mrs. Whitelaw and daughter, Mrs. Benj. O. Clark and daughter, Miss Hosea and Miss Tootle.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Cunningham of Lindell boulevard, corner of Cabanne street, after spending the summer at the seashore, have returned home and are at the Grand Avenue Hotel for the winter.

Miss Pinkey Wells of Richfield, Mo., a pretty belle of that place is now the guest of Mrs. E. P. Davies, where she is the recipient of many social attentions. Miss Wells will remain during the fall gayeties.

Mrs. Dr. Hardaway of Olive street, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lawrence, formerly Miss Katie Page of this city, is home again from Denver and is expecting a visit from her sister this fall.

Mrs. Charles Turner and family, who have been summering at Narragansett Pier, are at home again in Westminster place. Miss Lucy Turner was one of the admired belles at the Exposition last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mahler and their little daughter, Miss Rosalind Mahler, have returned from their Eastern sojourn, Mr. Mahler having attended the Convention of Dancing Teachers in New York.

Mrs. Henry Turner has been making a little visit to her sister, Mrs. Wayman Cushman, at her home on Washington avenue. Mrs. Cushman has just returned home after a delightful summer at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Wm. E. Ware and family, who spent the summer abroad, returned last week and have taken a handsome suite of apartments in the new addition of Hotel Beers. Miss Margery Ware is with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. S. Newell of St. Joseph, La., who have been spending the summer at the seaboard resorts, were at the Southern Hotel for ten days enjoying the festival season in St. Louis en route for home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould of West Washington avenue gave a musicale Thursday evening, which was a very pleasant affair. Mrs. Gould (the hostess) who is gifted with a very clear soprano voice, which she uses intelligently, gave Schira's "Sognai" and Rovandi's "Alla Stella Confidentia," both with violin and piano accompaniment, also several ballads with taste. Miss Maggie Bannon, the talented young violiniste rendered De Beriot and Osborne's duo concertante on "La Tille de Regimento" with Prof. M. A. Gilsinn, giving this brilliant duo with fine sonority and technique. Miss Bannon gave Singelee's arrangement of "Il Trovetore," and Schuman's "Tranieri." Mr. Angelo Gilsinn sang the tenor solo from "La Favorita," "Spirito Gentil," also "Paragi O Cara" from La Traviata" with Mr. Gould. Mrs. Tomlinson, a sister of Mrs. Gould, played Grunfeld's "Vienise Serahade" and Wieniawski's "Valse de Concert" No. 2, opus 30. The evening was extremely pleasant both socially and musically.

The Veiled Prophet souvenir spoons are now the favorite of all collections.

Hess & Culbertson,
217 North Sixth street.

ALL READY

Our Grand Opening is over. One thousand of the Parisian

Pattern Hats

Exposed to view during the last week in our windows and cases are now of-

Hixon, above style, any color, Price, $2.25.

fered for sale to the fashionable ladies of St. Louis. We have an endless collection to select from, and the most fashionable for fall wear. Our Paris milliners are on hand, too, ready to aid with their energy, their skill, their science, their experience.

Ladies, Don't Miss This Week.

Our Catalogue will be mailed on application outside the city.

A. H. FUCHS

Wholesale and Retail Milliner,

700 and 702 N. BROADWAY, St. Louis.

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1117 OLIVE STREET.

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Is the Plan We Sell Our Furniture and Carpets On.

We are selling stacks and piles of Furniture and Carpets. We are as busy as bees, not because we are the largest house in the world, or pretend to be, but because our goods are the best that can be produced, our stock the most complete, our prices the very lowest, our terms the easiest and our dealings straightforward. We allow no misrepresentations, and we do as we advertise.

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That we are the Lowest-Priced House in the City for Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Comforts, Blankets, Feather Pillows, Toilet Sets, Hanging Lamps, Lace Curtains, and, in fact, everything that goes to furnish a home complete, comfortable and cozy. Call and get our prices and terms before buying, and you will be happy.

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That $1 a Week Buys $50 Worth of Furniture at

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NOTE THIS!

Our stores are full of the prettiest goods ever shown here. They are For Sale at rock bottom prices.

WE HAVE Immense Assortment —OF THE— VERY BEST STYLES AND WILL MAKE LOWER PRICES

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BEST QUALITIES! NEWEST STYLES!

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MASCULINE INTERFERENCE.

One Subject Upon Which It Will Not Be Tolerated.

"The proverb has it that 'Beauty is but skin deep,' but what about cosmetics? Can their effects be entirely washed away with water? Are they not the outward and visible signs of misdirected vanity? Well and deftly as such preparations may be used, they can never be mistaken for the handiwork of nature. It should need long and serious reflection when a woman contemplates interference with that incomparable original, and the final resolve in the interests of the thinker should be utter and total rejection of all such adventitious aids. One word more. Have implicit faith in water, and, if need be, soap. There is no cosmetic like water—warm, even hot—not cold.

"A gentle soul, a sweet temper, bright intelligence—and warm water—will remove freckles and smooth away wrinkles."—[James Schonberg.

The most grotesque and ludicrous thing in life is to see a woman angrily haranguing men upon politics.

Next to that is a man seriously discussing toilet matters and advising woman about her complexion.

I have ever conceded the supremacy of man's brain over the feminine in most matters. I always feel regret when I see a man who is noticeably inferior mentally to the women of his household. It seems a mistake of nature.

But woman has her domain where her instincts, institutions, emotions, vanity and experience render her more competent than men. She is better equipped by experience to care for her own complexion and personal appearance.

Mr. Schonberg gives us a profound dissertation on the variety and danger of cosmetics, massage, lotions and powders, and closes with the time-worn platitudes quoted above, which are as untrue as they are ancient.

The fact is that "hot water and soap" used freely, as he advises, will in our climate ruin any but a cast-iron complexion in a few years, unless supplemented by some of the creams and lotions he so decries.

Nathing is more absurd when regarded in the clear light of common sense than the holy-horror and shocked-propriety air many people assume when appliances for improving the complexion are mentioned.

We all go to the dentist if our teeth are either crooked or decayed. We rush to the oculist if our eyes trouble us or our vision is crossed. We fly to the hair-dresser if our hair falls out or becomes dry. Why, then, need we listen to sermons on the vanity of womankind if we consult a beauty specialist when our complexions are below par.

"Oh, his eyes and teeth are useful—necessary," you will say. Well, how about the hair? We do not need hair—we would in fact be more comfortable (save in flytime) without any hair? It is an ornament only, and as an ornament we seek to preserve it. Why not seek to preserve the complexion as well?

The skin of the face is exposed to as great wear and tear as the teeth, eyes or hair. The man who should advise us to eat properly and bathe freely and to avoid the dentist and oculist would be laughed down as a crank. Yet that would be no more absurd than the reproofs and warnings we women have to bear from men utterly ignorant of the subject of complexions.

It is wise to avoid charlatans in any profession. The person who should buy an eye water or tooth paste simply through an advertisement, expecting to cure weak eyes or restore poor teeth, would be quite as sensible as the woman who applied to her face a cosmetic of which she knew nothing.

We need to know something of a physician's standing before we consult him. But the existence of quacks in the world does not render it necessary for us to avoid all doctors, whether for the eyes, teeth or complexion.

The "beauty specialist" is a feature of modern science. She has come to stay, Heaven bless her. She teaches woman how to develop and preserve that which man so admires and loves her for possessing—that which he so ridicules and neglects her for lacking—physical charms.

She tells women to abandon the old methods of plastering and whitewashing and rouging the ravages of time, and in their place she teaches her to massage and feed the skin with the very potions Mr. Schonberg denounces.

"It will not bear the light of day," he tells us. But this is just what it will do. The old methods did not, but the scientific treatment of the skin renders it fresher, younger and fairer in the full light of day, just as well-filled teeth are rendered strong enough to masticate food.

I bear in mind a lady whom if Mr. Schonberg had met in the broad light of day five years ago he would have sighed and thought, "What a misfortune that such choice features are ruined by so shocking a complexion."

This lady all her life had "implicit faith in water and soap." She had, too, the sweet temper, the bright intelligence, the gentle soul he prescribes; but the freckles and moth patches stayed, as they always stay, except in proverbs, under such treatment.

One day this lady's eyes fell upon the "bottles and sachets" which Mr. Schonberg warns us against. She investigated their origin; she used their contents. To-day, in the broad light of the sun, the closest scrutiny finds no freckles and no moths and no evidences of "cosmetics."

Over and over again I hear men talk as Mr. Schonberg talks and decry beauty appliances and cosmetics. In the next breath I hear them laud the charms of some woman whom I personally know to be a patient of the "beauty specialist," and who gives an hour a day at least to the massage of her face with lotions which are not "warm water or soap."

The skin needs food as well as the stomach. Science teaches woman what food to feed the hungry pores, what medicine to give the ugly blemishes to make them disappear. Progress has provided us with specialists who know their business in this art as in others. All hail to them.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

FOR THE SUMMER GIRLS.

How to Take Off the Tan of Which They Are Not So Proud in the City.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

A word to the summer girls who have returned home—to tell them how to remove the coat of tan (and possibly the freckles) they have acquired this summer. I know this is good, for I have tried it myself.

Take the juice of one lemon, a teaspoonful of flour and enough flour of sulphur to thicken, but not make it doughy. Apply at night and wash off in the morning with warm water and sulphur soap (or good castile will do). The actual cost of this is:

	Cts.
Soap	25
Flour of sulphur	5
Lemo	3
Flour	1
Total	34

Feminine Superstition.

The elevator in one of the big newspaper offices was filled with men. One woman, fashionably dressed, was a passenger. Next her stood a hunchback—an aged man, meanly dressed and shrinking as far as possible out of notice. The woman looked at him with a thoughtful air, as if weighing vast possibilities. Suddenly she leaned over and with the tip of her white-gloved finger daintily touched the hunch of her neighbor. "What was that for?" one man asked another in an undertone. "Don't you know? For luck," was the answer. "Touch a hunchback and bring good fortune is one of woman's pet superstitions."

Getting a Start in Life

is a difficult task sometimes. As a latter day millionaire remarked, "The hardest part of the road to fortune was the saving of the first $100." Deposit your savings with the Chemical National Bank. They allow a liberal interest on time deposits, and you'll soon have "the first $100."

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

NEWS AND GOSSIP ABOUT MANY WHO ARE WORTH KNOWING.

How Amelie Rives Chanler Designs Her Own Gowns—Brooklyn's Bibliomaniac—Why Olive Schreiner's Description Was Unflattering.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—There is not another woman in America who keeps up as constant a correspondence with her modiste as the fair Amelie Rives Chanler. She gets her materials from everywhere—London, Paris, Richmond and the family garret—converting skins and crude feathers into trimmings, and old lace shaws, silk hangings, linen draperies and historical finery into bodies, scarfs and skirts. These are all expressed to a New York dressmaker, who has them cleaned and steamed if necessary and matched with something else for the picturesque effect always aimed at by the mother of Barbara. Mrs. Chanler is very clever with her brush, and her letters are more than four pages in length and dotted with sketches of sleeves, trains, gores, corsages and bodices with the trimmings done in the desired color. Sometimes she dashes off two of these illustrated letters a day, sometimes she gets out of the notion altogether and wires the dressmaker to "see letter," which changes the whole plan, converting a de Medicis robe into an Empire gown. Amelie has a mind of her own and maintains the right to change it as often as she pleases. She is not hard to please, however, but very, very hard to understand. Her great hobby is "modifications," always of some remote style. Amelie knows what she wants and things go on smoothly enough when she succeeds in enlightening the New York modiste. To solve the fitting problem she has a body, sleeve and skirt lining accurately drafted from her measurement with mathematically true seam lines, on which the wonderful gown is built. There is no trying on until the work reaches her Virginia home, and then back it comes to this city if every detail is not as per sketch. To save herself the modiste files these hand-painted letters in case memory proves treacherous.

Miss Rachel Baker, the Boston amateur playwright, is in the city for a few weeks looking for the bachelor girls and manish women to be found on Broadway, between Long Acre and Union Square. She is just back from Switzerland, whither she went with her brother, who was threatened with blindness, to consult a famous old oculist. The cure was most tedious and uncertain, but it was a success and the two returned to America delighted. At his death a few years ago her father left unfinished an amateur play called "After Taps." Miss Baker had never done anything but amuse herself, and when she declared her intention of completing the work her people smiled. But all the same she was in earnest and a month later had written three acts, completing a work that was published at once, that sold and is now very popular. Since then she has published three plays of her own and expects to succeed her father in the Baker Publishing Co. Miss Baker is chairman of the Boston Amateur Dramatic Association.

What Miss Octavia Hill has accomplished for the poor tenants of London Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln is bravely trying to attain in the tenement-house district of Boston. In 1879 Mrs. Lincoln took possession of an old barrack on the corner of Merrimac and Chardon streets, variously known as "The Morgue," "Folly Ditch," "Black Hole" and "Little Hell," provoked by the filthy condition of the place, the recurring fevers and the frequent deaths resulting from shameful and inhuman neglect on the the part of capital. Mrs. Lincoln tore out the inside of the building, had the drains perfected and the walls strengthened, and rebuilt the house for the convenience, comfort and welfare, as well as the accommodation of the people for whom it was intended. She painted the walls and floors, had a closet and sink and a range and stationary tubs placed in each apartment. The rents remained the same as formerly, and many of the tenants who moved in twelve years ago are still in the building. The name now is "Good Luck," and the income from the investment being larger than she felt like accepting, Mrs. Lincoln devoted the surplus to a tenants' fund, out of which improvements are annually made in and about the building. Whatever still remains is applied to the care of the sick and infirm.

Mrs. Sophia Walker, long a resident of New York City, is to have a memorial in the form of an art gallery in Bowdoin College. The annex will be built and equipped by the Misses Walker, daughters of the deceased.

Miss "Jackie" Bennett, who has made such a great hit in "Jane" as "the little brick of a servant girl," has refused any number of offers of marriage. One suitor used as an inducement his heart, name and a large fortune, but Miss Jackie shook her pretty head and said she was wedded to her profession.

Mrs. Candance Wheeler, who started the needlework school in the Students' Art League, threatens to build a bachelor girls' hotel in New York City. A shrewd old real estate dealer, who hopes she will, stands ready to take a mortgage on the building.

He says confidentially: "She will lose her money, sure as shooting, for there is nothing to be made out of the lone woman, when the soda fountain and candy shop are excepted."

Mrs. Abbey E. Pope, the Brooklyn bibliomaniac, has the finest library of any woman in the country. The books are her own, not by heredity, but by purchase and personal right. Among other rarities she has a number of first editions of the English poets, novelists and British essayists of priceless value, and the famous Charles VI. missal. At the last Grolier exhibition the club levied upon Mrs. Pope for loans of rare and extinct copies of famous books bound in mosaic and carved leathers. Aside from collecting books she is an omniverous reader and knows her library.

A distinguished English lady who was traveling through the United States a short time ago, and who knows the celebrities of the civilized world, drew this sketch of Olive Schreiner: "A shy, awkward young woman, twenty-five or so, with fine eyes, poor teeth and straggling curls that were unkempt and unbecoming. In her nervous attacks she bit her nails to the quick, and they were always sore and soiled. None of her clothes fitted her; there were gaps in her waists left by divorced buttons, rents in the seams of her cloak and she walked as slipshod as Mrs. Jellyby. While possessed of the bad taste of the literary woman, she lacked her assurance and intrusiveness."

It appears now that this very charming, but caustic, critic invited Miss Schreiner to her house, intending to show off the little wild girl of Cape Colony. For reasons of her own the wild girl did not put in an appearance at the candle-lit afternoon tea. Hence the tirade.

Miss Emma Steiner, who wrote the opera, "Fleurette," is employed at the Standard Theater as musical directress at a salary of $200 a week.

One of the most beautiful drawing rooms in New York belongs to Mrs. Seward Webb, a sixteenth century parlor, historically correct, done in white and gold and laid with a parquet floor of mahogany, rosewood and oak.

Mrs. William Astor's city house has more interest for the decorative artist than any fifty on Murray Hill. It is filled with fine old bronzes and marbles, tapestries of rare beauty and value, pictures and rugs, mellowed with age, and specimens of china and glass belonging to the lost arts. It is said that her house is cleaned by inches the year round, but nothing is ever remodeled or replaced by modern designs. She likes the old order, and the old treasures seem to belong in just the corner they are found. Her house is more than a storage for furniture, and the hotel next door and the club across the street will have to be more objectionable than such neighbors generally are to force her to give up her beautiful home.

Mme. F. Jacquemin,
Importer and Manufacturer of Fine
Artificial Flowers and
∴ ELEGANT ∴ MILLINERY. ∴
Bridal, Ball and Party Flowers a Specialty.
Floral Dress Trimming for V. P. Ball
Made to Order.
Mme. F. Jacquemin,
615 Olive Street.

A TALK WITH FELIX.

WHAT THE AUTOCRAT HAS TO SAY OF THE COMING STYLES.

Sweet Simplicity to Be the Rule—The Louis XIV. Coat in High Favor—Crepes to Be Used Extensively in Wool and Silk—Jet for Everything.

Special Cor. SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—In behalf of the readers of the woman's page of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH I had a lengthy chat with the great G. Felix himself one pleasant day last week. And these are some of the little things the autocrat said:

"The present style of woman's garb is infinitely more graceful and more artistic in every way than ever before. I am proud to think, too, that I have done so much toward bringing it into vogue.

"Every inch of superabundant drapery is a mistake in my eyes, and all trimmings which have not, as it were, their raison d'etre are to be tabooed. Indeed, I would rather see a woman clothed in the plainest gown run up by her maid than clad in the complicated arrangements in fashion a few years ago."

In answer to my query as to what he thought of the much-discussed train for street wear, he said:

"It is a very graceful fashion, and I admire it on these women who know how to wear it. With a lady of delicate taste it matters not whether her skirts train or barely touch; she will lift them in either case, for skirts of any length will become defiled on unclean pavements unless lifted a bit, and when a woman knows how to do it gracefully there is no prettier action."

Among hundred of other things he said:

"The Louis XIV. coat I still hold in high favor, and expect to gain some of my finest effects through it. It has so many variations, and can be changed so often and yet in embryo remain the same. There is no form of bodice so highly becoming to slight figures, and none which can be used tastefully in so many different fabrics. It is worn in ball and reception and street gowns, changing only in the material and the trimming.

"For the coming winter season crepes are to be used extensively, both in wool and silk, and there is no prettier material; it hangs so gracefully and adapts itself to the figure so exquisitely.

"Jet I hold above all other garnitures for beauty and richness. I use it on every kind of fabric, from gauze to broadcloth." And he showed me an exquisite creation in rose-petal pink gauze, made with a full skirt over a fourreau slip of pink taffeta. It had a powdering of tiny cabochons or jet covering the twelve-inch hem and a flounce of the most delicate lace slightly veiling their brilliancy in a coquetish hide-and-seek fashion.

The full gathered bodice was decollete and finished with a jetted Swiss belt, from which hung a deep fring of jet gobules.

One of his broadcloth gowns, garnished with jet, was of dark heliotrope and made in the oddest way imaginable. The coat was long and was curved oddly over the hips at the bottom, ending in points at the front and coat-tails at the back. The high collar rolled away beautifully from the throat and was edged with a whirl of black ostrich feathers. The jet covered the coat in a point to the waist, both back and front, and running up over the collar. The skirt was bell-shaped and perfectly fourreau, an unusual departure in skirts of present Paris gowns. The hat, which accompanied this lovely gown, was in turban shape, with a jetted brim and soft velvet crown of heliotrope, with a mass of nodding black ostrich tips tumbling over the back.

Another one of his latest gowns, and which, by the way, is intended for a well-known New York belle, is of Bedford cord, in a dull green, embroidered in delicate braids of pale blue and black. It has a very long coat bodice, which fits over the hip without side seams and fastens invisibly down the front. The sleeves are full on the shoulder and fit snugly about the wrist with little embroidered cuffs. The throat is finished by a rolling collar, the skirt is trained, and is trimmed with the blue and black braid. The hat to accompany it is of dull green felt, with a pouff of pale blue crepe and a stiff aigrette of black quills trimming the back. Altogether it was about as Frenchy an affair as I have yet seen in this place of wondrous feminine fripperies.

After showing me these modern frocks Felix went on to speak of the fashionable colors.

"They are almost too numerous to mention," he said. "Nearly everything in the way of colors goes this season, although browns and dull greens and the heliotropes are in the front ranks of popularity just now, and threaten to hold their own into the winter. Wide stripes and tartan plaids are growing in favor, and they please me, especially the tartans, for there is nothing brighter or more cheerful than one of them on a winter's day trimmed with bands of bear fur, with braided trogs fastening the coat.

"Embroidered velveteen gowns in dark rich colors are coming into vogue, and are exceedingly elegant when trimmed with sealskin or any of the short dark furs.

"Everything that savors of the military in street toilettes is considered very smart just now, and I have a large number of orders for very daring scarlet coats with black and gold embroidery. Little hussar hats with smart cockades are worn with them, and they are very stunning. When worn for driving they do not seem as loud as one might be led to suspect from the description."

After which the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent walked away with her head in a whirl of gowns and colors.

MERELY SUGGESTIONS,

Which You Are Quite at Liberty to Accept or Reject, as You Please.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Have comfortable chairs in your home, if you have nothing else. Have them large, soft and inviting. Fill them with cushions, but if you regard the happiness of your guests, abolish the wretched little tidies and miscalled "head-rests," which disfigure so many cosy hollows. Scatter numerous ottomans about; they are always welcome. Abjure the tiny white and gold chairs, which look pretty, but which makes the life of one who sits in them a burden for the time.

Every hostess should have at least three genuine "cosy hollows." They may be as costly or inexpensive as she pleases. She can spend a month's salary on one or make it herself with the traditional boxes, padding, cretonne and taste. Then she can fill in with dainty willow rockers or anything she prefers. The divan chair shown in the cut is something new. You can sit up in it or lounge in it, or sleep in it, and, best of all, you can make it yourself, with the assistance of a carpenter.

Candles are coming in again, if they can be said to have ever gone out. It's the proper thing now to have your library or den lined with brass candelabra bearing the wax illuminators in various shades. When they are alight the effect is charming.

The candelabra can be bought at prices ranging from 48 cents to 'steen dollars. Some very pretty nickel and imitation brass ones are selling at the former price. They look well on each side of the dressing-case, over the writing-desk and bookcase, or in fact, almost anywhere.

Some English women who loves babies has designed the sweetest of bassinets. The basket rests in a brass foundation, as shown in the cut, and the drapery may be of mull, lace or white china silk, lace-trimmed, and decorated with baby-blue ribbons. In this dainty basket belong the brushes, soaps, perfumes and other toilet articles of his small highness, and it is strong enough to hold the youngster himself if occasion requires.

A woman who knows what she is talking about remarked the other day that she intended to use no coal in her grates this winter.

"I'm going to have andirons," she remarked gleefully, "the old-fashioned brass ones, which can be polished until they reflect one's face. Then I'm going to burn nothing but small logs. I know a man who will cut them for me in just the right size. There cannot be anything more cheery than a sparkling wood fire, and I propose to bask in it. Before the grate I shall have a great white fur rug. No, the sparks won't fly in it. I shall look out for that. In that rug and before that fire I expect to bask this winter, and it's got to be a mighty good concert or performance that gets me out of the house.

"There are many advantages in connection with wood fires, the chief one being that they are prettier and cleaner."

WIDOWS and giddy girls put into the matrimonial chair; 10 cents. 113 Pine street. New puzzle.

- - MILK. - -

We are now prepared to serve any wholesale or retail consumer of milk or cream in this city who will agree to take all of their supply from us. It is rumored that we are going to be absorbed by the Union Dairy Co. This is a mistake. It does not want us, but we want all of their trade we can get, or any other milkman's customers.

ST. LOUIS DAIRY CO.
CHARLES S. CABANNE, MANAGER.

AUTUMN OPENINGS.

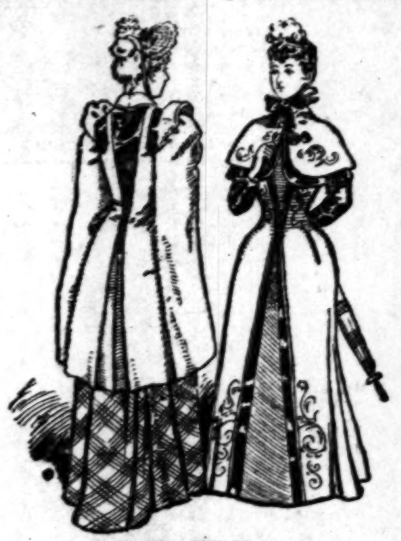
IN THESE DAYS ONE SEES NEW AND PRETTY THINGS.

The Hats and the Cloaks of the Coming Season—A Few Examples of the New Costumes—Mrs. Ogden Mills' Cloak—Handsome Designs.

Special Cor. SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—When I left the city for a vacation the white clovers on my hat were very fairly dear to me; when I came back they made me ashamed. And yet I was not gone long and the clovers did not change.

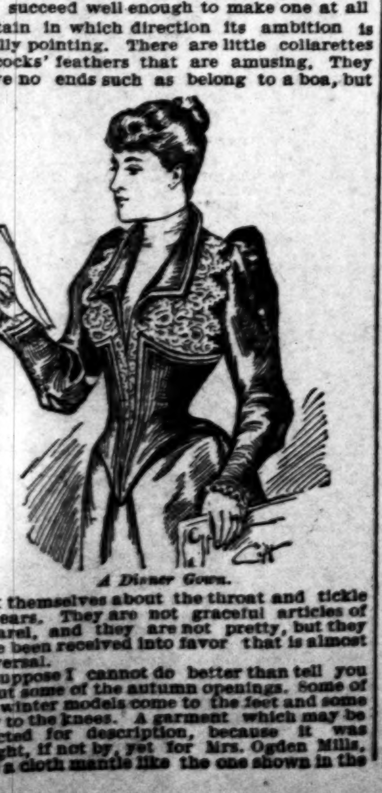
But people had put on white felt turbans; big ones and soft ones with long, straight dents in the crowns. They had faced them up with black velvet and trimmed them with long black feathers. They had put on, too, large brown felts with rolling brims, and some of these they had adorned with wreaths of shaded velvet roses, and on some they had put vivid orange and brown nasturtiums, and others they had trimmed simply with bows of brown ribbons, shading through pink and many tones of green and brown.



The New Fall Mantle.

They had brought out their furs also and I cannot remember that I ever before saw furs so early in the season. When the sun beats down at 2 o'clock hotter than the sun of July, it seems that furs must be uncomfortable, but I am not sure I have in many years' experience seen one instance in which comfort was considered with any seriousness by fashion.

Narrow fur borders trim the autumn street dresses and when the frock is gray the fur is white and curly, very probably. Feather trimmings are seen even oftener and sometimes narrow ribbon is looped in short lengths to make an edge that means to look like either fur or feathers, but does not succeed well enough to make one at all certain in which direction its ambition is really pointing. There are little collarettes of cocks' feathers that are amusing. They have no ends such as belong to a boa, but tuck themselves about the throat and tickle the ears. They are not graceful articles of apparel, and they are not pretty, but they have been received into favor that is almost universal.



A Dinner Gown.

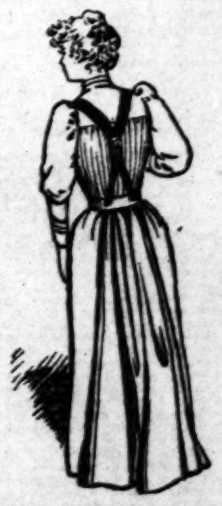
I suppose I cannot do better than tell you about some of the autumn openings. Some of the winter models come to the feet and some only to the knees. A garment which may be selected for description, because it was bought, if not by, yet for Mrs. Ogden Mills, was a cloth mantle like the one shown in the illustration. A tobacco brown, diagonal, flecked with threads of bluish green, was the material with darker brown velvet for trimmings and bluish green satin for a lining. The collar would make a medici shape if it were turned up, but the woman who gives heed to her ways does not now turn up a medici collar. She indefatigably turns it down.

A long cloak, more graceful in cut and also of more considerable weight to carry, is pictured also. It stood in a little open space under a window, and about it there was a circle of women. Now and then one stepped forward to touch the quicksilver ladies' cloth which was its fabric, or to bend over the scrolls of silver embroidery. Under the short, round cape was a slightly longer one of gray velvet, and under this was a long V of gray silk set into the waist front, and edged with velvet like the velvet of the sleeves. It was a sumptuous garment, close-fitting like a dress, and she who bought it was one of those rather plump, well set-up blondes whose faces indicate a certain satisfaction with themselves and with the world, and to whom, when they speak, slighter women with different lines about the mouth bend forward deferentially as they listen.

A house dress illustrated a fancy as peculiar as any that has found lodgment in women's tidings for many years. The straight skirt sweeping the floor behind was of a soft brown silk, and the blouse bodice was of pale yellow; to wear these would be to wear what many women are putting on, but to wear the brown silk suspenders that passed over the shoulders, crossed in the back, and came down on either side in front, splitting into two straps to join the waist belt would require a certain sort of courage, for though here a woman and there a woman takes to herself these masculine appendages, yet there are still many who turn their heads to look after them with surprise.

Broad, shaded stripes filled the rooms. There was a costume in rust brown and pale green thrown upon a cream-colored background. There was another in gray, with a sheen like the iris hues of a pigeon's back, stripes of a metallic blue, making the color scheme most effective. Gray camel's-hair was banded with rose pink, copper and beige, red gold and mellow brown, fruity red shades and dark oak, and cardinal and ecru were combined in dresses made with severe simplicity to display the handsome fabrics, the only trimming permitted being loops and bows of broad ribbon.

A dinner dress that was worth consideration has been sketched by the artist, though the peculiar tint of the blue green silk could be brought before you, neither by his pencil nor mine. The corselet bodice opens in front in the manner that is at the moment accepted in preference to all other manners, though the people who study dress from the æsthetic standpoint object to it as suggesting an unromantic appetite and special provision for due attention to many courses.



House Gown With Suspenders.

This corselet is edged with needlework bands gleaming from silver to gold. Its opening is filled in, and the front of the bodice is covered with Brussels lace, hardly hidden under the rolling collar, which turns away from folds of white chiffon that wrap themselves about the throat daintily. The sleeves are after the newest cut of the autumn, moderately high on the shoulders, and not so tight as the folly of the summer has made them below the elbows. At the waists they expand slightly, and from the waists they button on the lower side nearly to the elbow.

The yellow marigold is the flower everybody smiles on at present, and yet it is a malodorous thing. Women wear it in the bosoms of black dresses, with short coats lined with crimson.

OLD maids can get put into the matrimonial chair; 10 cents. 113 Pine street. New puzzle.

Mary and Her Little Hat.

Mary had a little hat,
  Its crown was very low,
And everywhere that Mary went
  That hat was sure to go.

She wore it to the play one night,
  And furnished fun for all,
For how those girls did laugh and shout
  To see a hat so small.

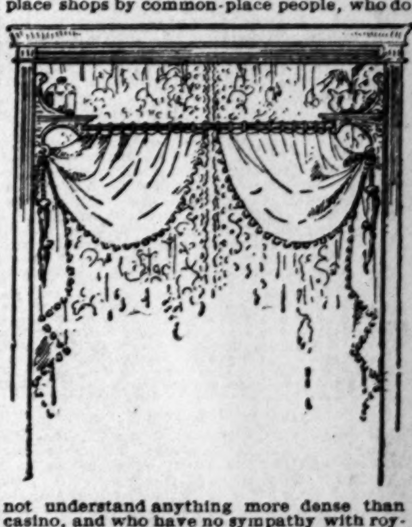
Be Sure and Use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your Children while Teething. 25c a bottle.

DECORATIVE IDEAS.

Something New in the Furnishing of Windows and Alcoves.

The new things which are being shown this fall are full of surprises, although most of them are reproductions of quaint old things that have been used for ages past, says the *Upholsterer*. The demand for accurate styles has encouraged manufacturers to employ discriminate designers who have evolved all that is unique of past epochs, but while these pieces are delightfully fashioned, it is pitiable to note how improperly and inappropriately they are utilized.

Baccarat tables can be bought in common-place shops by common-place people, who do not understand anything more dense than casino, and who have no sympathy with royalty; English tea tables are poked into corners of rooms where tea is never drank, and jewel cases are displayed in parlors—more's the pity.



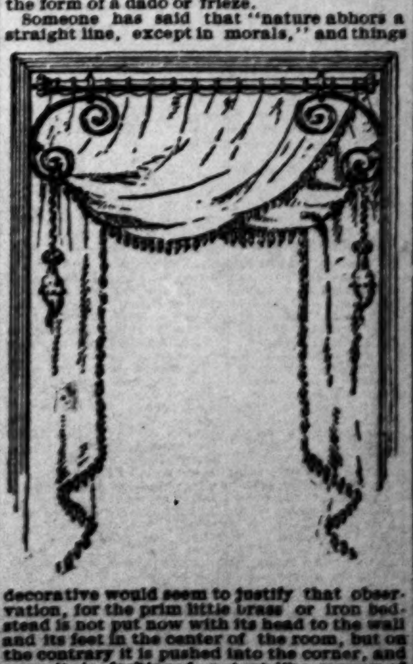
In most old-fashioned houses there are plenty of unsightly corners and nooks, the result of additions and changes; and these to the decorator are frequently the source of delightful whims. An alcove we recently noticed was reduced in height by fretwork side and top and provided with a corner divan; the walls were treated with a paper different entirely from the contiguous room, which was cream with touches of brown for the alcove showed its walls aglow with deep pink as though from the reflection of a heavy red shaded standard lamp. The effect upon entering the room and getting a glimpse of this alcove was very pleasing and at first sight was attributed to the lamp.

Folks have become surfeited of late years with cornices and curtain poles, and it is a relief to this conventional form of window treatment to discover anything like the sketches we here reproduce. One very clever arrangement is effected by the curtain rod between two brackets, which are used for displaying bric-a-brac. Another form is by simply applying to abrupt corners a simple scroll design in brass or wood as shown.

The old-fashioned way of hanging a picture is by cords or wire, but the new way of doing it is by introducing trailing vine effects made in wire and metal, much in the same realistic way that some years ago the women folk made wax ivy vines. The wire instead of being harsh and metallic-looking is colored the green of vendure, and off-shooting from it are leaves and buds.

Muslin curtains are now being shown with black lace insertions in the open border. A novel thing also is an ecru net embroidered over in silk. Chenille curtains instead of being of solid fabric from top to bottom are now relieved by a broken network pattern in the form of a dado or frieze.

Someone has said that "nature abhors a straight line, except in morals," and things decorative would seem to justify that observation, for the prim little brass or iron bedstead is not put now with its head to the wall and its feet in the center of the room, but on the contrary it is pushed into the corner, and over it is fashioned a tent-like canopy of chintz or muslin or cretonne.



A NEW YORK SOCIETY LADY
Indorses and recommends Mme. A. Ruppert's World-Renowned Face Bleach Publicly
At a Newport Reception.

"I can attribute the perfectness of a complexion solely to Mme. A. Ruppert's Face Bleach."

The above words were spoken clearly and in a tone loud enough to be heard by many of those present at a formal reception given by a prominent society lady of New York at her Newport cottage last month. The speaker is well and favorably known as a cheerful giver to many worthy causes. This estimable lady but expressed in words what many thousands more can indorse. The merit of Mme. A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is unquestioned. Its harmlessness has been proven; its price is reasonable when the good it accomplishes is considered. Many imagine that only the rich can afford to use this preparation; this impression is entirely without foundation. Face Bleach is a medicine within the reach of all; a cure, not a cosmetic to cover up, but thoroughly eradicates the blemish entirely. Freckles, moth, tan, pimples, blackheads and all forms of skin diseases yield to it quickly. It does not take months to prove its efficacy, but only a few days are required to show its wonderful property.

It sells at $2 per bottle, which in many cases is a cure and always shows improvement, or three bottles (usually required to clear the complexion), $5.

I cordially invite callers and will present to each a copy of my famous book, "How to Be Beautiful." If you cannot call send 6 cents postage and I will mail it to you immediately. Those living at a distance I send my Face Bleach promptly on receipt of order. All packages are packed in plain wrapper free from observation.

MADAME A. RUPPERT,
COMPLEXION SPECIALIST,
407 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
6 E. 14th st., New York City,
170 State St., Chicago, Ill.

TIRED SUMMER GIRLS.

The Round of Gaiety More Wearying Than Winter and Late Hours.

It was at one of the summer watering places and the only people left behind were a few old men with gout, certain old decrepit women with rheumatism, and some unfortunate young women who had overdone the gayeties of the past season and were doomed to stay behind to recuperate for the winter to come.

They were awfully pretty girls, you may be sure, or they would not have had an opportunity to overdo during the summer. They were the girls who had gone walking before breakfast, driving after breakfast, yachting in the afternoon, driving again in the early evening, and then had wound up the day by dancing until after midnight, only to rise at 5 o'clock the next morning and begin the whole thing over again.

They were the girls who had never sat through a dance at the summer hops, who did not know what it was to go walking unattended by a male escort and who had carried full swing all the season, sailing, riding, boating and tennis playing—always with at least one beau on a string.

But girl flesh will not stand everything.

In the winter in the city, it is a little different you know. Then, if the young woman is out very late at night, she is given hot bullion when she gets home, and is then left to sleep for ten hours until she fully recuperates. By 1 o'clock the next day she is ready to start in on another afternoon and evening of dissipation.

But the summer girls have it much harder than that. They cannot have the hot nourishing drinks after the hop at night, nor can they enjoy the cool, dark, quiet secluded room until nature has had time to restore herself.

On the contrary, summer hotels are inconvenient, as far as comforts are concerned, and summer hotels are noisy affairs, with their thin partitions and light floors. Then, too, summer gaieties know almost no end. They begin almost where they leave off. A hop lasts until midnight. It is two before the belle of the evening closes her eyelids in slumber, and behold! ere 5 o'clock has sounded upon the morning bells she must be awake, and appear bright, fresh and blooming for her morning walk to the spring and her morning glass of water; perhaps she is even compelled by fashion's dictates to take a before breakfast horse-back ride.

And that is the reason the summer belles give out sooner than winter ones, and now if you were to make a tour of the resorts that a month ago were the most fashionable ones in the country, you would find them inhabited by a few doleful old people and a few unfortunate summer belles, who are compelled to take a rest ere they return to town.

AFTER A SIX DAYS' SESSION.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows Completes Its Work and Adjourns.

RESUME OF WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED AT THE SEVENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL CONCLAVE.

Reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary—Important Questions Which Came Up For Consideration and How They Were Acted On—A History of Odd Fellowship in Missouri—The Next Conclave to Be Held in Portland, Ore.

The Sixty-seventh Annual Communication of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows came to a close at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In many respects the session just closed was the most remarkable and important of any held within recent years, many grave and vital questions being considered and disposed of. So important was the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge and so magnificent the display made by Odd Fellows of all degrees in their biennial conclave parade, that a concise statement of the week's proceedings is demanded.

Monday's sun arose upon the city decked in holiday attire. Thousands of strangers were housed in the homes of hospitable citizens and at the numerous hotels. During the morning hours a session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge was held, but an early adjournment was taken in order that the representatives might view the parade or participate in it, as they might individually elect.

The procession, which started from the corner of Lucas place and Jefferson avenue at 8 o'clock, was imposing. The column, under the direction of Grand Marshal W. H. Woodward, Past Grand Master of the State, proceeded down Lucas place to Fourteenth street, thence to Washington avenue, and having diverged upon Broadway, finally turned up Olive street, passing the reviewing officers at Twelfth and Olive. The Generalissimo, J. C. Underwood of Kentucky, and his brilliant staff were applauded along the entire line of march, proving the popularity of the veteran commander of the military degree of the order. Gens. E. M. Sloan, commanding the Division of the Mississippi; Henry Cadle, commanding the Department of Missouri, and W. H. Crocker, commanding the Department of Illinois, were also the recipients of enthusiastic approbation.

The martial bearing of the Patriarchs Militant, their excellent form and brilliant uniforms were acknowledged on all sides, and during the day and throughout the week the uniform was an open sesame in all quarters. It was estimated that between 15,000 and 17,000 men were in line, including uniformed corps, civilian lodges and high officials in carriages. The proceedings at the Exposition building in the evening were witnessed by a vast audience, Music Hall being jammed. The programme, consisting of music, addresses and spectacular tableaux, was a grand one. Dr. D. T. Campbell, Deputy Grand Sire, presided in the absence of the afflicted Grand Sire. Dr. Campbell, Gov. Francis, Col. Walbridge, Mayor Noonan and Rev. J. B. Jewell, delivered addresses.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Underwood, assisted by Maj.-Gen. Frost and four young ladies conferred the decoration of Chivalry upon twelve candidates.

WORK OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge on Monday morning in Masonic Hall, corner Seventh and Market streets, was of short duration, and was mainly directed to organization and the presentation of the annual reports of the grand officers. The officers of the Grand Lodge present were: I. T. Campbell, Deputy Grand Sire; Theo. A. Ross, Grand Secretary; Isaac A. Sheppard, Grand Treasurer; George Coburn, Assistant Grand Secretary; Rev. J. W. Venable, Grand Chaplin; A. C. Cable, Grand Marshel; Alexander Guthrie, Grand Guardian; E. A. Kelly, Grand Messenger.

Representatives from forty-five Grand Lodges and thirty Grand Encampments were as follows:

W. H. McIntosh, P. G. M., Alabama; Robert P. Holt, P. G. M., Arkansas; Henry Waller, P. G. M., British Columbia; James G. Maguire, P. G. Rep., California; James Bishop, P. G. M., Connecticut; James H. Appleby, P. C. P., Delaware; Mark D. Brainard, P. G. Rep. and P. G. P., District of Columbia; N. C. Pettit, P. G. Rep., Florida; John B. Goodwin, P. G. M., Georgia; D. L. Badley, P. G. M., Idaho; Alfred Orendorff, P. G. Rep., Illinois; J. E. C. F. Harper, P. G. M., Indiana; E. W. Hartman, P. G. M., Iowa; W. A. Cormany, P. G. M., Kansas; J. Frank Grant, P. G. M., Kentucky; Adolph G. Ricks, P. G. Rep., Louisiana; James R. Macdonald, P. D. G. M., Lower Provinces; Alfred S. Kimball, P. G. M., Maine; Harper Wilson, P. G. P., Manitoba; John M. Jones, P. G. Rep., Maryland; Edward H. Kavanagh, P. G. M., Massachusetts; George W. Crouter, P. G. M., Michigan; Cassius M. Sprague, P. G. M., Minnesota; J. J. Hennessy, P. G. and P. C. P., Montana; J. S. Hoagland, P. G. Rep., Nebraska; Herman F. Dane, P. G. M., New Hampshire; August Grassmann, P. G. M., New Jersey; George W. Dilks, P. G. M., New York; A. E. Nugent, P. G. M., North Dakota; J. R. Miles, P. G. M., Ohio; Henry Robertson, Ontario; John T. Stewart, P. G., Oregon; Robert E. Wright, P. G. M., Pennsylvania; N. N. Walley, P. G. M., Quebec; Wm. R. Dutemple, P. G. M., Rhode Island; Abbott G. Smith, P. G. Rep., South Dakota; John L. Nolen, P. G. M., Tennessee; Charles R. Gibson, P. G. M., Texas; Enos D. Hoge, P. G. M., Utah; W. D. Wilson, P. G. Rep., Vermont; James B. Ley, P. G. M., Virginia; Wm. R. Dunbar, P. G. M. and P. G. Rep., Washington; Robert Alexander, P. G. M., West Virginia; Martin Rich, P. G. M., Wisconsin; W. L. Kuykendall, P. G. M., Wyoming.

From Grand Encampments—J. B. Friedheim, P. G. Rep., Arkansas; Adolph F. Donath, P. G. P., Colorado; Lyman S. Burr, P. G. P., Connecticut; Montie B. Gwinn, P. G. M., Idaho; Henry C. Feltman, P. G. P., Illinois; A. C. Daily, P. G. P., Indiana; R. L. Tilton, P. G. P., Iowa; Thos. Beattie, P. G. P., Kansas; A. J. Reed, P. G. M., Kentucky; Royal M. Mason, P. G. P., Maine; James Young, P. G. P., Maryland; Francis E. Merriman, P. G. P., Massachusetts; Jas. M. Crosby, P. G. P., Michigan; John W. Fowler, P. G. P., Minnesota; George E. Acklam, P. G. P., Missouri; George Pascoe, P. G. and P. C. P., Montana; George E. Bagley, P. G. P., New Hampshire; J. Barton Smith, P. G., Rep., New Jersey; John L. Dudley, P. G. P., North Carolina; D. W. Maratta, P. G. and P. C. P., North Dakota; Wm. S. Bell, P. G. P., Ohio; J. T. Hornbrook, P. G. P., Ontario; Henry Steuernagel, P. G., Pennsylvania; George W. Brown, P. G. P., Rhode Island; Fred Carleton, P. G. Rep., Texas; Alexander Rogers, P. G. P., Utah; James M. Dougan, P. G. and P. C. P., Washington; John W. Bosworth, P. G. P., West Virginia; David Adler, P. C. P., Wisconsin; Leopold Kabis, P. G. P., Wyoming.

Past Grand Sires—James B. Nicholson, Pennsylvania; James P. Sanders, New York; Cornelius A. Logan, Kansas; John H. White, New York; John C. Underwood, Kentucky.

The Committee on Credentials recommended that the following representatives be admitted to seats in this Grand Lodge: Hal C. Weaver, P. G. M. and P. G. Rep., Alabama; W. H. Thorne, P. G. W., Arizona; Jas. P. Woolsey, P. G. M., Arkansas; R. W. Shiles, P. G. M., British Columbia; John Glasson, P. G. M., Colorado; W. J. Fay, P. G. M., for one year, vice A. E. Gipson, resigned, Colorado; C. E. Waldo, P. G. M., Colorado; Fredk. S. Hunt, P. G. M., Canada; E. W. Cooper, P. G. M. and S. G. R., Delaware; Fredk. A. Stier, P. G. Rep., District of Columbia; Chas. H. Dorset, P. G. Rep., Georgia; P. M. Bruner, P. G. M., Idaho; J. R. Miller, P. G. M., Illinois; C. C. Binkley, P. G. M., Indiana; Jas. K. Powers, P. G. M., Iowa; A. P. Riddle, P. G. M., Kansas; G. G. Elliott, P. G. M., Kentucky; W. H. Weatherspoon, P. G. M., Lower Provinces; Russell G. Dyer, P. G. M., Maine; John Dodimead, P. D. G. M., Manitoba; John F. Plummer, Jr., P. G. M., Maryland; Alfred S. Pinkerton, P. G. M., Massachusetts; F. M. Foster, P. G. M. (for one year to fill vacancy), Michigan; Wallace G. Nye, P. G. M., Minnesota; G. W. Trimble, P. G. M., Mississippi; Isaac T. Hatt, P. G. M. and P. G. Rep. (for one year), Mississippi; Thos. P. Rixey, P. G. M., Missouri; E. Wilkerson, P. G. M. (for one year, vice R. A. De Bolt, resigned), Missouri; S. Irvine Stone, P. G. M., Montana; Geo. N. Beels, P. G. M., Nebraska; R. Y. Borden, P. G. M. (for one year, vice R. C. Leeper, resigned), Nevada; B. F. Riley, P. G. M., Nevada; Thomas Gifford, Second P. G. M., New Hampshire; William H. Izard, P. G. M., New Jersey; C. L. Hubbs, P. G. M., New Mexico; John W. Stebbins, P. G. M., New York; Cornelius B. Edwards, P. G. M. and P. G. Rep. (for one year, vice Joseph G. Brown, resigned), North Carolina; W. A. Bobbitt, P. G. M. and P. G. Rep., North Carolina; H. J. Rowe, P. G. Rep., North Dakota; John L. McKinney, P. G. M., Ohio; W. H. Cole, P. G. M., Ontario; Geo. H. Burnett, P. G. M., Oregon; Francis Rea, P. G. M., Pennsylvania; D. J. Dickson, P. G. M., Quebec; Eugene H. Lincoln, P. G. M., Rhode Island; N. W. Trump, P. G. M., South Carolina; O. S. Basford, P. G. M., South Dakota; John J. Colle, P. G. M., Tennessee; C. A. Keller, P. G. M., Texas; J. J. Thomas, P. G. M., Utah; Myron J. Horton, P. G. M., Vermont; James B. Blanks, P. G. Rep., Virginia; O. C. White, P. G. M., Washington; Samuel A. Steele, P. G. M., West Virginia; H. E. Huxley, P. G. M., Wisconsin.

From Grand Encampments—George L. Waller, P. G. M., Alabama; Samuel B. Smith, P. G. P., California; Arthur S. Ward, P. G. and P. C. P. (for one year, vice John A. Nace, resigned), California; John M. Norman, P. G. Scribe (for one year, to fill vacancy), Colorado; Frank J. King, P. G. P., Connecticut; Geo. C. Morton, P. G. Rep., Delaware; Richard A. McLean, P. G. and P. C. P., District of Columbia; Thos. C. Watson, P. G. Rep., Florida; C. A. Robbe, P. G. Rep., Georgia; L. E. Carlin, P. G. Rep., Illinois; Lawrence Gates, P. G. P., Indiana; Herman Block, P. G. M., Iowa; Geo. T. Beven, P. G. P., Kansas; Wm. W. Morris, P. G. M., Kentucky; Jos. Voegtle, P. G. Rep., Louisiana; Wm. H. Austin, P. G. P., Maine; John Erzinger, P. G. and P. C. P., Manitoba; Jas. H. Downs, P. G. P., Maryland; Chas. B. Dunkerton, P. G. P., Massachusetts; A. C. Cruickshank, P. G. P., Michigan; Gideon S. Ives, P. G. P., Minnesota; I. D. Blumenthal, P. G. M. and P. G. P., Mississippi; C. H. Harris, P. G. P., Missouri; Geo. H. Cutting, P. G. Rep. (for one year), Nebraska; F. B. Bryant, P. G. Rep., Nebraska; Chas. Ferraris, P. G. and P. C. P., Nevada; Albert R. Junkins, P. G. P., New Hampshire; Thomas A. Blackwood, P. G. P., one year to fill vacancy, New Jersey; Edgar Whittock, P. G. M. and P. G. P., New York; Franklin Ellis, P. G. P., and John A. Macdonald, P. G. P., Ontario; R. Alexander, P. G. M. and P. G. P., Oregon; M. Richards Muckle, P. G. P., Pennsylvania; Jas. A. Davis, P. G. P., Rhode Island; Geo. W. Mathews, P. G. P., South Dakota; Jas. G. Aydelot, P. G. Rep., Tennessee; N. M. Puffer, P. G. G., Vermont; A. B. Bowering, P. G. M., Virginia; B. I. Dugdale, P. G. P., Wisconsin.

M. J. Horton.

J. Happleby

A communication from Grand Sire C. M. Busbee, referring to his prolonged illness, called forth the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the Sovereign Grand Lodge has learned with feelings of deep regret of Grand Sire Busbee's affliction by the hand of disease, which prevents his attendance at this session, and desires, at this, its first opportunity, to express its heartfelt sorrow and loving sympathy, together with the earnest hope and prayer that he may be soon restored to health and the performance of the duties of the high office which he has adorned by eminent services.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

From Grand Secretary Theo. A. Ross the following facts are gleaned: Condensed secretary's report for fiscal year ending Dec. 30, and a comparison of the statistics of the order during 1889 and 1890 is here appended:

	December 31, 1889.	December 31, 1890.	Increase.
Grand Lodges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Encampments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Subordinate Lodges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Subordinate Encampments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rebekah Degree Lodges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lodge Initiations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Encampment Initiations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lodge Members	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Encampment Members	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rebekah Members	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Relief by Lodges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Relief by Encampments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Relief by Rebekah Lodges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Relief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue of Lodges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue of Encampments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue of Rebekah Lodges	171,159 3[illegible]	194,951 66	[illegible]
Total Revenues	$6,864,611 43	$7,244,227 89	389,615 96

Statistics of the order for 1830 to 1890, Dec. 31, including Australia and Germany:

Initiations in subordinate lodges	1,704,648
Members relieved	1,538,452
Widowed families relieved	190,978
Members deceased	151,000
Total relief	$ 54,272,993 42
Total receipts	142,393,835 99

CONDITION OF THE ORDER DEC. 31, 1890.

Sovereign Grand Lodge	1
Independent Grand Lodges (German Empire and Australia)	2
Subordinate Grand Encampments	51
Subordinate Grand Lodges	65
Subordinate Encampments	2,209
Subordinate Lodges	9,421
Encampment members	116,0[illegible]4
Lodge members	672,148
Degree Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah	2,216
Sisters members of Rebekah Lodges	69,711
Brothers members of Rebekah Lodges	63,187
Cantons of Patriarchs Militant (estimated)	592
Chevaliers, rank and file (estimated)	25,000

In conclusion the Grand Secretary says:

"The tables accompanying this report exhibit the extraordinary addition of 37,442 to the roll of members of subordinate lodges, showing the strength of the order in bodies reporting to the Sovereign Grand Lodge on the 31st of December, 1890, was 649,702. The increase in encampment membership was equally satisfactory, 5,157 being the net gain. Compared with the statistics of 1889, which exhibited an increase of 28,708 in lodge and 3,515 in encampment membership, it will be seen that in 1889 the gain in membership of Lodges was 4.919 per cent; in 1890 it was 6.115 per cent. In encampments it was 3.285 in 1889, and 4.667 in 1890. The total relief in 1890 was within a fraction of $3,000,000, whilst the total revenue of subordinates exceeded $7,000,000. Compared with the amounts reported for 1880 (ten years ago) the relief was 61 and the revenue 58 per cent more in 1890. It will also be seen that there was an increase of 198 in the number of degree lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah; an addition of 7,576 brothers and 9,839 sisters; total, 17,415; an increase of $3,788.91 in amount paid for relief, and $35,765.60 in the assets, the total reported Dec. 31, 1890, being $270,809.39. This important branch of the order is evidently in a very prosperous condition. Adding the members of the order in Australia and Germany to our tables, we have the grand total of 672,148 brothers enlisted in the cause of Odd Fellowship.

The progress of the order in every respect in the last decade may well be termed notable, far exceeding the results attained in 1880, compared with 1870. It is unnecessary to pursue this subject further, interesting as the study is: the ambitious will examine the statistics for themselves and make their own deductions, for the contemplative mind will always find in the story of our growth, as annually presented, abundant food for reflection.

Perhaps in no way has Odd Fellowship made greater progress than in the direction of preparing "homes" for widows, orphans and the aged and indigent of the order. Meager as are the statistics furnished relating to these benevolent objects, they unmistakably show that the importance of providing for the care of those who need the good offices of Odd Fellowship has engaged the earnest attention of thinking minds, loving hearts and able hands. It is not a wild flight of the imagination that causes the prediction that in 1900 an "Odd Fellows' Home" will be in existence in every State in the Union, and in every province of Canada. The movement, though late in beginning, has assumed definite shape in several jurisdictions and it seems destined to spread throughout the entire country.

G. W. Moses.

Hudson Gentley.

PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

From Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Underwood's report as Commander of the Patriarchs Militant the following is gleaned:

Although the reasonable percentage of the material within the fraternity from which to make chevaliers has in a great degree been consumed, still the Militant movement has advanced steadily in most of the departments, and the ratio of increase of the army in general will compare favorably with the figures reported last year. The enthusiasm previously manifested by the military element of the order toward the Patriarchs Militant Degree and army organization, has continued unabated in nearly every section of the continent, where cantons have been formed and mustered into the service; and is all attested by the statistics published in the subjoined table, from which it will be seen that there are at present 628 cantons of all arms in the service, embracing forty-seven new cantons organized during the year; a total reported membership of 22,431 Chevalliers, of which number 370 are classified as dormant in consequence of their belonging to seventeen component cantons in that condition (not included in the 628 reported), or which have been consolidated with others and no aggregate report made of the condensed membership. The number of chevaliers made during the year was 2,532, an increase over the growth of last year of 791, and a net increase over the reported membership of 1889-90 of 1,043; the known and estimated revenue of cantons for the fiscal period is $176,551.20, an increase of $8,407.20, and the total investment in "military outfit," etc., as reported and estimated, is $1,163,703.70, an increase of $111,998.99; and the entire outlay has been almost wholly made by individuals, and in no instance a drain upon other branches of the order

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PATRIARCHS MILITANT, I. O. O. F.

The general condition of Patriarch Militant in the world is as follows:

From Adjutant-General's files, Sept. 1, 1891.	General data.	Annual.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Patriarch Militant Departments	50	3	
Component Cantons (foot)	623	New, 47	Consolidated, etc., 17
Component Cantons (mounted)	3		
Component Cantons (bands)	3		
Component Cantons (total)	628		
Chevaliers made (reported)	2,532	791	
Canton members	21,061	1,043	
Cantons (dormant)	370		
Cantons (total)	22,431		

		Increase.
Revenue of Cantons (dues, etc.)	$ 176,551 20	$ 8,407 20
Value military outfit and equipments	1,163,703 70	111,998 99

The following decisions were promulgated by the Lieutenant-General during the past year:

1. All Chevaliers, while attending a cantonment of their own cantons or visiting another canton, must at least wear the regulation cap, belt and sword.

2. The by-laws of a canton should provide for the amount of arrearages that bar Chevaliers from voting, and the amount is generally fixed at three months' dues.

3. An officer, regularly commissioned, cannot be deprived thereof except through order of the commissioning power, based upon the finding of a court martial or as otherwise provided by law.

4. A canton can not change its name at will; it must forward a petition to the Commander P. M., setting forth such desire and giving the reasons why the name of the body should be so changed.

5. Past officers and others out of commission are amenable to the P. M. Law and Army Regulations as other Chevaliers and, consequently, can be fined for non-attendance at regular canton meetings.

6. A commissioned officer cannot be removed, except by sentence of a court martial, or by a direct order from the Lieutenant-General, when circumstances prevent the holding of a court martial; but he may be detailed on special service.

7. A canton is neither required or expected to turn out as a canton and attend the funeral of a member of the order who was not a Chevalier; though it possesses the right to do so as a voluntary courtesy, upon obtaining the necessary dispensation to parade.

8. All members of Patriarchs Militant bands must be active members of the cantons; and the law prohibiting Chevaliers from frequenting and entering saloons where intoxicating liquors are sold, etc., when in uniform, is applicable to Patriarchs Militant bands, as well as to cantons and officers.

9. It is inconsistent for a general officer in commission, to hold at the same time the position of Commandant of his canton. Of course, a general officer can resign his position and take the position of Commandant of his canton; and should such be the case, a majority vote of the Chevaliers is sufficient to elect him to the office of Commandant.

10. A canton can not surrender its warrant, muster itself out of the army and dispose of its property at will; it must first make application to the Commander of Patriarchs Militant requesting to be mustered out of the service, setting forth the reasons therefor, and should it be determined to so muster out the body, all its property reverts to the Patriarchs' Militant Headquarters, for whatsoever disposal the General commanding may deem proper.

11. A canton possesses the right to nominate and elect as Commandant any one of its active members who is clear on the books, etc.; and the officer or Chevalier, so elected, by refusing to qualify, does not throw the election to the candidate receiving the next greatest number of votes. If the Commandant-elect refuses to qualify, his refusal necessitates the holding of another election to fill such office, and the manner of procedure is plainly indicated by law.

12. Neither the commandant nor clerk of a canton possesses authority, individually, to act upon any matter proposed to either for the purpose of having it presented to the canton. In a matter of trivial importance, of course either of the above named officers should have the liberty to take temporary action; but, even in that case, their acts should be reported to the body for confirmation, if it was originally intended that the body should take action in the premises.

13. The "countersign" can be communicated to a Chevalier who holds membership in a canton and resides at a great distance therefrom and near another canton, as follows: An order for the "countersign" should be drawn on the Commandant of the canton nearest the residence of the absent Chevalier, and be signed by the Commandant of the canton of which he is a member, attested by the clerk over the seal of the body, and on presentation thereof to the proper officer the holder of the order for the "countersign" shall be first examined in the work of the Patriarchs Militant Degree, and if found proficient, the "countersign" shall be communicated and the order for it filed with the clerk of the canton visited. The officer making the examination must be satisfied.

ACTING GRAND SIRE'S REPORT.

The report of the acting Grand Sire was submitted. He said in part:

I am pleased to be able to announce that the returns which will be submitted to you show a most prosperous year. During 1890, no less than 68,295 men were initiated into Odd Fellowship under your jurisdiction—the greatest number in any year of our history. And the net increase for the same period was equally unprecedented, reaching 37,442. On Dec. 31, 1890, our male membership in the United States and Canada and related jurisdictions, was 649,702. The returns from Australia gave 19,746, while the German Empire has 2,891, making the total number no less than 672,339.

If our increase during this year has been at the same rate, and we have no reason to doubt it, we may safely assume that our membership on Sept. 1, 1891, was not less than 700,000. If to this number be added the 69,661 Daughters of Rebekah reported December, 1890, with the probable additions they have received this year, a moderate estimate will give at the present date a grand total of not less than 775,000.

Not only numerically but financially the record is gratifying. With an aggregate revenue from lodges and encampments of $7,244,227 we have expended for purposes of relief through the ordinary channels of the order $2,917,688. When we add to this the relief expenditure of Australasia and Germany, together with the payments made to widows and orphans by the large number of relief and endowment associations operated in connection with our society, we can place the pecuniary benevolence of Odd Fellowship during the year 1890 at the magnificent sum of $4,000,000.

Speaking of the Daughters of Rebekah, he says:

The growing importance of this branch of the order is shown by the returns in the Grand Secretary's report, which gives a membership on Dec. 31, 1890, of 132,898, making this, numerically, our greatest auxiliary department, exceeding the Encampment branch by 17,164. But numbers alone do not enable us to form a correct estimate of its value. Only those who have an opportunity to observe its quiet and unobtrusive operations can gain a fair idea of the vast amount of good that has been accomplished by the Daughters of Rebekah, acting as the dispensers of the sustaining sympathy of Odd Fellowship—as the almoners of its charity and the guardians of its orphaned children.

The laws limiting the membership of the Rebekah branch having widened with each succeeding year, women bearing but a slight degree of relationship to Odd Fellows may now be admitted; while, with those who are admitted, that relationship may be lost by the death of the relative and subsequent remarriage of the member, and yet membership remain undisturbed. Under these circumstances, the question has been asked whether the qualification of relationship might not be altogether dispensed with, and the ranks of the Rebekahs open to all worthy women, with no other restrictions than those which apply to men. The Grand Lodge of Australasia has petitioned for this enlargement so far as its own jurisdiction is concerned, and it is for you to consider whether the modern views in regard to woman's social relations, and the record of her past services in Odd Fellowship, will justify this change, either for Australasia alone or for the entire Order.

W. T. Thomas.

H. T. Evans.

C. B. Foster.

David Adler.

To attempt to more than briefly condense the large amount of important legislation appearing before the body during the six days of the session, would require space at present unavailable. The "gist" of what was done will be found here, without reference to the day of enactment.

The session began at Masonic Hall, on Market and Seventh street, was continued at Addington Hall, corner Seventeenth and Olive, on Wednesday, on account of the better acoustic qualities of the latter place of meeting. Throughout the proceedings Deputy Grand Sire Cl. T. Campbell presided, owing to the absence of the Grand Sire. The business of the early days of the session was mostly the reading of memorials and submission of reports.

Charters were granted the following: Grand Encampment of British Columbia, Canada; Suecia Encampment, No. 1, Malmo, Sweden, Europe; Yarmouth Encampment, No. 16, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada; Oklahoma Encampment, No. 1, Guthrie, O. T.; Purcell Lodge, No. 16, Purcell, I. T.; South McAlester Lodge, No. 17, South McAlester, I. T.; Kobe Lodge, No. 2, Kobe, Japan, Asia; Stillwater Lodge, No. 18, Stillwater, O. T.; Helpful Degree Lodge, No. 3, D. of R., Purcell, I. T.

The Grand Lodges of Denmark and Sweden were accorded an independent jurisdiction with the proviso that they shall acknowledge the sovereignty of the Sovereign Grand Lodge and observe the ritual.

A memorial from the Grand Lodge of Australasia, petitioning for an enlargement of the boundaries of admission to the degree of Rebekah, so as to permit any woman of sound morals and suitable age to become a member, even though not belonging to an Odd Fellow family, was acted upon adversely.

An effort to simplify, economize and curtail regalia failed. The desire of the supporters of this measure was to cut down expenses in poor lodges.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Finance Committee audited and approved the reports of the Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer. Following are the Grand Treasurer's footings:

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer received from all sources during the past fiscal year the sum of	$104,247 62
He has disbursed for all purposes (including the purchase of $45,000 bonds) which is fully sustained by 343 Warrants, Nos. 4816 to 5158, inclusive, each one of which has been examined by your committee, the sum of	100,550 70
Excess cash receipts over disbursements	$ 3,696 92

CASH ACCOUNT OF GRAND TREASURER.

1890. Aug. 20. Balance on hand	$ 32,576,85
1891. Aug. 20. Received interest on bonds during the year	3,162 87
Received for sale $36,300 U. S. bonds	36,300 00
Received for office building from city of Baltimore	4,541 25
Received of Theo. A. Ross, Grand Sec'y, for Rep. Tax, sales of supplies, etc., during the year	60,243 50
Total	$136,824 47

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid for $45,000 railroad bonds	$ 45,285 00
Paid for all other purposes	55,265 70
Total	$100,550 70
Cash balance on hand, Aug. 20, 1891	$36,273 77
Increased cash balance over previous year	3,696 92

AVAILABLE ASSETS, 1891.

Cash balance in hands of Grand Treasurer	$ 36,273 77
Lehigh Valley Railroad bonds, 4½ per cent	15,000 00
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad bonds, 4 per cent	15,000 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds, 4 per cent	15,000 00
Total	$ 81,273 77
Available assets, 1890	68,876 85
Increase during the past year	$ 12,396 92

BALANCE SHEET OF LEDGER OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The several balances of the accounts on the ledger have been duly checked up by your committee, and we find the total assets of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Aug. 20, 1891, to be as follows:

Cash in hand of Grand Treasurer	$ 36,273 77
Registered railroad bonds	45,000 00
Note of John C. Underwood, Lieut.-Gen.	2,000 00
Steel and Electro. Plates	11,687 75
Library	1,104 98
Supplies on hand, at cost	17,416 91
Paintings and furniture	9,742 55
Net balances due by lodges and individuals	872 90
Total assets, 1891	$ 124,098 86
Total assets, 1890	111,053 49

Suitable recognition of the services of the late Past Grand Sire Erie J. Leich of Iowa was made and a committee of Past Grand Sires appointed to draft memorial resolutions.

An effort to establish uniform blank applications for membership into the Degree of Rebekah failed to carry.

THE NEXT SESSION.

The next place of meeting was discussed. Invitations to hold this meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Atlantic City, N. J., Milwaukee, Wis., and Portland, Ore., were received and the latter place selected by the following vote: Milwaukee, 16; Atlantic City, 36; Portland, 87. Made unanimous.

An effort to have sessions of the Sovereign Grand Lodge held biennially instead of annually, because of the expense attendant upon traveling, was voted down.

The resolution of Representative Dunkerton of Massachusetts, looking toward a mixing of encampments with Patriarchs Militant, so that membership in the latter need not necessitate prior acquisition of the Royal Purple degree, was lost.

James Young.

S. H. Russell.

The measure providing that sons of members may enter into membership of Rebekah Degree lodges, between the ages of 18 and 21 years, met with defeat.

After lengthy consideration of the differences between Lieut.-Gen. Underwood and Capt.-Gen. Franklin Ellis, the latter claiming to have been wronged by the order, in that his elegibility to successorship as commander had been injured, the Sovereign Grand Lodge enacted that no blame attaches to Capt.-Gen. Ellis, but sustained the position of Lieut.-Gen. Underwood.

Legislation permitting sisters of fifteen years' standing in the Order of Rebekah to wear a jewel, was adopted. The jewel is designated as the veteran jewel, I. O. O. F. of the Daughters of Rebekah.

An effort to admit youths between the years of 18 and 21, sons or brothers of Odd Fellows of the Degree of Truth, was unavailing.

A resolution favoring a Grand demonstration of Odd Fellowship, especially by the Military Order of Patriarchs Militant, was favorably entertained.

The appeal of C. C. Crabb from the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, was dismissed.

A committee of five was appointed to consider the expediency of removing the office of the Grand Secretary from Columbus, O., to Baltimore, Md.

The title of Rebekah Degree Lodges was amended to Rebekah Lodge, No. —, I. O. O. F.

It was ordered that subordinate Grand Encampments may authorize their subordinates to set apart 5 per cent of their annual receipts from dues as a contingent or special fund, to be expended in payment of necessary and proper obligations, which every subordinate encampment must meet, and for which purpose such subordinate encampments, under formerly existing laws, could not expend their funds.

The proposition to establish a national convention of the Degree of Rebekah was lost.

A resolution asking for the restoration of the Degree of Rebekah to subordinate lodges was lost.

A large number of resolutions looking toward revision of the laws of the Degree of Rebekah and extending the limits of the branch were not concurred in, the concensus of opinion being that for the present a change of any sort would be inexpedient.

Insurance and accident companies limiting their membership to Odd Fellows were allowed to operate during the next year, but the line of discussion indicates that they will be frowned upon at no distant day.

The committee on the Patriarchal branch was increased from five to nine.

It was considered inexpedient to authorize the issuance of a key to Unwritten Work.

The question as to whether officers should memorize the ritual or read from the book was left to the subordinate lodges as the best judges.

A vote of thanks was tendered Bro. E. V. Thorn, D. D., Grand Sire for Japan, for his efficient work in that country.

Permission to accord authorization for forming a Patriarch Militant mortuary benefit fund was indefinitely postponed.

Permission was given subordinate lodges to devote the funds for widows and orphans to building orphans' homes and homes for dependent widows.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Following are the estimates of receipts and expenditures of the Sovereign Grand Lodge for the year ending Aug. 20, 1892:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Representative tax	$12,500 00
Sale of cards, dismissal and Rebekah certificates	14,000 00
Sale of odes	1,200 00
Sale of books	10,000 00
Charter fees	150 00
Due from subordinates and individuals	873 95
Sale of diplomas	500 00
Dues from subordinates	1,000 00
Interest on bonds	1,875 00
Veteran jewels	3,000 00
Total	$45,098 95

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Mileage and per diem of officers and representatives	$23,232 82
Daily journal	1,000 00
Revised journal	4,000 00
Odes, cards and diplomas	2,200 00
Officers' printed reports	700 00
Salary of Grand Secretary	2,500 00
Salary of Assistant Grand Secretary	1,500 00
Salary of Grand Treasurer	500 00
Salary of janitor	800 00
Books and charts	5,000 00
Fuel, etc., for Grand Secretary's office	300 00
Incidentals	1,200 00
Postage on officers' reports and daily journal	500 00
Expenses, Committee on Appeals	145 00
Expenses, Committee on Printing Supplies	212 60
Clerk hire for Grand Sire	500 00
Rent for box in Safe Deposit Co., Philadelphia	40 00
Special Committee on Regalia, C. L. Young, 1,164 miles at 8c, three days at $5	102 12
For veteran jewels	2,000 00
Total	$46,432 54
Incidental expenses during the year by the Acting Grand Sire	$ 104 87
Charles H. Lyman, Assistant Grand Messenger	30 00
Charles H. Lyman, three days' extra per diem	15 00
B. H. Hoe, Assistant Grand Guardian	30 00
E. A. Kelly Grand Messenger, three days' extra per diem	15 00
E. A. Kelly, additional help in St. Louis	9 00
Care of the Ridgely and Wildey monuments, each $25	50 00
J. B. Blanks, three days on Sub-Committee on Finance and Mileage	22 00
Freight on boxes, Columbus to St. Louis, and cartage	10 33
Freight on boxes to Columbus, etc.	12 00
Expressing boxes to St. Louis	10 40
Expressing boxes to Columbus	11 00
Stationery $3.75, telegram $2.95	6 70
Total	$46,758 84

An appropriation in accordance with the above was made.

MINORS NOT TO BE ADMITTED.

The amendment to allow boys 18 years of age to join the order received 106 votes with 55 against it, thus lacking the necessary three-fourths vote, but as will be seen quite a number failed to vote either way.

The resolution authorizing the Lieutenant-General of the Army of the Patriarchs Militant to organize an endowment rank, was voted down by a decisive majority.

The proposition to allow members of the Subordinate Lodge to join the Patriarchs Militant without having passed through the Encampment was rejected by a very large vote. The Uniformed Rank is supposed to be made up by military men or by those members who will make good soldiers, and are not subjected to as rigid an examination by the committee reporting their name in as they undergo when the applicant is seeking to gain admission into the subordinate lodge. The encampment again requires that the name of the applicant be referred to a special committee whose duty it is to examine his character thoroughly, and if the candidate has gained admission into the subordinate lodge through fraud or has concealed anything that tends to make him an undesirable member of the order, it is so reported to the encampment and whether the report be favorable or unfavorable the candidate is balloted on and two black balls will reject him. The canton is then taking little risk in accepting the application of any one who is in good standing in an encampment. Should the law be changed so as to allow third degree members to receive the eighth degree, without having received the royal purple degree, it would require much additional legislation, and the doing away with the encampment entirely. This is the way many of the representatives viewed it, and therefore opposed the amendment.

Gen. Frost will leave for Chicago this morning.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge in recognition of the valuable services rendered by Grand Sire Busbee, passed a resolution appropriating $1,500 to the use of the Grand Sire, and the representatives from North Carolina forwarded a draft for that amount to Grand Sire Busbee yesterday.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge then adjourned sine die.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS HAS THE WEALTHIEST LODGE IN THE ORDER.

The history of Odd Fellowship in Missouri would be incomplete without a sketch of St. Louis Lodge, No. 5, the largest in point of membership in this State, and one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest lodge of the order in the United States. It owns one-third of the stock in the Temple at Ninth and Olive streets, which is valued at $1,000,000, besides having a surplus of $30,000 in cash and interest-bearing securities. The record which this lodge has made has extended to all parts of the country, and it is known wherever Odd Fellowship has a dwelling place. The golden anniversary of the institution of this lodge was appropriately commemorated a few weeks since, and the handsome souvenir programmes issued on that occasion are much sought after by members of the order everywhere.

The first lodge established west of the Mississippi River was instituted in St. Louis by Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey on June 1, 1835, and called Travelers' Rest No. 1. Wildey, No. 2, was instituted June 12, 1838, and Germania, No. 3, on July 26, 1840. Far West, No. 4, located at Boonville, was instituted Aug. 29, 1840. W. S. Stewart, P. G. M., with five others, presented a petition to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, praying for a charter for a new lodge in the city of St. Louis, to be called St. Louis, No. 5, and a charter was issued and the lodge instituted Aug. 21, 1841.

The lodges at first met on the fourth floor of the building adjoining the southeast corner of Main street and Washington avenue, and it is still standing. The Grand Lodge also held its meetings there. Subsequently they removed to a hall on Market street, near Main, where they remained until the hall at Fourth and Locust streets was completed, which was dedicated and the order took possession of in 1846. This hall was built when there were but five subordinate lodges in the city, with a membership of less than 400. The building was used for lodge purposes until its destruction by fire on March 31, 1863. During the time when it was being rebuilt the meeting place was in Arnot's building on Chestnut street, and subsequently at Druid's Hall. Early in July, 1864, the building at Fourth and Locust streets was again occupied and used for lodge purposes until the completion and dedication of the new temple at Ninth and Olive streets, which is at present the home and headquarters of many of the lodges of St. Louis. No. 5 held its first meeting in the new temple on June 1, 1889.

BURNING OF ITS RECORDS.

The lodge suffered an irreparable loss in the destruction of most of its records at the burning of the hall in 1863, and much of its early history and experience is lost, but enough remains to show that from the first it took the lead in all that tended to advance the upbuilding of the order. It gained rapidly in membership, number 48 at its first anniversary, continuing to increase until in 1860 it had reached 318, and in 1872 348; the membership at present is 312.

This lodge has had on its roll some of the most substantial and well-known citizens of St. Louis, and as an evidence of their ability and standing in the order out of a total of fifty-two Grand Masters in Missouri eight were from the ranks of No. 5.

Aside from the office of Noble Grand, Vice-Grand and Recording Secretary, which are in the line of promotion for attaining the Grand Lodge honor, there have been few changes—the lodge retaining a member in a position as long as he desires it. As an instance, the fourth Treasurer in fifty years is now holding the office, the predecessor of the present incumbent, Dr. William B. May, declining a re-election after thirty-two years of continuous service. The office of Permanent Secretary has been filled by about the same number, Gerard B. Allen continuing in office until 1869, when John R. Williams was appointed as his successor, on Mr. Allen's resignation, who in time resigned the office after twenty years of service, and as a special mark of confidence the lodge asked Mr. Williams to name his successor, as he had been named by Mr. Allen to succeed him. Mr. Alexander Hamilton was named and unanimously elected. The widows and orphans of the lodge were made the care of Mr. James Kay, a veteran Odd Fellow for more than twenty years, and he was relieved from further service at his request in July, 1890, and Mr. James P. Hesser was appointed.

The funds of the lodge are held in trust by a Board of Trustees of five members, elected annually, but it is needless to say the same board is re-elected annually. They look after its investments, see that loans are properly secured and transact all the business, making an annual report in writing to the lodge.

BENEFITS PAID OUT.

The benefits paid by No. 5 and by lodges generally are embraced under four heads, viz.: Those paid to members during sickness or disability; a specified sum paid to the family on the death of a member, called funeral benefits; an annuity to the widows of deceased members, limited to one year in most lodges, while some pay for two years, provided she remain a widow for that length of time, and a regular payment quarterly for the education and support of orphans of members until they arrive at the age of 14 years. Incidentally it may be stated that of the entire amount for this last purpose reported to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for a number of years more than one-third is from the jurisdiction of Missouri. St. Louis Lodge has paid its members for benefits during the fifty years of its existence an aggregate of $82,642 and the amount paid for the same period for burying the dead is $12,[illegible].

The widows and orphans fund in Missouri was at first a joint fund, under the direction of a Board of Trustees composed of one member from each lodge in the city of St. Louis, but at a meeting of the Grand Lodge on July 28, 1848, the resolution by which it was created was rescinded, and in August following the trustees recommended that it be abolished as a consolidated fund and that the sole management should in future be under the supervision of the several subordinate lodges, each to provide for its own, and it has remained so ever since. No. 5 has been liberal to the widows and orphans of its members, and frequent donations have been made in deserving cases in addition to the prescribed benefits. The total amount expended for this purpose since the lodge was instituted was, for relief of widowed families, $[illegible], for education of orphans, $[illegible]. The total amount disbursed by the lodge for legitimate relief for half a century is $[illegible].

J. S. Hoagland.

W. F. Reed.

E. R. Bagard.

SHERMAN AT HOME

Ohio's Statesman Interviewed by Correspondent.

HIS REMINISCENCES OF HIS POLITICA LIFE AND NOTED MEN.

The Senator's Home and His First Polit cal Campaign—Stories of John Brow Ben Wade and Thad Stevens—Joh Sherman's Love for His Brother, th General—Experiences in Europe.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

MANSFIELD, Sept. 25.—Mansfield, Senato Sherman's home, is situated on the highe point of Ohio. It is a beautiful town about 15,000 people, with streets crossin each other at right angles and running o from a public park filled with old fore trees, which lies in its center.

Senator Sherman's house is an almost ide home for a great statesman. It is a big tw story and mansard brick building, eight feet long and perhaps sixty feet deep, and has wide porches, big windows and beautif views. It is by no means a grand house n

Senator Sherman.

a gorgeous one. Every part of it is simplici personified, but it impresses one as being most comfortable home.

Senator Sherman's library is scatter throughout the whole house. The fact th he is a student is written all over it. He mu have about fifteen thousand volumes. T Mansard Library is largely given up Americana. It contains all of the public d uments since 1850 and the debates of Congre back to the beginning of the Governme The room, which is about 18 feet wide and feet long, is filled with black walnut cases.

VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS.

In one corner of the library I saw the gr fireproof vault in which the Senator keeps private papers. This vault is as big as a bedroom. It is filled with shelves and it co tains tens of thousands of private letters documents which would make the fortune a litterateur. Here there is a large collecti of scrapbooks, running back to the ti when he entered public life, nearly f years ago, and all the important lett which he has received during his long pub career are here. Senator Sherm has been noted for knowing to keep his mouth shut, public men have opened their minds to h without restraint. There are volumes of written history in these letters, and names signed to them are those of the gr men and women in nearly every branch life, public and private, for the last gene tion and a half. There are about fifteen v umes, each as big as a dictionary, which co tain letters put aside principally for th autographs, and in looking over one of the devoted to men who are not politician opened at random to letters from Jay Goul Cyrus W. Field, noted Sisters of Charit great preachers and others.

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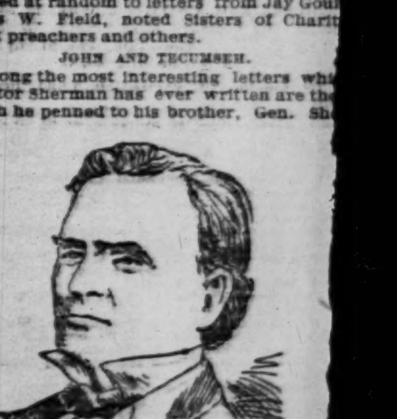
Stephen A. Douglas.

man, and the correspondence of these brothers will, when it is published, be on the most valuable and interesting books American history. Senator Sherman has served carefully all the letters of his bro from the time he went to West Point to day of his death, and these letters were full, and they gave a picture of Gen. Sh man's intellectual and material life. M of them are written in camp, sometimes fore a battle and sometimes on a drum-h afterwards. All of them are vivid with life and surroundings of the General at time, and they deal with public men matters of more than fifty years of our h tory. One of them tells of the first disc ery of gold in California, and many them detail the inside history army movements which have never into print. Senator Sherman wrote quite freely as his brother, and during his w career he has written several letters a w to him. These letters Gen. Sherman be to save in 1860, and his papers include letters of Senator Sherman from that tim this. Senator Sherman has handed over of the General's letters to the children of G Sherman, and it may be that both sets will published. It is hard to realize the that existed between John and Willi Tecumseh Sherman. During my talk w the Senator I noticed that his voice dropp whenever he spoke of the General, and my asking whether any of this correspo ence between him and his brother was tated, he replied that it was not. The never wrote letters to his family or brother except with his own hand.

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"I first visited Washington in 1846, years before I was elected to Congress spent a month there at this time. I lived Brown's Hotel and met most of the men. I called upon President Polk at White House. He looked more like a Pres terian preacher than anything else, and I not particularly impressed with him. were two very pretty girls at the hotel whom I was introduced, and one of these especially admired by Stephen A. Douglas I went about with the young ladies my stay I saw much of Douglas, and I him again when I was elected to Congres "How did Douglas impress you," I as "I do not remember that he impresse at all. I was only 23 years old at that t and in an age when a young man is aware of his own importance than he of that of other men. It was the same with estimation than I have ever been since. this time I went over to New York and vis some of my relatives who then lived there corner of Broadway and Nineteenth There were no houses then above Twe

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Brussels Carpet, per yard	.55	Kitchen Safes	2.65
Ingrain Carpet, per yard	.20	Kitchen Chairs	.23
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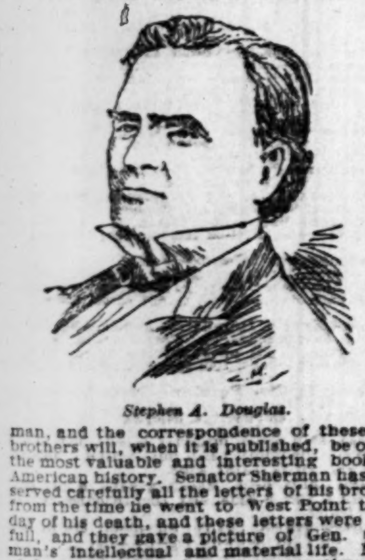

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"I first visited Washington in 1846, eight years before I was elected to Congress. I spent a month there at this time. I lived at Brown's Hotel and met most of the noted men. I called upon President Polk at the White House. He looked more like a Presbyterian preacher than anything else, and I was not particularly impressed with him. There were two very pretty girls at the hotel, to whom I was introduced, and one of these was especially admired by Stephen A. Douglas. As I went around with the young ladies during my stay I saw much of Douglas, and I met him again when I was elected to Congress."

"How did Douglas impress you," I asked.

"I do not remember that he impressed me at all. I was only 23 years old at that time, and that is an age when a young man feels more of his own importance than he does that of other men. It was the same with me, and I am sure I was a greater man in my own estimation than I have ever been since. At this time I went over to New York and visited some of my relatives who lived there at the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth street. There were no houses then above Twenty-third street, and fashionable New York was all down town."

SHERMAN'S FIRST CAMPAIGN.

"Had you any idea at this time that you would ever come back to Washington as Congressman and Senator?"

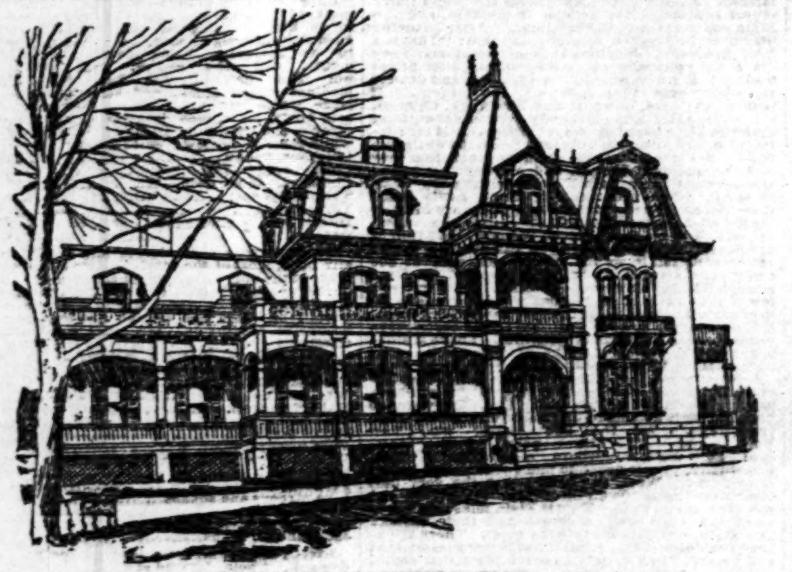
"No," replied Senator Sherman, "the district in which I lived was Democratic and when, at the age of 25, I was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia and was chosen there as Secretary, the man who nominated me said that I came from a district in Ohio which was so Democratic that I could never get an office unless that convention gave me one. This caused a laugh and they elected me. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, was made Assistant Secretary on the same grounds, and we walked up together. This was my first office and my next was during the same year. I was a delegate to the convention at Columbus, O., which nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor. It was, I think, the first Republican Convention held in Ohio, and I was chosen President of it. The reason for the choice was that such an antipathy existed between the older candidates that none of them could be chosen and they picked upon me as a compromise. I remember that I was almost scared to death when they put the gavel in my hand, but I got through somehow. When I was nominated for Congress I had left Mansfield to practice law at Cleveland, but on hearing of my nomination, I came back. My opponent was an old farmer named Lindsey, whom they called 'Ceedkorn' Lindsey. He had been in Congress before, and had gotten his title during his first campaign from a letter which he had written to one of his supporters, in which he spelled seed corn "ceed korn." His constituents, however, claimed that the Whigs were laughing at the farmers. They carried seed corn with them to the polls and made this word the watchword of their campaign and elected him. They ran him for a second term against me, but I defeated him. I was elected by a good majority, and I spent my first years in Washington during the Pierce and Buchanan administrations."

"What did you think of Buchanan?" said I.

"I never considered him a great man," replied Senator Sherman. "He was of ordinary ability and lacked courage. He was controlled by the Southern Democracy and was neither a bright man nor an able one. He was opposed to us in the Kansas-Nebraska fight, with which I had much to do and through which I came into National prominence."

JUST BEFORE THE WAR.

Senator Sherman here talked for some time of the great men before the war and of the troublous times of Buchanan's administration. He was on the Committee of Congress sent to the West to examine into the Kansas-Nebraska outrages, and during this time he was often in danger of his life. Ruffians surrounded the committee-rooms and the Congressmen received many threats to leave, adorned with pictures of coffins, above which were skulls and cross-bones. Senator Sherman wrote the report of the Committee and it was smuggled through to Washington inside the clothing of the wife of Dr. Robinson, afterward Governor of Kansas. John Brown was the sergeant-at-arms of the committee, and Senator Sherman says that Brown told him all the circumstances of the killing at Ossawatomie and seemed surprised to think that he should consider the hanging of men by a sort of Vigilance Committee as contrary to law. He referred to Ben Wade as a better man than he was credited with being, and said, "Ben Wade was rough in his expressions and he was often accustomed to use the word 'dam,' but he never accompanied it with the name of the Deity, and I do not think he ought to be called a profane man."



SHERMAN'S MANSFIELD HOME.

I asked Senator Sherman if he realized at this time that the war was coming. He replied:

"Yes, I had no doubt of it and I told my Southern friends in Congress that if the States seceded there would certainly be war. They thought differently, and many of them believed that the North would accept secession without a struggle. I remember one, an especial friend of mine, Crawford of Georgia. We often talked over the situation together, and just before he was about to leave Washington I urged him not to go. He said: 'Why, Sherman, I am sure to come back again, I am going to the South now and in two years I will be back here at Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Confederate States to the United States.' I replied: 'You are much more likely to come back here as a prisoner of war. You do not appreciate our people at the North. You have no idea of the character of our resources. We have not commenced to think of the matter of secession seriously as yet. We have not begun to get angry, but I can tell you that the North will never permit a disruption of the Union and, if the South attempts it, every home in it will be visited with the horrors of war.' Crawford did not believe me, but when I met him some years later at the Atlanta Exposition, he referred to the conversation."

STORIES OF THAD STEVENS.

The talk drifted to Thaddeus Stevens, and Senator Sherman said: "Thaddeus Stevens and I were great friends, though we were always on different sides of money questions, and he used to say that my eyes were not big enough to see anything but a gold dollar. He was a man of brilliant intellect, biting sarcasm and innate wit. He was an ardent supporter of mine at the time of the long Speakership contest of 1859, when for eight weeks the House balloted for a Speaker. For weeks I was within three votes of a majority, and my friends stuck to me until I saw that there was danger that a Democrat might be elected. I then urged my friends to choose some other man who could take my votes and get enough additional ones to secure the election. All of my friends except two said they would vote for anyone I selected, and these two were Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Spinner, who was afterwards Treasurer. They refused to compromise on anyone, and Thad Stevens said he would vote for Sherman till the crack of doom. Notwithstanding this I picked out Pennington of New Jersey, as the candidate in my place. My friends voted for him, and enough others came in to secure his election, but it was so arranged that, to bring about the election, Thaddeus Stevens had to vote for Pennington. As he did so one of the Congressmen rushed over to him and said: 'Mr. Stevens, I thought you had promised to vote for Sherman till the crack of doom.' 'Well,' whispered Stevens, as he pulled the man over and put his mouth to his ear, 'I think I hear it cracking.'

Schuyler Colfax.

"Thaddeus Stevens was quite ill for some years before he died," Senator Sherman went on. "He knew he had to die soon, but this never affected his spirits. During his last days in Congress he had to be lifted out of his carriage and carried up the steps to the Capitol. He was a very heavy man, and he had two big burly negroes to carry him. One day just a few weeks before his death, when these young fellows after great labor landed him on the top, he said, as he paid them: 'Boys, I don't know what I'll do when you die.'"

SOME NOTABLE EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE.

During our talk the question of Prince Bismarck's retirement to private life came up, and I asked him if he had ever met Bismarck.

"I met him in 1867," he replied. "It was at Berlin, and we had a long talk together. The greater part of our conversation was as to the war which had then just closed, and Bismarck told me that he was glad to say that the sympathies of every man in Germany from the king in his palace to the peasant in his cottage, were with the North in that struggle. Bismarck was in his prime at this time. He was taller than I and much heavier. His features were decidedly German, but he talked English as well as I do and I was much impressed by his ability and character."

"Did you meet Kaiser Wilhelm?"

"He was not Kaiser Wilhelm then," replied the Senator, "he was plain King William of Prussia. No, I visited his place at Berlin, but did not meet him, as he was engaged at the time of my visit. I met him a few weeks later at Paris under rather remarkable circumstances. It was at the time of the International Exposition of 1867, and I was presented by our Minister to France, the Hon. John A. Dix, to the French Emperor, Napoleon III., to Czar Alexander of Russia and to King William of Prussia. The audience was in the Palace of the Tuilleries. We were in evening dress, with knee breeches and stockings, and I remember Fernando Wood was presented with me. We stood at one side of the long hall with the Minister as the imperial procession entered. Napoleon III. came first with a Russian Princess on his arm, the Czar of all the Russians came second, accompanied by Eugenie, the Empress of the French, and following up the rear as third in rank, with Prince Bismarck and other minor great men behind him, was King William of Prussia. I have often thought of what a change there would have been in that procession had its members come together five years later. Within five years Napoleon had fallen from being the greatest Emperor in Europe, through the Franco-Prussian war, into the existence of an exile at Chiselhurst, England. King William, by the consolidation of the German Confederation, was the head of the great German Empire and with his victorious armies had taken Napoleon's place as the dictator of the continent. Bismarck, as his Premier, was controlling the destiny of nations. Czar Alexander II. was still on the throne of Russia, but his days were numbered, and it was not many years thereafter that he was assassinated. As it was, I was impressed with the character of Napoleon. I dined with him later in my visit, and found him a very able man. The chief subject of our conversation after this was, as in my talk with Bismarck—the war."

Thad Stevens.

A New Apostle.

Miss Florence Sears of Buffalo is the high priestess of Delsarte in that city, and is coaching the Four Hundred there even as Russell is attending to New York's inner and awful circle. Miss Sears has been in Newport this season studying with Russell and, with a letter of introduction from a Buffalo society woman to Mrs. Whitney, succeeded in penetrating the charmed retreat of the Newport Delsarteans. She is a graceful girl, with curly brown hair and a dramatic manner. She sings beautifully, and was at one time a member of Daly's company. Her costumes are appropriately Delsartean. One she wore in Newport at one of the Russell lectures was of pale lavender chiffon, stamped with pink and yellow oleanders.

Half-Rate Harvest Excursion.

On Tuesday, Sept. 29, the Frisco Line will sell round trip tickets of thirty days' limit, permitting stop-off westbound, from St. Louis to points in Southwest Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. For tickets and particulars apply to the company. Ticket agent, 101 North Broadway or Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

HAS ELECTRICITY A RIVAL

ENGINEER ROBERT GILLHAM TELLS OF HIS DISCOVERIES ABROAD.

Compressed Air, He Says, Is Running Much of the Machinery of Paris, Pushes the Cars, Regulates the Clocks and Refrigerates Meats.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—If Engineer Robert Gillham of Aldrich Court be correct in his observations, compressed air will shortly be in the field in opposition to electricity as one of the revolutionizing forces of this century. He has just returned from an extended sojourn in Paris, where he made a thorough study of the compressed-air system of that metropolis. The stories that Mr. Gillham brings back border upon the marvelous.

The new dynamic agent, according to his report, has within an almost incredibly short time fairly revolutionized many lines of industry in the gay French capital. It is at this moment propelling surface cars with unequaled ease, furnishing motive power for a multiplicity of uses, running 10,000 clocks with absolute simultaneity and preserving meats of all kinds.

Of the multiplied uses to which the ingenious and inventive Frenchmen have applied compressed air and of the development they have made in means of creating and distributing it Mr. Gillham speaks as an enthusiast.

"I was simply amazed," said he, in talking of his work, at the progress made in the application of the comparatively new science. Why, in a refrigerator about 15 feet square I found the bodies of a man and woman who had lain there thirteen months, and in both the flesh of the body and face were in as good condition as immediately after death. I was informed that the bodies were being kept for the medical university."

One fact of importance noted by Mr. Gillham on his visit was the preparation Paris engineers are making by means of compressed air with a view to averting the terrors of another siege such as was experienced in 1871. Refrigerator stations can in an emergency be made to contain enough food to last Paris for over a year.

"Before accepting the invitation of Mr. Victor Popp to visit the great central station," said the engineer, "my time was occupied by personal visits to numerous consumers, with the view of discovering the various uses of compressed air in Paris, its advantages and disadvantages, and especially to learn how the consumers felt regarding its use after having much experience with it.

"At a very large cafe on Avenue de Popera I saw some interesting applications. A twenty-five horse-power engine, which was formerly operated by steam, is now run by compressed air. The pressure in the street main at this point registered six atmospheres. Near the engine in the pipe is arranged a pressure-reducing valve, which can be adjusted to any pressure. In this case the air was reduced from six atmospheres to four atmospheres. From the reduction valve the air is conducted to a small coke radiating device made from cast-iron, eighteen inches in diameter.

"The heater is a hollow cylinder, having vertical divisions, the central hollow space being 12 inches in diameter, with a small cover on top. Around and outside this space, in which the coke is burnt, is arranged a series of vertical spaces between the fire space and the outside shell.

"The air is introduced into this space at normal temperature of air in the street mains, is carried upward through the first vertical division or chamber to the top of the heater, where it passes into a second chamber or division, then downward through this to the bottom of the heater, where it passes into the third chamber or division, and thus the process of leading the air up and down through the various vertical divisions of the heater, numbering ten divisions in this case, is continued until the air has secured a greatly increased temperature, due to contact with the interior heated surface of the divisions or chambers of the heater, the degree of temperature depending upon the character of the fire maintained in the heater.

"The air is then conducted to the engine, where it operates exactly as steam. The engine is connected with a dynamo, which generates all the electricity used in lighting the premises of one or two neighbors. Electric accumulators are arranged in an adjoining room next the engine-room of capacity sufficient to furnish light for two days. In case any failure occurs in the engine, dynamo or air, light can be provided.

"The exhaust air is taken from the engine and conducted to a refrigerator of considerable size, in which are arranged meats of all kinds, game and vegetables. The temperature in the refrigerator is never above 40 degs. It is, however, arranged in two compartments. In one the temperature is maintained at or about the freezing point and the other above it.

"I was informed that by increasing the air pressure and using the same pressure in the engine as that maintained in the street main—six atmospheres—he had with the exhaust air manufactured 250 pounds of ice per day. Table bottles filled with water were arranged in order in the refrigerator and the water frozen solid, and when ice water is needed in the cafe they are placed on the table.

"Here is a list of the various applications of compressed air in the city of Paris:

Force—Four hundred and one motors, representing 1,837 horse-power and 1,106 kilogrameters.

Refrigerators and Cold Rooms—185 horse-power.

Electricity—17,509 incandescent lamps and 960 arc lamps.

Clock Service—About ten thousand clocks.

Canalized public roads for distribution of compressed air, July 1, 1890: Total length of pipes, 125 miles. Up to April 1, 1891, there is a total length of pipe distributing compressed air for power purposes of sixty miles and for clock service sixty-five miles.

Motive Power—Medical applications, air baths, medical electricity, electric light dental apparatus, elevators, grinders, pipes, raising of liquids, manipulation of wines and drawing of beer, wringing machines, sewing machines, embroidery machines, machines for hashing meats, etc., ice machines, saws, grindstones, printing and press machines, circular saws for ivory, cabinet making, joining, cardboard manufacturing, packing, moulding, marble, etc. Lathes—Saw, polishing lathe, repulsing lathe, crystal lathe, cork lathe, meerschaum manufacturing and billiard balls, etc.

Other applications—Dynamo, feather-dyeing machines, tapping machines, card boards, sharpening machines, clipping machines, furnace blowing pump, paper wafers, stitching machines, graveling machines, coffee-burning machines, lace-making machines, steam pumps, gilding machines, nickeling machines, umbrellas, chains, boring machines, cleansing machine, weaving machines, pill press, seltzer-water machines, advertisements, coffee grinders, coppersmith's works, transmission of telegrams, combs, cylinder manufacturing, stamping, turbine, carding, etc.

Refrigeration, Ventilation and Cold Rooms—Preservation of the dead, aerotherapy, meat refrigeration, etc.

Electricity—Municipal service, electric lights, heaters, concert halls, newspapers, etc.

"Compressed air is unquestionably a perfect agent for the transmission of time indications and records, because in this application the pulsation of a centrally located clock can be transmitted to an indefinite number of clocks in different parts of the city with rapidity and accuracy, which pulsations actuate the local clocks by means of most simple devices. There are two central pendulum clocks, one in use; the other is used only in case of accident, and the operating clock.

"These are operated by means of self-winding gears and weights; thus there is no possibility of forgetting to tend the central clock.

"Twice every minute—at twenty seconds and at sixty seconds—the clock automatically opens the valve communicating with the receiver described, permitting the discharge of the contained air in the receiver to one and one-half pounds. In less than twenty seconds the air thus liberated has reached 10,000 clocks and forced upward a small valve at each clock, by which the hands of the clock are made to move forward one minute; the valve that liberated the air is then automatically closed and the reducing valve opened, and the receiver again charged with air, ready for the next discharges until the operation is continued. The location of the clock, though it may be at the most remote part of the system, makes no difference, the hand is advanced with those on other clocks. In order to actuate the 10,000 clocks on the system, three cubic meters, of 35.3 cubic feet of compressed air, at ten pounds pressure per square inch, is used per minute. It can be noted that about 5,000 clocks could be operated as well by the same expenditure of air.

"After the clocks have thus been actuated by the air it is allowed to escape from the pipes, which usually requires thirty-eight seconds.

THE MAIN STATION.

"I next visited the large compressing station, wherein can be found the history of this wonderful and most complete air-compressing system in the various designs of machinery, showing a progressive improvement and a development in the efficiency of the system as experience was gained and the field of application broadened.

"This great system found its origin in a small pneumatic-clock system established by Mr. Popp in 1870 in Rue St. Anne, quite near the commercial center of Paris. The success of the undertaking and the consequent growth of the system compelled the establishment of a new and larger central compressing station, which was erected in the Rue St. Fargeau, nearly five miles from the Chamber of Deputies, in the eastern portion of the city, called Belleville.

"We first entered the old compressing room, where two single horizontal and one beam compressing engine were pointed out, which, up to a little less than three years ago, furnished all the air required in the service. Now there are ten large cross compound condensing engines operating twenty compressors, representing 6,000 horse-power, which by next February will be increased with the new plant to 17,000 horse-power.

"After compression the air is forced at a pressure varying from five and a half to six atmospheres into a series of large wrought-iron receivers or accumulators arranged longitudinally along the building in front of the compressors. As the front or street end of the building is approached receivers are placed higher, affording opportunity for the freeing of water from the air before taking it into the street mains.

"We made an examination of the Mekarski compressed air motor system, which is being successfully operated and has been in actual use for several years at Nantes, France.

"The gauge of the track in Paris is 4 feet 9 inches; the rails are the grooved pattern. The length of the track (single), including branch line, is about four miles, with a very great number of curves and excessive grades—about eight feet in one hundred. The motors are similar to an ordinary street car, having a deck roof, upon which seats are arranged for passengers as well as seats inside the motor car, no seating capacity being occupied by motor appliances.

"The engines operating the motor are of slide valve design, protected from dust by means of an apron and a dust pipe compartment below the seats of the car. By raising the apron by the side of the car the engines are exposed and can be examined if desired. Under the floor of the car attached to the frames are suspended a series of nine air receivers, the air being used from the first three to make the down trip, and from the second three for the return trip, the other three being charged with air, which can be used should emergency require. These receivers are connected with a small but round reheating device 20 inches in diameter arranged in the forward platform of the motor, in which is arranged a reduction valve and pressing gauge controlling the pressure of air used in the engine. Each set of receivers has independent throttling valves. The total weight of the motor is ten tons, without passengers, and it can seat fifty of the latter.

"The compressor works are located at the end of the line outside the city. They are well constructed, with improved air compressors of horizontal type, six in number, two large and four small ones. It is estimated that two compressors of thirty-five horse-power each are required to operate five motors, two motors having trail cars. The air after compression is conveyed to twelve receivers connected together at the power-house in a separate apartment from the compressor. The motors operate very successfully."

Mr. Gillham gives it as his opinion, after an extended study, that compressed air is already a formidable competitor of the cable and electricity as a means of surface transit.

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FRAUGHT WITH SIGNIFICANCE.

Michael Davitt, the Irish Land Leaguer, in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—It was learned to-day that Michael Davitt, the Irish Land Leaguer, has been in the city for some days, and is now stopping at the home of Alexander Sullivan. Mr. Davitt is "in" to only a chosen few and the utmost secrecy attends his movements. His arrival in Chicago so shortly before the Irish National Convention, which opens at Central Music Hall next Thursday, is considered fraught with significance. Both Mr. Sullivan and his guest returned answers to a reporter to-day refusing to be interviewed.

DR. JOS. SPIEGELHALTER, who had been called to Winfield, Kan., professionally, has returned.

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A COMEDIAN'S TREASURE.

FLORENCE'S PRICELESS ILLUSTRATED COPY OF "THE RIVALS."

It Contains Rare Portraits of the Sheridans, Johnson, Garrick, Kemble, Siddons, Shakspeare, Jonson, Byron and of Actors in "The Rivals."

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—"Now this is the pride of my heart."

We had inspected all the souvenirs of the sixty-second European trip—the presents for all his friends, from the set of goblets made of Bohemian horn decorated with silver monograms for "Johnny" Heckshur, to the dainty gold and steel purse for "my brother Pete's wife—the Inspector—Inspector Conlin, you know," when "Billy" Florence, with one of his most seraphic smiles turned to a table on which lay the "pride of his heart."

It is a huge volume, handsomely bound, entitled "The Rivals." It is nothing more nor less than a scrap-book—an edition de luxe to be sure, but yet a scrap-book. And such a scrap-book!

For years Mr. Florence has been collecting the invaluable matter to be found within the covers of this book. He has haunted the bookseller's stalls and the literary junk shops of London, picking up a play-bill here and a rare old print there, until the collection was complete. Then it was put into the hands of prominent publishers and the result lay now before us—a genuine treat to the lover of dramatic and literary flotsam.

Opposite the ornate title page is an engraving of Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of Sheridan. Look well at the lovely face and then contrast it with those of the famous author in later years when he had succeeded in developing upon his beautifully straight nose the mark of the beast, and had transformed the clear, steadfast gaze of his speaking eyes into the wavering, uncertain look of the man in his cups.

Next the title page is a veritable letter of Sheridan. The scrawling characters on the yellow, time-stained paper say:

> MY DEAR SIR—My anxiety to catch Adam hindered me from returning to you to-day—trust me, you need give no Benefit—never will permit trial—I will be with you in the morning—I have been much prevented attending to my own business by a circumstance of great family distress. Yours, my dear sir, truly. R. B. SHERIDAN.

Then comes an exquisite etching of Sheridan and then a full-length engraving of Sam Johnson in the dress worn by him on his journey to the Hebrides. The saturnine face smiles grimly from under a cocked hat, and Samuel evidently expected to face untold dangers in those far off isles, for he brandishes a portentous bludgeon.

Turn the leaves and an engraving of rare Ben Jonson's melancholy face looks up at you, followed closely by one of Shakespeare. Then come Garrick, Kemble and Siddons, three exquisite portraits, followed by an old print of Thomas Sheridan as Brutus; one of Dr. Thomas Sheridan, the father of the actor, and the portrait of Mrs. Frances Sheridan, the mother of Richard Brinsley, and herself an author of renown.

Turning the leaves we come upon two beautiful old prints of Theater Royal, Drury Lane, one taken from "Great Russell" street, as the quaint lettering puts it, and the other an internal view as it appeared in 1792.

The next treasure is a portrait of William Woodfall, the man who published the Junius letters and probably the only one who knew their authorship. Hurriedly passing very rare pictures of Warren Hastings, Burke and Pitt, we come to a large engraving of an original drawing of the head of Byron. For this exquisite picture Mr. Florence paid a large sum, and certainly nothing more beautiful can be imagined than this half-angelic, half-demoniac face, with its curving lips, its dimpled chin, its pretty, petulant frown, its lowered lids and lashes drooping on the cheeks, its curling hair in the graceful disorder one fancies might have come from the toying fingers of a woman.

A very curious picture is the one of Mrs. Sheridan engraved from the original picture in the possession of Baron Lionel de Rothschild. The lady is represented seated under a tree, the boughs of which are tossing in a gale, as are her ringlets and the scarf about her shoulders, while a storm is seen gathering in the lowering sky. The face is sweet and there is a look of unutterable pathos in the great eyes. Mrs. Sheridan was a beauty and a paragon of all womanly virtues. When a little girl she sold tickets for her father's benefit concerts in the pump room at Bath, and later, as the belle of the Bath assemblies, she bewitched everybody. Money and coronets were laid at her feet, but her heart was destined to be captured by the famous wit.

There are prints of the burning of Drury Lane Theater, apropos of which Sheridan perpetrated one of his most celebrated witticisms. A friend, during the progress of this calamitous conflagration, remarking Sheridan's extreme coolness as he took some refreshment, ventured to speak of his philosophy in bearing his misfortune with so much calmness.

"Ah, well," replied Sheridan, pouring a fresh glass, "a man may surely drink a glass of wine by his own fireside."

There are portraits of Thomas Grenville, Thomas Moore, Samuel Rogers, William Bowley, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Kotzebue, the author of "The Stranger." Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John Calhoun, each of whose oratory has been compared with that of Sheridan, are also represented by fine engravings.

Another very beautiful picture after Reynolds of Mrs. Sheridan, with her baby daughter sitting on her shoulders, is admired, and then we come to the second part of this scrap book, which is made up of pictures of actors and actresses who have played in the famous comedy, exquisite aquarelles of the Jefferson-Florence company and a complete set of play bills from the first representation of "The Rivals" down to the opening night at the Star Theater, Oct. 14, 1889.

Here are pictures of the original Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Shuter; of Quick, the original Acres, and Lee, the first Sir Lucius—invaluable all. Miss Barsanti, the original Lydia Languish, appears in hoops, patches, feathers and hair towering several feet in the air. Mrs. Green, the original Mrs. Malaprop, looks out at us from under a most extraordinary hat; and here, too, is Mrs. Bulkeley, the original Julia, with rose garlands suspended from every possible point of her figure and with three ostrich feathers standing straight in the air from her enormous cushion of hair.

A playbill of Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, for Saturday, Jan. 31, 1776, is a curiosity. Here we are informed that on that date "Their Majesties Servants will act a comedy called 'The Rivals.'" Among other items of interest we learn that Lydia Languish will be played by "a Young Lady (Being Her First Appearance on this Stage);" also, we are told, "No Money to Be Returned," and at the bottom of this quaint leaf from the past we read in italics, "Vivant Rex et Regina!"

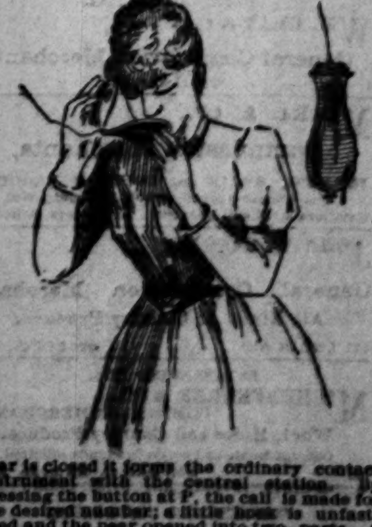
Pictures of all the celebrated men who have played "Fighting Bob" are found here; Snett, Bannister, Liston, Harley, Thorne, John Reeve, Spiller, Sloman, Browne, Andrews, Burton, Dawson, Walcot, Harry Beckett, John Clarke, J. B. Buckstone and Joe Jefferson. Then there is a long gallery of famous O'Triggers—Moody, Jones, Thompson, Tyrone Power, Burke, Walton, Brougham and Billy Florence.

The third part of this huge scrap book is filled with the complete text of "The Rivals," beautifully illustrated by aquarelles and black and white sketches, interspersed with views of Bath and photographs of the various members of the Jefferson-Florence Co. The value of this remarkable collection is beyond estimation.

E. S. T.

A Pear-Shaped Telephone.

The telephone has undergone numerous modifications during the last few years to make it amenable for domestic purposes, and one of the most practical innovations in this line is the pear-shaped telephone, illustrated in the accompanying cut. When the pear is closed it forms the ordinary contact instrument with the central station. By pressing the button at P, the call is made for the desired number; a little hook is unfastened and the pear opened into two parts, A and B. One half is the microphonic transmitter, the other the telephone receiver. The apparatus is held to the ear and the mouth simultaneously, as shown by the cut. The size of this novel instrument is not much greater than that of an ordinary pear.



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SOMETHING OF INTEREST FOR THE MERCHANT AND SPECULATOR.

How the Markets Have Been Working—Latest Information on Grain, Flour and Cotton—Gossip From the Floor and from the Street.

The run of bearish news to market has been almost as heavy the past two days as the run of wheat. There has just been an unending stream of it. From dull and declining foreign markets, more favorable crop prospects abroad, reselling wheat in this country that had been bought for export, and smaller clearances at the seaboard, to a large movement of spring and winter wheat on this side, immense increases in the visible and light money. All of which leads to the conclusion that both the foreigners and the professionals of this country are working for a break in prices. They have run values down considerably, Dec. selling yesterday in the home market at 96¾c, and May at $1.03⅜, which is ½c below the preceding Saturday's close, though the latest figures on yesterday's "curb" were 97⅛c for Dec. If conditions favor them this week a further decline is altogether probable, as the general trade is very bearish and will do all they can to depress prices. They may get left, as they were early in the week. The close of the week before saw almost the same conditions as now exist. Traders were bearish and short on about the same situation as the present, though not quite so bad, yet last Monday the shorts were nearly all driven in by a sudden upheaval in price, wherein Dec. sold at $1.01 and May at $1.07½. It is the unexpected that always happens and the bears may be left once more, but it will undoubtedly take most powerful influences to rally the market from its present depressed condition. There is no telling the effect a continuation of the present drouth will have if it runs along another week. Rains have been promised the winter wheat belt for over three days past, but up to the present writing the wet weather has got no further east than Kansas, and the country is dry as a chip in this State and East of the Mississippi River. It will need good drenching rains to afford the farmers to complete their seeding, not half of which has yet been done. The war cloud in Europe, too, is a factor that is liable to stir speculation up and bring it to white heat at any moment. There is no let up to the run of wheat to the local market. Receipts for week were 1,018,370 bu, against 944,441 bu the week before and 232,895 bu for corresponding week last year. These arrivals were so much in excess of withdrawals for shipment and local milling that the stock has increased 227,000 bu and is now 2,194,000 bu, of which 1,210,000 bu is No. 2 red. Owing to the very low stage of water in the river, less than 50,000 bu was loaded into barges for export, but the elevators are now beginning to send this export wheat via rail to Belmont, where it will be reloaded into barges at that point. The cash market was better sustained than the options, the demand readily absorbing all offerings. Even low grades sold more freely, a shipping demand taking them and with purchases by city millers holding them well up in value. Nearly all the No. 2 red went to exporters. The range of prices was as follows, the highest rates being paid Monday and the lowest yesterday: No. 2 red, 96¾c to 93½c; No. 3 red, 90c this and 90¾c E. side to 88c and 88½c; No. 4 at 84½c to 83c; rejected at 73½c to 69½c; No. 2 hard winter at 88c to 86¾c; No. 3 hard winter at 82c to 81c.

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The immense 1891 corn crop overshadows the situation and weighs heavily upon the market. The crop is made and a killing frost would do it more good than harm now, and as the last two weeks of drouth and summer heat matured the crop and brought rapidly forward what was a late crop, the prospects are new corn will begin moving this season to market at as early a date as is usual. This assurred fact and the collapse of the Sept.-Oct. deal, through the failure of S. V. White & Co. has made the situation very bearish. There are some who still believe in corn and think that below 40c there is little money to be lost in buying it, but these believers are in the minority, the great majority seeing nothing but lower prices in the future with the period for marketing the new crop so rapidly approaching. The country, it is claimed, has still considerable old corn on hand: enough at any rate to fill all requirements between the present time and the time when new corn will begin to fill up the holes. This old corn will be marketed freely, now that the new crop is assured, and the new crop, it is supposed, will be in fine shape for early grading, owing to the past favorable maturing and drying weather. The effect of the bearish conditions has been to run prices down to a lower level than has been seen for many a day past, the old crop months and cash suffering more loss than new crop options. Sept. sold off to 50c, Oct. to 45⅛c, year to 38c, Jan. to 37½c and May to 39⅛c, declines of 2c for Sept. and Oct. and 1c for the balance from the preceding Saturday. Yesterday's close was 50⅛c for Sept., 47⅛c asked for Oct., 38⅝c for year, and 37⅞c for Jan. and 39¾c bid for May. There has been no improvement to the cash demand, but few orders arriving from the outside, and home requirements running light and easily supplied by a few car lots each day. The white and color grades were better sustained than the mixed, as local corn meal millers took all offered. No. 2 white did not sell below 56c, and No. 3 white sold at 53½c and No. 2 color at 54½c. The contract grade—No. 2—declined 3c to 50c, but was taken by Sept. shorts at the lower rates for delivery on contracts and yesterday closed at 50¾c. No. 3 sold off to 49c. Receipts continue small, the past week's amounting to 218,960 bu, against 131,370 bu the week before and 160,070 bu for corresponding week last year. The stock has increased 40,000 bu to 110,600 bu, 58,800 bu of which is No. 2 and 31,000 bu No. 2 white.

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Oats were hammered down too low in price the week before this past one, and the result was a sharp falling off in the movement to this market during the past few days. The receipts for week were 415,960 bu, against 552,200 bu the week before and 194,865 bu for corresponding week last year. Though the total for the week amounted to a good deal, the 209,000 bu stock shows no increase and 43,500 bu No. 2 is smaller than a week ago. This fact induced buyers to pay better prices, No. 2 selling up to 28½c, No. 3 to 27c, and No. 2 white to 30c. Speculation continues light and no great change in values has taken place. Oct. sold as high as 27⅝c and as low as 26⅞c, and May from 31⅛c to 30⅛c. The close of yesterday was 27⅛c for Oct. and 30⅞c asked for May.

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Receipts of flour for the week were 27,471 bbls, against 35,545 the preceding week; shipments, 64,884 bbls, against 59,687 bbls. The output of the local mills was 77,800 bbls, against 69,400 bbls the week before. The past week has been unprecedented for general dullness in both the local and foreign trade. Manufacturers as a rule claim there has been little inquiry for anything except the established brands, and for these there was but a light call. The South and Southeast, who are usually free buyers at this season of the year, were only buying an occasional car to supply their immediate wants. For export there has been a good inquiry, resulting, however, in light trading. Foreign buyers' views are fully 1s below the cost to manufacture and the former show little disposition to advance their limits. Europe wants the flour, but only at their own views.

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Cotton has shown considerable strength during the past week and an advance in futures of nearly 50 points on ½c per ℔ has been established in New York. This is remarkable, to say the least, if not very discouraging to the bears of that city, who had everything their own way a week ago, and this week, too, as far as movement of the new crop is concerned. The receipts at interior points for the week were 135,578 bales, against 109,279 the week before and 110,977 bales the corresponding week last year. The advices from the growing crop indicate no improvement, and in some States, notably Southern Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, the condition is worse than reported last week. That there is a growing belief in a short crop is indicated by the late firm and advancing markets. Investment buyers have good grounds upon which to base their faith in higher values in the comparatively low prices and the prospective era of prosperity already foreshadowed for this country. Speculation, which has been so rampant in stocks of grain, is bound to find its way into cotton. Stocks have had an abnormal advance and grain, considering the large crops harvested, seems to be high enough for the average investor. That cotton should be an exception to the general appreciation in values seems scarcely probable, and the outlook from our present standpoint seems favorable for a higher range of prices.

'Change Chat.

Mr. S. T. Hubbard of the New York cotton house of Hubbard, Price & Co., was on 'Change yesterday.

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L. Rowan, better known on the floor as "Shawneetown," says if S. V. White had applied to him he could have given the "Deacon" some points on bulling corn.

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They were talking confidentially together, when one remarked hastily, "Hush! here's so and so listening," mentioning a well-known member's name. "Never mind him," carelessly returned his friend. "He was never known to give anything away."

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If the prediction of Weather Prophet Foster of St. Joe, is verified, there will be some lively weather markets between now and next spring. This prediction, published in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH, is that great storms, including many cyclones, will prevail between Oct. 1 and the last of next March, and a cold, severe and stormy winter, setting in quite early.

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W. L. Chandler, of the H. W. Chandler Commission Co., and agent for the New England Accident Insurance Co., lately became a happy Benedict, marrying Miss Mayme Wilson, one of the prettiest of the pretty belles of Boonville, Mo. To show the regard they hold him in, his many friends on 'Change purchased an elegant silver service and quietly presented it to Mr. Chandler.

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Speaking of the low price of seeds, John Thyson was reminded of the year when the seed house he was connected with, bought up all the seed they could obtain in this market and elsewhere. They filled their warehouse with hempseed, paying from 90c to 78c. Before the season was over, the supply of hempseed in this market and elsewhere was exhausted, and this same house imported Russian hemp seed that cost them $3.25 per bu. laid down here. On their native seed they netted immense profits.

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One of the country visitors, who had been gazing with interest at the private wire counter for some time, turned to his commission man and asked: "Are them there fellows behind that desk bookmakers?" When told they were not and asked why he thought so, he remarked: "Oh, they've got a sort of sportin' look about them." This was on a par with the stranger, who passing through the Chamber of Commerce building had his attention attracted by the noise on the "curb," and after gazing at the traders for some time he asked Door-keeper Walton: "What is this, a pool-room?"

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The tail end of a short crop appears to be as dangerous to monkey with as the loaded end of a mule. Every speculator or syndicate of speculators that have tried to manipulate the close of a short crop, on the supposition that country reserves had been cleaned out, have been cleaned out themselves. The latest sad example is that of "Deacon" White, who discovered that the invisible end of the tail end of corn was about the largest part of it. Since the middle of July about 20,000,000 bu corn was poured into Chicago, and as the inspection was good, the bulls had to take about 15,000,000 bu corn that was delivered there on Aug. and Sept. contract.

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The rapid fluctuations in ruble exchange and the uncertainty which surrounds the question of increasing the railway rates from the interior condemns Russian shippers to reluctant inaction. So far the quantity shipping compares favorably with the outturn of former years at this period. Week ending Aug. 29 the clearances of wheat were 2,381,400 bu., and as regard rye, extraordinary circumstances produce extraordinary shipments, amounting in one week to 8,622,000 bu. The book is now closed so far as rye exports are concerned—for how long remains to be seen.

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Come all you little bulls and bears and listen unto me!
I'll tell you all about the boom that's coming o'er the sea.
It will be bigger than the biggest squeeze Old Hutch has ever seen—
Look out ye bear!
They'll lift your hair!
Here comes the Bogie man!
Hush! Hush! Hush! Here comes the Bogie man.
Don't sell wheat short or you'll be caught,
Get out while now you can.
Hush! Hush! Hush! Before the boom you scan—
Run, you little panicky bears,
Here comes the Bogie man!

[Sung by F. Eddie Foy Woodlock in "Singbad, the Tailer."]

The following exhibits the estimated rye crop of the world compared with the crops of the two previous years:

	1891. Qrs.	1890. Qrs.	1889. Qrs.
Russia	53,500,000	81,500,000	68,500,000
Poland	5,000,000	5,500,000	4,500,000
Germany	24,000,000	29,000,000	26,000,000
Austria	6,500,000	9,500,000	8,300,000
Hungary	5,000,000	6,900,000	5,000,000
France	9,500,000	9,200,000	8,200,000
Spain	3,000,000	3,200,000	3,100,000
Belgium	1,500,000	2,100,000	2,200,000
Holland	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Roumania	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000
America	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Other countries	6,500,000	6,400,000	6,500,000
Total	124,500,000	163,800,000	142,700,000

The average consumption in the above named countries is probably not far short of 155,000,000 quarters, but a very large quantity is used for distilling and for purposes other than human food, so that much of the deficiency above shown will be made up by corn, potatoes and other feeding stuffs.

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Flaxseed is now selling at the lowest price ever known, and the contrast with previous years, particularly last season, is something remarkable. Yesterday flaxseed sold in the St. Louis market at 85c and in Chicago at 90c, where on the same day one year before it readily commanded $1.49½ here and $1.52 in Chicago. The highest and lowest prices paid for flaxseed in Chicago during a number of years past is given below, and will serve to show how wonderfully low it is selling this season.

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1891	$1 04	$ 90
1890	1 56	1 41
1889	1 34½	1 28
1888	1 34	1 22
1887	1 10	1 01½
1886	1 10½	1 04
1885	1 26½	1 17½

The reasons given for the unprecedentedly low prices this year are the belief that the flaxseed crop is the largest ever raised and the lower prices oil is selling at. Crushers claim that oil is selling equal to 40c per bu for the flaxseed below last year at this time. As the difference in the price of the flaxseed is over 64c per bu, it would seem as though they might pay considerably more than 85c for the seed. The farmers are very much discouraged at the low prices their seed is bringing in the market, and it is safe to say they will plant a much smaller acreage to flaxseed this season, unless more remunerative prices are paid them. The supposition that the Western flaxseed crop is such an immense one is not borne out in the light of latest advices. The commission firm of Leftwich, Hodgkins & Co., have received letters from correspondents throughout the West, all of whom make the statement that the yield was not near up to expectations, and will not come anywhere near what the earlier prospects indicated.

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The question of the supply of wheat for the United Kingdom this year is a very important one. It is estimated that imports will be required of close to 160,000,000 bu of wheat and flour, and it is an interesting problem to see where it will come from. The supply from this country will be increased, but of the additional supply from India the Continent has taken a large part. In previous years there have been drawn from Russia from 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 bu, but this quantity will probably be curtailed this year, as the exports of wheat will be much smaller than last year, and private advices reiterate the statement that rail rates on export grain will be doubled in some cases. The imports of wheat and flour for the past three years have been as follows:

	1890-91. Qrs.	1889-90. Qrs.	1888-89. Qrs.
U. S. Atlantic	5,178,900	4,949,088	3,191,277
U. S. Pacific	2,522,142	3,664,128	3,276,615
Canada	888,379	665,247	453,746
Russia	3,743,722	4,435,131	5,639,762
India	2,537,237	2,218,758	2,259,131
Ger.-Hungary	952,274	1,014,582	1,998,236
Danube	1,274,472	779,928	624,259
Australasia	619,013	434,501	604,894
Chili	259,932	10,281	265,040
Others	1,145,039	945,008	747,287
Total	19,121,090	19,116,852	19,040,247
Equal bu	152,968,720	152,933,216	152,321,976

From the Street.

No class of shippers lost during the hot spell of the past two weeks so heavily as the celery growers and shippers. Nearly all came in damaged and heated and the entire shipments during that time hardly exceeded freight charges, commissions, etc. Whether it came by refrigerator or express the results were nearly the same, although the refrigerator receipts fared worst.

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At last there appears to be an opening for some good apples here, and there was a very active demand the past few days for good shipping stock. The very low prices that marked the progress of the market the past few weeks have disappeared and such ruinously low prices can hardly be reached again during the season.

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The boss prevaricator last week was undoubtedly the man who took several grape buyers aside and informed them that his car came in by express and was therefore superior to anything offered. The fruit business hardly affords sufficient scope or room for so talented a man as this. The opportunity to properly exercise his genius and resources does not exist in such a limited field and there is really no telling what he could accomplish under more favorable conditions.

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Only one ticket to the Veiled Prophet's Grand Ball has materialized so far in the produce quarters on Third street. It would be perhaps unjust to publish the name of the lucky holder just now, as several may yet be added to the list. The street talk man hopes to have a full list of the favored ones in this column next Sunday. As a timely hint to the prophets managing the ball it can be truthfully said that a number of the fruit and produce dealers look mighty well in swallow-tail garments.

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The late Odd Fellows' parade was not destitute of several able-bodied produce operators. One of the most notable and likely horsemen in the imposing and dignified procession on that occasion was J. C. Smith, the Third street merchant. The legend that "Beauty unadorned was the highest type of beauty" was entirely ignored by Mr. Smith and his admirers, for he was freighted down with garlands and flowers, besides his stunning regalia, and it may be added that the charger who supported all this, with J. C.'s 250 pounds avoirdupois, in the broiling, seething temperature (93 in the shade) had no snap of it on that memorable occasion.

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It was last Monday morning and roasting hot, as was every day of the week. Frank Miller of Third street was standing over several bushels of pickles driving a close trade with the farmer when a friend came along and asked the cause of his anxiety about the pickles, remarking that there was plenty of time as they would be cheaper and plentier a month later. "Well," remarked Frank, "have you read what Hicks says about this week? Wednesday we will have the roughest storm here we have had in years and by Thursday freezing point will be reached, so after Thursday night goodbye pickle, and I am going to buy now." It is hardly necessary to say that in view of subsequent events Prof. Hicks is now a back number with Mr. Miller and his predictions and reports will go to the waste basket at sight hereafter in Frank's office.

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Appeals to fruit commission merchants for contributions towards the building of churches in the rural districts continue to come in. The last is from Florida. The idea, it appears, prevails widely that these produce and fruit dealers are rich, have an easy way of making money, and just the right sort of people to strike for contributions of this character. If the parties making these calls would visit the scene of the labors of these hard workers here and see how they have to hustle for the few dimes that occasionally accumulate after all their current expenses are paid, and see how frugally they live and what rigid economy is necessarily practiced in order to promptly meet all their obligations to shippers and others, they would certainly alter their views on the situation. Plenty of local calls of a similar sort are made on the same parties—one half of which it would be impossible for them to respond to.

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The Third street fruit and produce dealers and their many employes have been much exercised for several days the past week while watching a man painting and decorating the steeple on St. Patrick's Church, a few blocks away. The first day that he reached the top of the cross and commenced to work on it he was watched with breathless interest and few would be willing to take his place for twice the cost or value of the stately structure. A good many expected he would drop down the 200 feet and break his neck for the man at that dizzy height moved around with the recklessness and freedom of a man on the ground, insecure as his position appeared to be. The large groups gazing at the daring painter were relieved from time to time by fresh relays of hustlers on the street and he was favored by a large audience each day that he ascended the tall steeple alone, but those who expected an accident were disappointed, for the man never lost his nerve or head at his giddy eminence.

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A change of considerable importance in the produce commission trade was made this week. C. H. Taylor, who for ten or twelve years in connection with Mr. Sam S. Pingree, had entire charge of the business of the firm of F. C. Taylor & Co., has severed his connection with the above firm and connected himself with the well-known firm of Brockman & Trauernicht, No. 904 North Third street, where he will continue in the same line of business he has been conducting for the firm of F. C. Taylor & Co. for the past twelve years. Mr. Pingree who is well known both to the city and country trade, will continue the business of F. C. Taylor & Co. at the old stand on Main street. Mr. Pingree has been connected with the commission trade of St. Louis for many years, and is well and favorably known in all territory tributary to St. Louis as being a live and energetic merchant, and we predict for him a large and prosperous business.

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The very loud, strong and oppressive smell of the new kraut is abroad in the land. In the produce quarters, as it emanates from back doors, cellar gratings and elsewhere and squarely strikes the nostrils of the visitor or customer of the produce dealer, it is always very embarrassing trying to explain to the troubled victim what it really is. Occasionally a lady steps in and promptly grabs her nose with her handkerchief and looking toward the rear of the store and at the proprietor at the same time asks in a confidential way, "what is that?" If the man is not somewhat hardened the blushes will come and vanish on his cheeks in rapid succession as he softly explains it is as innocent as sour kraut, but the number who believe it is something else is probably on the increase. It certainly "downs" all competing flavors in the produce quarters and if its manufacture was confined to other quarters—to deserted warehouses and similar congenial establishments—many of the boys on the street would feel much relieved. Decayed garbage and more or less off stock, heated poultry, and calves fresh from soft pasture furnish about all the "boquet" this thoroughfare needs this very tropical weather without the very offensive affluvia referred to. The situation is a very trying one all around.

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Two fruit houses on Third street, adjoining buildings, were offering home-grown peaches by the bu-box for several days the past week, and at the widest range of prices probably known to the trade. One firm held their fruit at $4 per bu, while the other was asking only 40 cents per bu, and although the choice article was held at ten times the price of the other, it found more buyers. The fruit in each instance was sound and all raised in St. Louis County, but the difference in size, quality, color and appearance formed a contrast as great as that presented by the prices.

The situation recalls Daniel Webster's famous remark to the young lawyer that "There is always room on top." The good advice of the eminent lawyer is equally applicable here, for there is plenty room on top for the fruit growers in this section. As far as peach growing is concerned there is but one man on top in this vicinity, and there is no other man patronizing this market, known to receivers through his shipments or otherwise, who occupies a position anywhere near the successful one referred to, and for the benefit of the less successful in the race who may desire to ascertain how he "got there" will give his address: A. Lavelle, Chain of Rocks, St. Louis, Mo. Notwithstanding the great abundance and low prices of peaches this season Mr. Lavelle will net from his two small peach orchards at least $6,000. No other man in the United States this season will secure a like sum from the same number of trees or acres.

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The Elgin Dairy Report of the 21st inst. devotes considerable space to a weak attempt at contradicting certain charges made by the POST-DISPATCH early this month, regarding manipulation of Elgin market prices and consequent injury to the dairy interest. It also calls loudly on members of the Elgin Board of Trade to clear themselves from this oft repeated charge. The question now is, can they do so or will they? The POST-DISPATCH has no spare time or space for idle talk, but means to be correct in all statements its makes. Therefore its street man has called on some prominent dealers to ascertain the truth of its remarks. The first one approached when asked, "What do you think as to the correctness of that article, especially of the claim that Elgin market prices have been manipulated?" The quick reply was "I don't think anything about it. I know it has become a regular occurrence for Elgin prices to jump as the oleomargarine interest indicated. Everybody knows that I have it from both sides. Why every dealer you strike will laugh at your simplicity for asking such a question. Didn't some of the oleo men in this city last spring, post the little retail dealer at different times to buy creamery ahead because Elgin was going to be advanced on a certain pay? Well, what was the result? Why, it went up, of course. Mind, I don't say that members of the board were the ones who always worked the racket, but they certainly played into the hands of the oleo men, whose interest it was to advance prices, that their product might find more ready sale. Before oleo manufacturers got smart enough to make the stuff without any butter, as they do now, it was their brag that they used part Elgin creamery, and some of the best makers did. This gave a plausible pretext to work the market to suit them, and they did it to a nicety, but quite openly through their representatives. Now needing no butter to use in the manufacture of oleo, the manner of procuring it is all changed, but they get their work in all the same, and no reputable member of the Elgin Board will deny it, I am sure." Going farther. A large dealer was shown the Elgin Dairy report containing the articles in question, and also Elgin and other market quotations. After glancing over them he laughed outright and said: "That is a dead give away. Just look at them quotations. They are a flat contradiction to the remarks, that prices made at Elgin represent the situation, and dealers all over base their figures on them. If that is the case, how is it that New York, Chicago, etc., quote extra Elgin creamery even one cent lower than the Elgin board quotes it? How is that for representing the situation correctly? Do the dealers in those cities want to help Elgin so much that they lose commissions, freight, and one cent per pound also—or does Elgin help them by cutting the price to them, while they sock it to St. Louis men? Have you never noticed that Elgin prices are invariably out of shape for this market during the winter season? You see they set it at 25c now, add freight and other losses to that and you can see the dealer can scarcely sell it, so the grocer can retail at 30c and make his usual profit. The idea is, to force some to 35c and let oleo in. I will admit there are a few Elgin makers more reasonable and have seen reductions made in summer to cover an awkward price. It is important, however, to hold a good customer in summer when the make is plentiful. I have a shipper, I think, fairer than the average and he often writes: 'I don't like to see price go up so high.'"

A dealer who handles more outside goods than Elgin, when asked what he thought, said: "I will have but little to do with Elgin after this. They are too hoggish; it is getting to be like it was in New York years ago. All the fine butter was New York and all the poor was Western; no matter where either was made. Eventually, people began to find out some fine butter came from the West, and finally, that the very best came from there. Then the tables were turned and the West got its dues. Now if Elgin folks think they alone make good butter they will find their mistake and Elgin won't always rule the roost. There are as good cows elsewhere, equal if not better grasses, feed and water. Then pupils have left Elgin that could, and can, beat their teachers, and now are making as good, if not betther, butter in other sections. Time that regulates all things will eventually give us all the fine butter we want, and from sections of this country now producing it only at intervals. Banish oleo, and butter would again be a leading industry, and be produced of the best quality and in quantities to make it cheap to all needing it." Another dealer said: "Don't talk to me about Elgin butter. I can't make salt on it, and it is not as good in many cases as it ought, or is cracked up to be."

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise stated. Orders are filled with choice goods and are charged higher.]

Fruits.

Apples—Received, 480 bbls. There is a scarcity of choice large and good colored fruit suitable for shipping, and also of fancy eating varieties. Arrivals have fallen off greatly, as the poor fall fruit has about all been marketed and it is early for winter varieties. The hot weather is having a damaging effect on the arrivals, causing all fruit to rot quickly, and therefore more than ordinary care should be given to packing and handling at present. Fruit in any way out of condition, small, wormy, speckled or otherwise inferior is meeting with slow sale. Sales range at 50c@$1 per bbl for damaged and inferior, $1.25@1.50 for good to choice, and at $1.75@2 for fancy; strictly fancy will bring a little more. Sales: 7 bbls Spy at $1.50, 26 slack Ben Davis at $1.60, 12 Roman Beauty and Ben Davis at $1.75, 59 Ben Davis at $1.76½, 10 Pippin at $2, 75 fancy varieties at $2.25. On track—1 car Roman Beauty, Ben Davis and Jonathan at $1.50 ₱ bbl.

Peaches—Fair deliveries of home-grown for which there was an urgent demand. Condition was generally good, and choice offerings sold readily at $1@3.50, while fancy sold as high as $4@4.50 per bu. Consigned near-by fruit was salable at 40@75c per ⅓-bu box, according to condition. Several cars of New York peaches are due, which no doubt will meet a satisfactory market, provided the condition is good.

Pears—Light offerings and a good demand for desirable stock, such as are large and ripe, for table use. The range was 75c@$2.50 per bu, according to condition.

Grapes—The market developed a somewhat better tone. Offerings of consigned were light, and there was a good local as well as shipping demand. Concords sold at 19@20c ₱ 9-℔ basket and 2c ₱ ℔. Salems, 20c, and Delawares 30c ₱ 9-℔ basket; Ives, 17@18c ₱ 9-℔ basket; Elviras 2c and Virginia Seedling 2¾c ₱ ℔. Home-grown Concords, 2@2¼c ₱ ℔.

Quinces—Fair sale for the offerings at $1@1.50 per bu.

California Fruit—Condition of offerings good. Demand light, owing to the large amount of home-grown fruit on the market.

Bartlett pears, 49-℔ boxes	$3 00
Beure Hardy pears, 40-℔ boxes	2 00@2 25
Beure Clergeau pears, 40-℔ boxes	2 00@2 25
Beure Anjou pears, 50-℔ boxes	2 00@2 25
Duchess pears, 20-℔ boxes	2 00@2 25
Onondago pears, 20-℔ boxes	2 00@2 25
Gross prunes, 20-℔ crate	1 50@1 75
Silver plums, ₱ 20-℔ crate	1 00@1 25
Muscat grapes	1 50@1 75
Tokay, 20-℔ box	1 75@2 00

Oranges—Light offerings, good demand and market firm.

Sorrento, Imperial and 200-size	$5 25@5 50
Mexican	4 50
Jamaica, ₱ bbl	9 00
Jamaica, ₱ box	5 00

Lemons—Market firm. Sales range:

Messina and Palermo, good, ₱ bx	$5 50@6 00
Choice to fancy, ₱ bx	6 00@6 50
Maiori, ₱ case	7 00@7 50

Bananas—Fancy bunches are billed out on order at $2.00@2.25 and choice a $1.50@1.75.

Cocoanuts—On orders, $4.00 ₱ 100, $37.50 ₱ 1,000.

Figs—Fancy layers sell at 17c, choice at 13@14c ₱ ℔, choice sacked figs at 6c.

Dates—Persian, Halloween in boxes, sell at 5½c; Siar at 4½c ₱ ℔; Fard, 50-℔ boxes, 8c; 10-℔ boxes, 10c.

Cranberries—Supply increasing and market weak. Cape Cod jobbing from store at $7.50@8.00 per bbl and at $2.65@2.75 per bu box; Wisconsin bell and bugle at $7.50@8.00 per bbl.

Dried Fruit—Higher for sun-dried apples, but unchanged for other kinds. Offerings are falling off some and keep well sold up at full prices, as follows

Apples, cores and peelings	½@ ¾
Chopped	1¼
Sundried quarters	3¼@ 3½
Evaporated quarters and sliced	3¾@ 4½
Evaporated rings, dark and fancy bright	4 @ 5½
Peaches, sundried and unpealed	1¼@ 1¾
Evaporated unpealed	2 @ 3
Evaporated peeled	6 @ 8
Raspberries, evaporated	15
Blackberries	3½

Melons.

Watermelons—Light offerings with a fair demand for selections of near by and Northern stock. Sales ranged $6@12 for small and $18 for large in shipping order.

Cantaloupes—Fair demand for the light offerings at 60@75c ₱ box.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Received, 3,300 bu. There was a fair demand for choice stock, and as offerings were light a firm feeling prevailed. Choice straight varieties quotable at 35@40c per bu; mixed at 30@32½c. Poor and damaged dull at 23@30c. Sale: 1 car bulk Michigan Rose and Hebron at 40c per bu del.

Onions—Received, 2,050 bu. Most of the stock is arriving in bad order, as it is subject to quick decay under the influence of warm weather. Damaged and very poor are selling at 40@50c per bu. There is a scarcity of choice stock and such was quotable firm at 68@70c per bu and at $1.75@1.80 per bbl. Sales: 37 sks on levee at 50c, 1 car skd Iowa at 70c del.

Pickling Onions—Fair demand for the offering at $1.50 for large and $2 per bu for small.

Cabbage—Northern arriving in fair quantities, and when in good condition sells at 7@8 ₱ ton; if in a heated condition $5@5.50 ₱ ton is the best price obtainable. Home-grow in fair request from the order trade at $1 for green and $1.50 for red in shipping order. Car lots less.

Tomatoes—Light offerings with a fair demand for desirable stock at 60@80c ₱ bu on orders.

Beets—Demand fair, with offerings fully ample. Quotable in shipping order, $1.50 ₱ bbl.

Cauliflower—Arrivals generally in a heated condition. Choice fair sale at 75c@$2 per doz, according to condition.

Carrots—Fair demand at $1.65 ₱ bbl.

Celery—Condition of offerings fair, demand good for choice stock. Average sales at 15@60c ₱ doz., according to condition.

Bell Peppers—Fair demand at 50@75c ₱ bu.

Sweet Potatoes—Good demand. Choice home-grown on orders—Bermuda, $1.10 ₱ box and $2 ₱ bbl; red nansemond, $3 ₱ bbl. No sale for consigned lots.

Cucumbers—On orders, choice home-grown at 75c ₱ bu box and 25c ₱ doz.

Horseradish—For selected stock there was a fair demand at $5@5.50 per bbl of 100 ℔s net weight.

Egg Plant—Choice home-grown on orders at 75c ₱ doz.

Parsnips—Fair demand at $2.25@2.50 ₱ bbl on orders.

Squash—Home-grown on orders, 35c ₱ doz.

String Beans—Fair demand at 75c ₱ bu on orders.

Oyster Plant—On orders, 30c ₱ doz.

Turnips—On orders at $2 ₱ bbl.

Green Corn—Selling at 10@12½c ₱ doz in shipping orders.

Sauerkraut—On orders, new city make at $3 ₱ bbl and $1.75 ₱ half bbl. Extra brands of handmade, 50c ₱ bbl higher.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—Received, 32,463 ℔s. We note a steady, but quiet market. While the warm weather we have had of late has caused some falling off in the consumption, it has at the same time caused quite a shrinkage in the make, and with more seasonable weather the market would be in very good condition. Supplies, although fully ample to the moderate requirements, are by no means heavy.

Creamery, fancy near-by, Neb., Iowa and Wis.	23@24
Creamery, firsts	20@21
Creamery, seconds, or gathered cream stock	18@20
Dairy, fancy	20
Dairy, firsts	17@18
Dairy, seconds	14@15
Dairy, packers, stock	10@11
Country stock in pails	10@11
Very poor (grease stock)	3@ 5

Cheese—Firm, but the warm weather is curtailing trade to some extent. Reports from the large cheese producing sections of the North are again very unfavorable, and if the hot weather and drouth continues much longer a further advance is expected. Sales ranged:

Wisconsin full cream—Twins at 10½c, singles at 10½c. Young America at 10½c, skims at 5@8c, centrifugal at 2½@3c. Swiss—Choice at 13@14c, No. 2 at 10@11c, low grade at 6@8c. Limberger at 11½@12c. Brick at 12@12½c.

Eggs.

Received 873 cases. The tone and general condition of the market remains the same as for some time past. Offerings are not large and there is a right good call for strictly fresh stack at 15c per dozen. Most of the arrivals are running very bad, showing the effects of hot weather. For this reason a good portion of the arrivals have to be sold at a discount.

Poultry and Game.

Live Poultry—There was no change in the market for chickens. Present prices are considered to be high, considering that chickens are now of good size and weigh heavy, but the supply continues to be moderate, being barely up to requirements, and the market was well cleared up. The demand was best for light and medium weight stock, and straight coops of very large would have to be sold at a discount. Turkeys sell fairly for choice dressing stock, but small, scrubby and poor dull. Ducks in right good demand, while geese were slow. Sales ranged:

Chickens, young	10½@11½
Chickens, old hens	8½
Chickens, old roosters	4
Turkeys, young	8 @ 9
Turkeys, old	8
Ducks, poor to choice fat	6½@ 7½
Geese	5 @ 5½

Game—Arrivals not large, and condition generally poor, most of the consignments being soft. Ice is about the only thing under the present condition of the weather that will insure the arrivals in good condition. Choice sweet was in fair demand at full quotations. Soft and tainted had to be sold for the best price obtainable. We quote for choice sweet offerings:

Prairie chickens, Western, ₱ doz	$ 4 00
Prairie chickens, Nebraska	3 00
Old and small	2 00
Wood ducks	1 75@2 00
Mallard ducks	3 50
Teal ducks	2 50
Mixed ducks	1 25
Wild turkeys, toms, ₱ ℔	12
Wild turkeys, hens, ₱ ℔	10
Woodcock	5 00
Frog legs	50
Live pigeons and squabs	1 00
Plover	75
Common rabbits, ₱ doz	1 25
Jack rabbits, ₱ doz	2 00

Live Veals—Fair offerings with only a moderate demand. Choice fat sold at 5@5½c, medium at 4½c; heretics, rough and thin at 2@2½c ₱ ℔.

Sheep—Salable at 3@3½c and lambs at 4½@5c ₱ ℔.

Roasting Pigs—Salable at 60@$1.00 each.

Wool.

Received, 9,510 lbs; shipped, 49,340 lbs. Very quiet, the offerings being light, but there was a good demand.

Unwashed—States and Territories.		Bright medium	Braid to coarse	Low sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc		22½@23	19@21	16@ 17
Kansas and Nebraska		20 @21	15@17	11@ 13
Texas and Indian Ter.	8 to 12 mo	21 @22	18@20	15@ 16
	4 to 6 mo.	19 @20	14@16	11@ 12
Col., Utah, N. Mex., etc.		21 @22	16@18	13@ 15
Montana, Wyoming, etc.		20 @21	18@19	15@ 16

Unwashed—States and Territories.		Fine.	
		Light.	Heavy.
Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, etc		20 @21	16 @18
Kansas and Nebraska		17 @18	13 @15
Texas and Indian Territory	8 to 12 mo.	20 @22	15 @18
	4 to 6 mo.	18 @19	13 @14
Colorado, Utah, New Mex., etc		18 @19	12 @14
Montana, Wyoming, etc.		19 @20	15 @16

Tub—Choice, 31@32c; inferior, 27@29c; black, 3@5c off. Sacks—Texas, 3-℔, tare 10c; regular long sks, 3½-℔, 15c. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 5@6c off. Hard burry, etc.—13c ₱ ℔ for Southern to 14½c for Missouri.

Seeds and Castor Beans.

[Flaxseed and castor beans are sold subject to inspection and inspector's weight.]

Grass Seeds—The market was slow, but unchanged. Offerings not large and buyers indifferent. Timothy ranged at 95c@$1.05 for inferior to $1.10@1.12 for fair and $1.15 for prime; clover at $3.60@3.90; red top at 25@30c. Sales: Clover—5 sks at $3.85, 5, 7 and 9 sks at $3.90. Timothy—274 sks at $1.07, 108 at 1.10. Red top—17 sks very poor at 21c.

Flaxseed—Received, 13,310 bu. Still declining. Sales: 3 cars early at 86c, 3 cars late at 85c.

Sales, 3 cars flax seed sold late at 85c.

Hemp Seed—Steady at $1.25 pure test.

Castor Beans—Steady, but quiet at $1.60 for car lots prime; smaller lots less.

Hides, Feathers, Pelts, Etc.

Hides—Heavy green stock, 60 lbs and up, firm and well sustained, but everything under these weights weak and tending lower. Dry stock still runs mainly of inferior quality.

Green salted—No. 1 at 5½c, No. 2 at 4½c, bulls and stags at 4c. Dry salted—No. 1 at 7c, No. 2 at 5½c. Dry flint—No. 1 at 9½c. No. 2 and skins weighing less than 10 ℔s at 7c, bulls and stags at 6c. Glue stocks—Green at 2c, dry at 4c. Round prices are: Green salted at 4½c for Texas and Southern to 5c for Missouri and similar stock in good condition; heavy stock weighing 55 ℔s and over, ¼c more. Dry flint at 7½@8c for hides weighing 10 ℔s and upwards; skins weighing less than 10 lbs, bulls and salted at 6½c. Culls and glue stock at 4½.

Feathers—Selling fairly at unchanged prices. Prime live geese in large sacks at 41c and in small sacks at 42c; prime gray at 35@37c; quilly, unripe and damp at 33@37c; renovated X at 35@37c; XX at 27@30c; XXX at 18@20c; duck, dark at 25c; white at 35c; chicken, dry picked, 4@4½c; turkey, body at 2c; wing and tail at 10@12c. tare, 3@10 per cent.

Sheep Pelts—Large and full wooled at $1.25@1.50; medium sized or fairly wooled at 90c@$1.10; lambs or short wooled at 50@75c; shearlings at 30@50c; dry at 5@15c less. Dry fallen skins at 11@12c ₱ ℔.

Deerskins—Prime flint at 26c; damaged, meaty, green, etc., at half price; antelope at 12½c; goat at 15@25c.

Tallow—Prime country in oil bbls sells at 4½c; choice winter cake higher; No. 2 at 4@4¼c; in irregular pkgs ½c less.

Grease—Small country lots in irregular pkgs sells as follows: Brown at 2½@3c; yellow at 3½@3¾c; white at 3¾@4½c.

Beeswax—Prime, 24c; burnt half price.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.75@3, fancy large worth more; seneca, 25@28c; snake, 15@17c; golden seal, 18@20c; mayapple, 2@2½c; blue flag, 5c; pink, 16c, blood, 2c; bitter sweet bark, 6c; golden thread, 15c; lady slipper, 8c; black, 5c; angelica, 5@6c; wahoo, bark of tree, 5c; bark of root, 11@12c.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Moss—Choice black, 3½@4; brown, 3@3½c; gray and brown mixed, 2½@3c; gray, 2@2½c; country machine picked—XXXX, 6½@6¾c; XXX, 5½@5¾c; XX, 4½@5c; X, 4@4½c.

Scrap Iron and Metals—Wrought, 70c; heavy cast, trimming, plow and steel, 40c; stove plate, 30c; malleable and burnt, 20c. Brass—Heavy, 8c; light, 6½c; copper, 8½c; lead, 3½c; zinc, 2½c; pewter, 9c.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, 75c; old rubber, 2c; old rope, $2@2.25 for No. 1 and $1 for No. 2.

Bones—Half green slaughter-house, $8@10; junk bones, $11@12; mixed, skinny or partially bleached, $12@13; half bleached, clean and dry, $15@16; bleached and dry, $17 per ton.

Honey—Comb, 10@12c ₱ ℔; fancy white clover, 14@15c; inferior and broken, 6@8c; strained and extracted (in barrels), 5@5½c; in cans, 7@8c.

Sorghum—Quotable at 25@30c ₱ gal.

Broomcorn—Common at 3½@3¾c; medium at 3¾@4c; choice at 4½@5c; fancy hurl at 5½@6c; damaged and crooked, half-price.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 6c; 2½-bu, 6½c; 2¾-bu, 7c; 3-bu, 7½c; 4-bu, 8½c; 5-bu, 9c; 6-bu, 9½c; 7-bu, 9½c. Cotton seamless, 13@21c; flour, 98-℔, 6½c; 200-℔, 14@23c; wool at 25@30c; Texas, 6-ft. bags, 24½c.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 85c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; black oil, 50c; vinegar, 60c; molasses, 30c; whiskey, iron hoop, 75c; wood hoop, 40c; half-barrels, iron hoop, 35c.

Salt—Domestic sells at 85@90c ₱ bbl.

Hemp—Missouri undressed nominal at $80@85 ₱ ton.

Balingstuff—Bagging, 1½-℔, 5½c; 1¾-℔, 6c; 2-℔, 6½c; 2¼-℔, 7c. Hemp twine, 10c; iron cotton ties, $1.35@1.40.

White Beans—Country lots of new sell at $1.50@2 per bu. Old and weevily much less. Hand-picked jobbing from store at $2.25@2.30.

Dried Green Peas—Jobbing at $1 05@1.10

Nuts—Peanuts—Red sell at 1¾@2c; white at 2½@2¾c ₱ ℔. Pecans—Western and Territory at 10@10½c; Texas at 11@12c ₱ ℔. Chestnuts—$7.50 per bu.

Popcorn—Quotable at 1½@2c and shelled at 2½@3c ₱ ℔.

Cooperage—Flour bbl, round hoops, 32c; flat hoops, 28c; half bbls, 22½c; produce bbls, 23c; meal bbls, 25c; pork bbls, 85@90c; half bbls, 55c; lard tcs, 95c; half tcs, 90c; kegs, 25c.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops, hoosier flour bbls, $3.50@4; cooper flour bbls, $4.50@5; flour half bbls, $2.50@3. Pork bbls—Oak, $6@8; hickory, $8.00@10.00. Lard tcs—Oak, $8.00@9.00; hickory, $10@11. Staves—Flour bbl, $6.50; culls or seconds, $4@4.50; beer kegs, $16@18; lard tcs, $22; pork bbl, $16. Heading—Flour bbl, 4½c ₱ set.

Oil—Linseed oil, raw, 35c; boiled, 38c. Castor oil, choice, 11½c; No. 2, 10½c. Cotton seed oil, summer yellow, 38c; white, 39c; winter yellow, 41c; white, 42c. Turpentine, 42c.

ST. LOUIS GROCERY MARKET.

Reported by the Greeley-Burnham Grocer Co.

Established 1838.

In our last market report we noted the fact that trade was active and the demand for goods in our line most satisfactory. Since then the increase in the volume of business has been so large that we have had great difficulty in keeping up with our orders and have turned out more goods during the week than ever before since the establishment of our house. The oppressive weather would naturally tend to diminish the volume of business but notwithstanding this fact trade has been wonderfully active.

The sugar market has remained without change during the week. The refineries are now filling their orders with less delay, and the very large demand for sugar is probably over for the present.

More interest than usual has attached to the coffee market by reason of its weakness. In all excepting fine grades there has been a sharp decline. We reduce quotations ½c per ℔ both on green and roasted coffees. Sisal rope is ¼c per ℔ lower.

In canned goods the demand continues good and is decidedly larger than had been anticipated by many. Low prices are evidently stimulating consumption. In peaches there has been quite an advance, and all small fruits are quoted at better figures. With the active demand prices are likely to advance.

We are now located in our new store, Nos. 714 to 722 Spruce street, and will be glad to have all of our friends call on us when in the city.

[Owing to a lack of space this price list will be divided into two parts, which will appear on alternate days, the entire price list appearing in Sunday's issue.]

We solicit the orders of merchants only, and can entertain no orders from consumers. Correspondence with country dealers invited.

Our 28-page complete price list of groceries, woodenware, wagons, buggies, sewing machines, etc., will be sent gratuitously to merchants only on application.

Sugar—Granulated, 4¾c; powdered, 5¼c; fine powdered, 5¼c; cut loaf, 5c; yellow, 3¾@4 7-16c.

Coffee—Green—O. G. Java, 27@30c; Mocha, 29c; peaberry, 22c; golden Rio, 23½c; fancy dark Rio, 21½c; choice, 20½c; prime, 19½c; good, 19½c; fair, 18½c; common, 17½c.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle, Lion and "1838," 1-℔ pkgs, 22 40-100c; Buffalo, 130-℔ bags, 23½c; Sultan, 130-℔ bags, 22½c; Phoenix, 130-℔ bags, 22c; Challenge, 130-℔ bags, 21½c. No. 99, 130-℔ bags, 20½c; No. 18, 130-℔ bags, 19½c; D. H. & Co., Java and Mocha, 50-℔ and 3-℔ tins, 33c.

Molasses—St. James—Fancy, new crop, 52c; E. B., fancy, 37c; St. George, choice, 35c; Elia, prime, 38c; A. H. G., good, 31c; E. A. W., fair, 26c.

Syrup—Sugar—Buffalo, fancy, 45c; brilliant, choice, 38c; diamond drips, prime, 35c; crown, good, 30c; corn, 27c; sorghum, 31@55c.

Rice—Fancy, 6½c; choice, 6c; prime, 5½c; good, 5¼c.

Coal Oil—150 deg., 8½c; Buffalo, 9½c; Elaine, 17½c; gasoline, 8½c.

Canned Fruits—Apples, 3s, 75c; gal, $2.75; blackberries, 2s, 70c; cherries, 2s, 85c; gooseberries, 2s, $1; peaches, 2s, sods, 90c; 3s, sods, $1.20; 3s, stds, white, $1.50; yellow, $1.60; 3s, pie, 95c; pineapple, std, 2s, $1.30; Buffalo, 2s, $2; grated, 2s, $2.60; raspberries, 2s, $1.15; strawberries, 2s, $1.10.

California Fruits—Apricots, $1.80@1.95; blackberries, $2.50; cherries, white, $2.65; black, $2.40; egg plums, $1.85; green gages, $1.85; Crawford peaches, $2.30; pears, $2.35; raspberries, $3.00.

Canned Vegetables—Asparagus, $2.50; baked beans, $1.30@1.50; lima beans, 90c; string beans, 70c; corn, Western, 95c@$1.05; Maine corn, $1.20@1.50; peas, mft., 95c; early June, $1.15; ex. sft., $1.85; pumpkin, 3s, 70c; succotash, $1; tomatoes, 2s, 75c; 3s, 95c; Buffalo, 3s, $1.05.

Canned Fish—Clams, $1; codfish balls, 2s, $1.95; crabs, 1s, $2.25; 2s, $3.25; lobsters, 1s, $2.10; mackerel, 1s, 90c; genuine, $1.25; oysters, 1s, $1; 2s, $2; shrimps, 1½s, $2.40; salmon, Alaska, $1.05@1.25; Columbia River, $1.30@1.65; whitefish, 1s, $1.25; 2s, $2.40; sardines, American, ¼s, $4; mustard, ¾s, $3.50; imported, $9@15.

Canned Meats—Chipped beef, 1s, $2.30@2.50; corned beef, 1s, $1.00; 2s, $1.80; chickens, 2s, $1 50; 10-oz, potted, $2.85; chilliconcarne, 2s, $2.25; duck, 10-oz, $3; ham, 5-oz, 55c; 10-oz, $1; pigs' feet, 1½s, $1.25; sausage, 1s, ham, $2.70; 1s, Vienna, $1.95; tongue, 5-oz, 75c; 10-oz, $1.25; turkey, 10-oz, $2.90.

Preserves—30-℔ pails, 8c; 5-℔ pails, ₱ doz, $7.

Condensed Milk—Eagle, $7.35; Crown, $6.10; Dime, $3.35.

Ammunition—Powder, 15-℔ kegs, $5.50; shot, patent, 25-℔ bags, $1.50; Ely caps, ₱ M, 60c; M. M. C., ₱ M, 20c; G. D., ₱ M, 34c.

Baking Powder—Price's, 1-℔s, $4.75; ½-℔s, $2.50; ¼-℔s, $1.35; Royal, 1-℔s, $4.90; ½-℔s, $2.05; ¼-℔s, $1.75; Buffalo, 1-℔s, $2.60; ½-℔s, $1.50; ¼-℔s, 80c; Town Talk, 1-℔s, $1.25; U. S. A., 1-℔s, $3.50; 12-oz., $2.75; ½-℔s, $1.90; 6-oz, $1.45; ¼-℔s, $1; 3-oz., 80c.

Beans—Navy, $2.45; medium, $2.40; lima, ₱ ℔, 5½c.

Flour—G. B. G. Co.'s "Best" roller patents, $5.25; extra fancy, $4.80; fancy, $4.30; choice family, $3.95. Rye, $5.30; K. D. Meal, $3.00; hominy, $3.50; grits, $3.50. Buckwheat, pure, $5.00; patent, $4.50.

Candles—Star, 9½c; hotel, 11c; parafine, 11@12c.

Chocolate—Baker's premium, 34c; sweet, 22c.

Cocoa—Van Houten's 1-℔, 72c; ½-℔s, 80c; ¼-℔s, 89c; ⅛-℔s, 95c; Epps, ¼-℔, 37c.

Candies—Stick, 7c; royal mixed, 8½@12c.

Cider—$6@7.50 ₱ bbl.

Cheese—Young America, 11½c; Wisconsin full cream, 11c; New York factory, 8c; imported Swiss, 28@29c; Fr. am, $10 ₱ doz.

Cocoanut—Perfection, 15-℔ box, ½-℔ and 1-℔, assorted, 25c; 20-℔ pails, 15c.

Crackers—Soda, 6c; gingersnaps, 8½c; cream, 8½c; sugar, 8½c; cakes and jumbles, 12c.

Extracts—Buffalo, 2-oz lemon, $1.25; 2-oz vanilla, $1.75; Oriental, 2-oz lemon, 65c; 2-oz vanilla, 90c.

Farinaceous Goods—Barley, 4½c; cracked wheat, bbls, $7; cases, $3.75; oatmeal, Buffalo, bbls, $5.50; cases, $3; peas, green, ₱ bu, $1.20; rolled oats, Buffalo, bbls, $5.50; cases, $3; tapioca, 6½c.

Dried Fruits, Domestic—Apples, 4@4½c; evaporated, 7½c; peaches, ½s, 3½c; blackberries, 4½c; raspberries, 17½c; pitted cherries, 10½c; California evaporated peaches, 10c; apricots, 10½c; prunes, 9@11½c.

Dried Fruits, Foreign—Currants, casks, 5½c; cases, 7c; citron, 21c; dates, Fard, 2-℔ boxes, 18c; 65-℔ boxes, 7½c; Persian, 3¾c; figs, 14@16c; grapes, 6c; lemon peel, 11½c; prunes, Turkish, bbls, 7c; French, 55-℔ boxes, 9½@11c; raisins, Valencia, 7c; Sultana, 18@22c; California raisins, muscatel, $2.15@2.60; L. L., $2.40@3.

Jelly—30-℔ pails, 3½c; 5-℔ pails, ₱ doz, $3.50; tumblers, 65c; 8 wine glass, 60c; schooner, $2; 2-℔ tins, $1.60.

Lye—Greenwich, $1.25; saponifier, $3.25; Buffalo, $2.90; imperial, $2.25; star, $1.65.

Potash—Babbitt's, $2; Buffalo, $1.50; crescent, $1.20.

Macaroni—Domestic, 20 ℔s, $1.15; 10 ℔s, 60c; imported Marcellini, French, 12c.

Vermicelli—Domestic, 20 ℔s, $1.15; 10 ℔s, 60c; imported Marcellini, 12½c.

Matches—No. 1, 95c; No. 2, $1.30; parlor No. 2, $1.60.

Nails—Steel, $1.85 rate; wire, $2.30 rate.

Nuts—Tarragona almonds, 16c; Brazil, 6½c; filberts, 9½c; walnuts, 8½@15c; pecans, extra large, 15½c; large, 13½c; medium, 12½c; peanuts, fancy Virginia, 5½c.

Olives—10-oz, ₱ doz, $2.50; 16-oz, $3.25; 27-oz, $4.25.

Olive Oil—Mottet, pts, ₱ case, $9; qts, ₱ case, $8.

Pickles—Pts, 70c; qts, $1.25; ½-gal, $1.90; gal, $2.90; bbls, medium, $4.15; small, $5.15; gherkins, $6.15.

Sauces and Condiments—Wooster, 85c; Lea & Perrin, ½-pts, $2.65; pts, $4.75; qts, $8.50; Blue Label, ½-pts, 60c; pts, $1.45. Durkee's salad dressing, small, $3.50; large, $4.55. Tomato catsup, high-grade, ½-pts, 85c; pts, $2.10; qts, $3.25.

Teas—Gunpowder, 28@65c; Young Hyson, 20@55c; English breakfast, 18@45c; Oolong, 17@60c; Imperial, 25@45c; Japan, 10@40c; Royal Mixture, 35c; Hoonan, 35c; He-no, 50c. Write for samples, stating about the price of goods desired.

Vinegar—Extra family, 14c; white wine, 11c; imperial, 11c.

Washbine—Dry, No. 1, $2.75; No. 2, $2.50; liquid, 2-oz Buffalo, $2.00; 4-oz, $4.50; 8-oz, $7.00; 16-oz, $11.50.

Washing Powder—Babbitt's 1776, $3.75; pearline, $3.78; soapine, $3.74.

Yeast Cakes—Magic, $1.75; yeast foam, $1.00.

Axle Grease—Frazier's, $3.00; Diamond, $1.35.

Barrel Covers—21-in., $1.75; 19-in., $1.50.

Baskets—Elm market, 35c; open willow market, nested, $3. Clothes—14-in., $5.25; 16-in., $6.25; 18-in., $7.25. Bamboo delivery—No. 1, $3.75; No. 2, $4.50. Lunch—Qt., 55c; 2 qts, 60c; 3 qts, 70c. Fancy, $2.50@4.50.

Blacking—Bixby's No. 1, 25c; No. 3, 38c; No. 5, 45c. Genuine, T. M., small, 50c; med., 95c; large, $1.15. Shoe polish, 90c.

Brooms—Parlor, $2.50; No. 1, $2.25; No. 2, $2; No. 3, $1.50; No. 4, $1.35.

Cordage—Sisal rope, 6½c; cotton twine, 17@22c; No. 1 lampwick, 35c; No. 2, 50c; candlewick, 22c.

Woodenware—Butter trays—No. 1, $1.35; No. 2, $1.55. Butter prints, 75c. Can-openers—Sensible, ₱ doz, $1; Wheeler's patent, each, 35c. Playing cards, No. 999, 60c. Cheese safes—Round, 18-inch squares, two-story, $3.25. Chopping trays—18-inch, $2.70. Clothespins, 5 gross, 50c. Coffee mills—Wilson's, $1.25@7. Feather dusters—10-inch to 16-inch, 25@60c. Cedar faucets, 55c. Molasses gates, 1½-inch bore, $2; self-measuring, $2.25. Candy jars—1-gal, $1.60; 2-gal, $2.00. Stepladders, $1.25@2. Sugar buckets—Small, $1.60; medium, $2.60; large, $4; paper pails, $2.25; fiber, $4.05; 2-hoop, $1.35; 3-hoop, $1.60; cedar, $4.25@5.75; measures, ½-bu, $2.25; peck, $1.40; cans—1-gal, each, 21c; 5-gal, each, 72c. Oil tanks—Crescent, each, $1.10; No. 1, Freeman's scoops, No. 2, $2.20; No. 3, $3.00; Gossler's patent sugar scoops, No. 4, each, 35c. Shot casks—3 compartments, each, $2.50.

polish—Buffalo, large, $4.58 ℔ gross; small, $3.60. Sieves—14 and 16 inches, 90c; Hunter's, $2. Twine holders—Hanging, 35c; beehives, 50c. Well buckets—Wrought ear, $2.75. Washboards—Pioneer single, $1.30; Buffalo, single, $1.85; double, $2.50; North Star, double, $3.35; cash drawer, $2; bunghole borers, $7.75; cotton mops, $2.50; funnel, tin, sets of five, 80c; fruit augers, $1.25; liquid measure, per set, 80c; mop handles, $1.10; mousetraps, 15c ℔ doz holes; rollingpins, 90c; tobacco-cutters, 75c@$1.25; toothpicks, ℔ box, 31½c.

Cigars—Imported, $90@130; Domestic, Stratton & Storm's Bouquets, $65; Smokettes, $35; Grand Republic Cigarros, $35; Mystic Twist, $30; Bonita, $25; Ocean Palace, $20; American Beauties, $16; Best of All, $12; Bengal Cheroots, $15.

Tobacco—Golden Thread, fine cut, 64c; "1838," 38c; Piper Heidsieck, 68c; Forest Rose Natural Leaf, 42c; Climax, 41c; Star, 41c; Horseshoe, 41c; Something Good, 38c; Peach Pie, 35c; Quality and Quantity, 22c; Little Perk Twist, 24c; Lone Jack, $1.20; Old Judge, 90c; Greenback, 30c; G— Whiz Durham, ½-℔, 25c; Duke's Mixture, ⅛ and ¼-℔, 30c; Orphan Boy, 28½c; Meerschaum, 29c; Old Style, 20c.

THE ST. LOUIS DRUG MARKET.

Alcohol—℔ gal., grain, $2.34; wood, $1.40.
Ammonia—℔ ℔, water, 16 per cent, 4c; 20 per cent, 8c; 26 per cent, 11c; carbonate, 15c; muriate, 15c.
Annatto—Spanish, 45c ℔ ℔.
Annatoine—$1 ℔ ℔.
Antifebrin—25c ℔ oz.
Antikamnia—$1 ℔ oz.
Antimony—Black powdered, 5c ℔ ℔.
Antipyrine—Per oz., $1.40.
Arrowroot—American, ℔ ℔, 10c; Bermuda, ℔ ℔, 35c.
Arsenic—White, powdered, ℔ ℔, 10c.
Balsam—Copaiba, ℔ ℔, 60c; fir, ℔ ℔, 40c; Peru, ℔ ℔, $2; tolu, ℔ ℔, 50c.
Bay Rum—Domestic, ℔ gal, $2.25; imported, ℔ gal, $3.
Beans—Tonka, Angostura, ℔ ℔, $2.25; vanilla, Mexican, ℔ ℔, $9.
Berries—Cubeb, stemless, ℔ ℔, $1.00; cubeb, stemless, powd, ℔ ℔, $1.00; juniper, ℔ ℔, 6c; juniper, powd, ℔ ℔, 10c.
Bismuth—Sub. carb., ℔ ℔, $2.70; sub. nitrate, ℔ ℔, $2.10.
Brimstone—3½c.
Blue Mass—Per ℔, 50c.
Blue Vitriol—Per ℔, 7c.
Borax—11c.
Calomel—Per ℔, 90c; English, ℔ ℔, $1.35.
Cantharides—Russian, ℔ ℔, $1.25; Russian, powdered, ℔ ℔, $1.40.
Chalk—White lump, 2c; French cut, 15c; prepared drops, 5c ℔ ℔.
Chloral—Hydrate crystals, $1.50 ℔ ℔.
Chinchonida—Sulph. P. W. oz vials, ℔ oz, 14c.
Cloves—Zanzibar, 15c; do powdered, 20c ℔ ℔.
Corrosive Sublimate—80c ℔ ℔.
Cochineal—Honduras, 40c ℔ ℔.
Cream Tarter—Pure, 30c ℔ ℔.
Cuttlefish Bone—35c ℔ ℔.
Ether—Sulphuric, U. S. P., 65c ℔ ℔.
Extracts—Logwood, assd., 16c; liquorice, 24c per lb.
Flowers—Arnica, 25c; chamomile, English, 25c; do German, 30c per lb.
Gelatine—Cooper's, 70c per lb.
Glycerine—Concentrated, per lb, 20c.
Gum Aloes—Cape, per lb, 10c; socatrine per lb, 50c.
Gum Arabic—First picked, per lb, $1 picked, 85c; powdered, $1 per lb.
Indigo—Madras, per lb, 70c.
Insect Powder—℔ ℔, 30c.
Iodine—Resublimed, ℔ ℔, $3.85.
Iron—Carbonate, precipitated, ℔ ℔, 18c.
Lead—Acetate, white, ℔ ℔, 18c.
Mace—℔ ℔, 85c.
Madder—Dutch, ℔ ℔, 12c.
Magnesia—Carbonate, K. & M., ℔ ℔, 22c, calcined, ℔ ℔, 45c.
Manna—S. F., ℔ ℔, 55c.
Mercury—℔ ℔, 75c; with chalk, No. 45.
Morphia—Sulph., ¼, P. & W., ℔ oz, $2.20.
Mustard—Colman's 6-℔ cans, ℔ ℔, 30c; Colman's ¼-℔ cans, ℔ doz, $1.25.
Nutgalls—Ground, ℔ ℔, 25c; powd, ℔ ℔, 30c.
Nutmegs—No. 1 Penang, ℔ ℔, 75c.
Oils—Anise, ℔ ℔, $2; almonds, sweet, ℔ ℔, 40c; bergamot, pure, ℔ ℔, $4.50; castor, No. 1, ℔ gal, $1; castor, No. 2, ℔ gal, 92c; castor, machine, ℔ gal, 35c; cassia, ℔ ℔, $1.25; cloves, ℔ ℔, $1.15; hemlock, ℔ ℔, 35c; juniper wood, 40c; juniper berries, ℔ ℔, $2.25; lard, w. s., ℔ gal, 52c; lemon, pure, ℔ ℔, $2.75; linseed, raw, ℔ gal, 37c; linseed, boiled, ℔ gal, 40c; neatsfoot, ℔ gal, 80c; organum, ℔ ℔, 40c; olive, Malaga, ℔ gal, $1; peppermint, pure, ℔ ℔, $3.25; pennyroyal, ℔ ℔, $1.75; sassafras, ℔ ℔, 50c.
Orange Peel—℔ ℔, 12c; ground, ℔ ℔, 15c; powdered, ℔ ℔, 20c.
Pepper—Black, Singapore ℔ ℔, 12c; black powdered, ℔ ℔, 18c.
Potash—Chlorate, ℔ ℔, 18c; iodide, ℔ ℔, $2.80.
Quinine—P. & W., oz vials, ℔ oz, 36c.
Red Precipitate—Per ℔, $1.05.
Roots—Ginger, Africa, ℔ ℔, 9c; ginger, Africa, powdered, ℔ ℔, 12c; ginger, Jamaica, bleached, ℔ ℔, 20c; ginger, powdered, ℔ ℔, 24c; ipecac, powdered, ℔ ℔, $2.60; jalap, powdered, ℔ ℔, 50c; orris, powdered, ℔ ℔, 25c; rhubarb, E. I., select, ℔ ℔, $1; rhubarb, powdered, ℔ ℔, 75c; sarsaparilla, Hon. ground, ℔ ℔, 40c; quills, sliced, ℔ ℔, 15c; seneca, ℔ ℔, 50c; valerian, ℔ ℔, 30c.
Saffron—American, ℔ ℔, 35c.
Sage—Pressed quarters and halves, ℔ ℔, 10c.
Silver Nitrate—Per oz., 75c.
Soda—Bi-carbonate, English, ℔ ℔, 3½c.
Seed—Anise, ℔ ℔, 15c; canary, ℔ ℔, 4c; cardamon, ℔ ℔, $1.00; flax, cleaned, ℔ ℔, 3c; flax, ground, ℔ ℔, 4c; hemp, Russian, ℔ ℔, 5c; mustard, white, ℔ ℔, 7c; mustard, black, ℔ ℔, 5c.
Soap—Castile, mottled, ℔ ℔, 7c; white, H. B., ℔ ℔, 14c.
Strychnia—Crystal, in ⅛ ℔ oz, $1.50; powdered, in ⅛ ℔ oz, $1.50.
Sulphur—Flour, ℔ ℔, 4c.
Wax—Bees', yellow, ℔ ℔, 30c; white, ℔ ℔, 50c.
White Precipitate—Per ℔, $1.10.
Zinc—Sulphate, ℔ ℔, 10c.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—There seems to be a great scarcity of corn all over the country. The great bulk of the visible supply is tied up in the S. V. White & Co. failure. Had that one broker added 500,000 bu more to his 7,000,000 bu. of cash corn, actually paid for, he would have practically owned the visible supply of corn of the United States and Canada and could have fet his own price on it. The cash necessary to have made that purchase possibly would have been less than $255,000. The amount he had invested in the cash article was $4,200,000. To have cornered corn would have taken not over $4,500,000. The visible supply at the time at Canadian ports was less than 50,000 bu. To make the situation more striking, it is now cropping out that Chicago shipping firms generally carrying from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bu of corn at this time of year, are almost entirely out. When the market broke Eastern dealers and jobbers, in anticipation of the failure of the corner, had refused to stock up, waiting for the large holdings to be thrown on the market. This has not been done as they expected, and they have but little grain with which to fill their orders from abroad. To make good the deficit it is estimated that it will take the greatest part of the Chicago stock, and consequently only a small amount will be applicable on Oct. contracts or for export from this point.

Local industries, such as starch factories, hominy mills, distilleries, glucose works and kindred manufacturers in Illinois and Indiana are compelled to buy the cash corn which they usually purchase direct from country points. Owing to White's September deal, and the high prices ruling in Chicago ten days ago, the available supplies were shipped here instead of going in their usual channels. The gap between the break in the corner and the consequent entanglement of so big a bulk as 7,000,000 bu of corn in litigation leaves the country practically without a grain until the new crop begins to come.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—Trading in wheat was of a limited character to-day and the feeling was again weaker, with prices touching a slightly lower point. The weakness, however, was more noticeable in the May delivery than in the other futures. Dec. wheat opened a little stronger than yesterday's closing, but declined ⅛c, ruled firmer, and the closing was about ⅛c higher than yesterday. May closed about the same as yesterday. The influences were generally of a character to favor lower prices, and while the market ruled weaker there was not much inclination to force a decline, and operators were disposed to go a little slow on the selling side.

There was only a moderate trade in corn, the market ruling inactive the most of the session with fluctuations limited to ⅛c to ⅜c range on the near futures, and ⅛@⅜c on the deferred deliveries. The feeling at the start was firm, and first trades showed slight gains compared with those of yesterday's close, and upon buying by shippers sold up ⅛c more. The advance brought out some corn, and the market reacted ⅞c, selling against privileges by the local crowd having considerable to do with the decline, failed fully ⅛c, ruled steady and closed same to ⅛c higher than yesterday.

Oats are quiet and easier, but without special features. There was less demand and only fair offerings. The weakness in wheat and larger receipts were the main cause for the decline of ⅛@¼c in prices, which was fairly maintained until the close.

Trading was moderate in the market for hog products. Early there were quite free speculative offerings, mainly on local account, and the feeling was weak temporarily with a moderate decline in prices. Orders, however, were quite liberal at the reduction and prices gradually rallied again and closed comparatively steady at full outside figures. Outside demand fair, and chiefly on the buying side of the market. The receipts of hogs were small, but the market was weak and prices lower, with prospects of a fair supply during the coming week. Eastern markets were quiet and weak, and foreign advices indicated an easy feeling in that quarter.

The opening, range and closing prices were as follows:

	Opening.	Range.	Closing.
WHEAT.			
Sept...	95⅝	94⅝@ 95⅝	95⅝
Dec...	97⅛	97 @ 97⅝	97
Year...	95⅛	94 @ 95⅛	95
May...	104⅛	103⅜@104⅛	104
CORN.			
Sept...	50	49⅝@50⅛	50¼
Oct...	49⅞	49⅝@50⅛	50
Year...	43⅝	43 @43⅝	43⅝
OATS.			
Sept...	26⅝	26½@28	26⅝
Oct...	27	26⅝@27	26⅝
May...	31	30⅝@31⅛	30⅝
PORK.			
Oct...	9.82½	9.75 @ 9.82½	9.82½
Dec...	10.10	10.00 @10.12½	10.10
Jan...	10.35	10.27½@10 40	10.40
LARD.			
Oct...	6.60	6.57½@ 6.62½	6.57½
Dec...	6.67½	6.67½@ 6.70	6.67½
Jan...	6.77½	6.77½@ 6.80	6.80
RIBS.			
Oct...	6.70	6.60 @ 6.70	6.70
Nov...	6.62½	6.60 @ 6.70	6.70
Jan...	6.40	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The Stock Market Experiences a Reaction Considered Overdue.

EFFECT OF THE SUSPENSION OF S. V. WHITE ON THE EXCHANGES.

Sensational Developments in the Gould Camp—The Missouri Pacific's Shady Course in the Matter of Dividends—The "Post's" Review—Weekly Bank Statement—Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The stock market has just experienced the reaction which was considered overdue at the beginning of the month by a large number of sold-out bulls and dyed-in-the-wool bears. The upward movement might have gone on indefinitely, but for the untoward and entirely unexpected events of the past week. The failure of Mr. S. V. White to carry out his corn deal, which resulted in the suspension of that well known firm, while it produced no great losses on the Stock Exchange, nevertheless sent a thrill through its members that immediately produced a more conservative feeling. The market, however, would have speedily gotten over this shock had it not been for the sensational developments in the Gould camp. The announcement that the Executive Committee of this company had informally decided to "defer" the regular quarterly dividend came like a thunderclap from a clear sky. The fact that the Atchison for weeks has reported an enormous increase in earnings as compared with 1890, and the knowledge that the crops along the line of the Missouri Pacific will give that company all the business it can hold for a year to come rendered the decision of the management incomprehensible to the street save on one hypothesis—that speculative considerations were paramount to the welfare of the stockholders. This opinion gained force when it was learned that the Gould party were attempting to defeat the Union Pacific funding scheme by assuming a passive policy. The latest information in regard to the Missouri Pacific dividend is that if the directors at the meeting called for next week decide to pay anything on the stock it will be in direct opposition to the wishes of Gould and Sage.

It is asserted that the company has too large a floating debt and its earnings during the past six months have been too light to warrant the declaration of a dividend at this time. What truth there is in all this it is impossible to determine, for the reason that information concerning the affairs of the company have been studiously withheld. Should it transpire that the facts are as stated by the members of the Executive Committe it would simply confirm what has frequently been stated in these columns, that the company which denies information to stockholders is unworthy of their confidence, and the Stock Exchange should insist upon the publication of reports at regular intervals. To say the least, the Missouri Pacific officials have been most derelict in this respect, and ought not to be surprised at the opprobrium now heaped upon them by the investing public.

It was not to be supposed that a bull speculation based, as the present one is, on substantial ground, could be more than temporarily checked by the operations of any one party, or by unsavory developments concerning a single corporation. In the case of the Missouri Pacific the shady course relative to the dividend has simply shown up the dire straits of a certain clique of spectators, who, having gone heavily short of the market, thought that they saw a loophole for escape by making the interests of their stockholders subservient to their own ends. While the power of this clique, which possesses vast capital and is thoroughly versed in the art of manipulation, should not be belittled, yet there seems to be good ground for saying that it will be beaten in the long run if it persists in maintaining the present attitude toward the stock market.

The public, when it takes a decided stand and is backed in its position by financial and commercial conditions, is hard to beat. Certain Wall street men, including some of those who are now fighting the bull speculation, tried the same thing in 1879, after the resumption of specie payments, and only acknowledged defeat after losing a large part of their fortunes. The outlook now is certainly as good, if not better, than in 1879. The crops are fully assured and it is equally certain that Europe will have to take the great bulk of our exportable surplus at prices most remunerative to the American farmer. Already gold is flowing in a steady stream from London and the Continent to this side.

Such solid additions to the material wealth of the country as are now being witnessed never failed to have their influence on general trade and upon the market value of securities. Any individual or combination having the hardihood to array itself in opposition to such patent facts is doomed to certain defeat. Railroad earnings, which make the basis for values at the Stock Exchange, are steadily assuming larger proportions and must continue heavy for a long time to come. Judging from all the circumstances, gross mismanagement will alone prevent many of the railroads from increasing their dividend payments to stockholders during the coming half year, and this feeling seems to be so general among capitalists that they are buying stocks regardless of such unfavorable conditions as always crop out from time to time even in the most prosperous years enjoyed by the transportation interests.

EXCHANGE.

The market for sterling was dull this morning and the posted rates unchanged at 481 and 484. The rates for actual business were: Sixty days, 479¾@480; demand, 483@¼; cables, 483¾@484. Commercial bills were 478¼@½. The supply of cotton bills was fair. Continental bills were quoted: Francs, 526¼@⅞ and 523¾; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@⅜ and 95@1-16; guilders, 40 and 40¼.

THE "POST'S REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Post says: The market of to-day, like that of yesterday, was made up of Wall street interpretation of one man's purpose. Wall street has been forced to change its mind as to this phase of the situation about once in every twenty-four hours. This morning's papers depicted what they were pleased to call either Mr. Gould's overthrow or his reconciliation with the conservative banking leaders. This, with the favorable developments over night in Union Pacific's finances, would undoubtedly have secured a buoyant opening and a rally in prices. An interview, however, granted by Mr. Gould to his Wall street organ and published this morning, in which Missouri Pacific's President plainly expressed his purpose of preventing the payment of the dividend, upset all these calculations. There were liberal buying orders in the market at the opening, chiefly from out of town customers or local buyers who were not on the spot. It was significant that London was a seller instead of a buyer and that there was very little covering by the shorts. For half an hour the execution of the early buying orders advanced prices generally, even Missouri Pacific struggling up a point. After this came a rush of selling orders, on which Missouri Pacific dropped 6 points from its highest figures, numerous stop-orders being touched and the rest of the market yielded irregularly along with it. This lasted until the last half hour, when the professional shorts came in to cover. On their buying the bulk of the market rallied on figures above yesterday's closings. Favorable information was disseminated about the Union Pacific at the close, which neutralized the effect of the bank reserve decrease. This decrease was about what had been expected and attracted little attention.

Money on call 4 per cent, nominal; nothing doing. Time money dull. Business suspended except for contracts to be carried out Monday, which were limited; 6 per cent bid for all dates. Mercantile paper dull, all the large cities that buy in this market finding their money employed at home, while country banks are themselves borrowers. Nominal rates 6 per cent for indorsed bills receivable; 6½ per cent for four months commission house names and 6½@7½ per cent for single names. Call money in London higher at 1@1¼ per cent; short and three months' bills 2⅛@3 per cent.

Silver bullion on deposit, 4,[illegible],177 ounces; deposited yesterday, 61,572 ounces; withdrawn, 55,246 ounces; certificates outstanding, 4,067.

The following figures show the highest, lowest and closing prices:

THE LIST.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American Cotton Oil Trust	26⅝	25⅛	25¾
Chicago Gas Trust	52¼	51⅝	52⅛
American Sugar Refinery	91½	91⅛	91¼
Lead Trust	16⅞	16⅛	16½
Atchison	46⅛	45⅛	45⅝
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	99½	98⅛	99¼
Northwestern, common	116⅛	115⅛	116¼
Northwestern, preferred			
Rock Island	86	84⅞	85⅜
St. Paul, common	73½	72⅝	73⅛
Silver Bullion	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
Missouri Pacific	63⅛	62½	65
Union Pacific	43⅜	41⅝	43½
Western Union	83⅛	83	83⅛
North American Co	19¼	18⅛	19⅛
Jersey Central	119½	119	119½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	73¼	72⅝	73⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	26⅝	27
Louisville & Nashville	80⅛	80	80⅛
Erie	31½	30⅛	30⅝
Erie, preferred			
Canada Southern	60⅛	59⅝	60
Lake Shore	125	123	124½
New York Central	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
New York & New England	42¼	40⅞	41⅛
Manhattan			
Northern Pacific, common	30⅛	29⅛	30
Northern Pacific, preferred	77⅞	76⅜	77½
Richmond & West Point Terminal	14¼	13⅛	14⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	141	143⅜	143⅜
Reading	42	41⅛	41⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37	36⅛	36⅞

BONDS.

United States 4s reg	115⅝
United States 4s coupon	116⅛
United States 2s coupon	99½
Pacific 6s of 95	110¾
Louisiana stamped 4s	87½
Tennessee, new set, 6s	103⅛
Tennessee, new set, 5s	100½
Tennessee, new set, 3s	70
Canada Southern 2s	98
Central Pacific 1s	105½
D. & R. G. 1s	115
D. & R. G. 4s	79
Erie 2s	104½
M., K. & T. gen. 6s	77½
M., K. & T. gen. 5s	45
Mutual Union 6s	102
Texas Pacific 1s	84½
Texas Pacific 2s	33

Bar silver in London, 45⅜d per ounce. Dealers' price in New York for bar silver, 98⅝. Consols in London, 94 9-16 for both money and the account.

Paris rentes, 96.80.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$3,748,625
Loans, increase	8,227,600
Specie, decrease	79,900
Legal tenders, decrease	4,148,300
Deposits, decrease	1,918,300
Circulation, increase	66,500

The banks now hold $4,007,125 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

COTTON CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Hubbard & Price's cotton circular says: With the lower prices that yesterday were made here, a decline was certainly looked for in the Liverpool market to-day, but instead an advance of 3-64d was established, and spinners bought 10,000 bales on the spot, unusually large purchases for Saturday. Here at the opening prices made a sluggish and unwilling response of 8 points, touching again the highest figures of yesterday. This was partially lost under the attacks of the bears, but subsequently recovered slowly, closing at the best of the day.

The recount of the Liverpool stock to-day shows that it is 19,229 bales less than estimated, while there is 4,810 bales more American than estimated.

The weather throughout the south to-day is generally warm and clear. Receipts at the ports, 36,000, against 33,000 last year. Following is our regular weekly statement of the statistical position:

	1891.	1890.	1883.
Visible supply	1,881,368	1,363,708	1,623,342
Of which American	1,480,138	842,508	1,040,642
Interior receipts	135,878	119,167	88,999
Plantation deliver's	239,437	284,479	155,631
Price middling, New York	8 11-16c	10⅝c	10⅝c

A Festivities Programme.

The Bureau of Information of the Autumnal Festivities Association is issuing a very attractive eight-page pamphlet with full programme of the Fall Festivities, a list of the principal attractions, and of the reduced railroad rates. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments, are relied upon to co-operate with the Association by mailing copies to their correspondents in the ordinary course of business. The pamphlet will go in a commercial-sized envelope without folding, and is not heavy enough to require additional postage. Firms willing to assist in the manner indicated are requested to send a postal card, stating how many thousand pamphlets they will distribute in the next two weeks, to

JAMES COX,
Secretary, Bureau of Information,
202 Mermod & Jaccard Building.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

Arrangements for a Special Fair Week Exhibition of Notable Paintings.

Arrangements are being made at the Museum of Fine Arts to have a special exhibition of pictures during Fair Week.

In this exhibition there will be two artists represented, namely Charles H. Davis, an American, and Leon Augustin Shermitte of Paris.

Charles H. Davis is one of the first of American landscape painters, and his work has received the hearty commendation of lovers of art on both sides of the Atlantic. He was born at Amesbury, Mass. (the birthplace of the poet Whittier) in 1856, and every effort was made by his family to induce him to select some trade or profession other than that of an artist, but happily without success.

His art education began at the art school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and was continued and completed under the masters Boulanger and Lefebvre at Paris, where, and in its neighborhood, he has resided during the past twelve years of his life. He has now returned to his native land that his children, born in France—of which country their mother is a native—should be reared as American citizens rather than as Frenchmen.

His honors have been many, and have succeeded each other rapidly since he received his first one, which was a gold medal at the Prize Fund Exhibition at the American Art Association in New York in 1886, and this was followed by the $2,000 prize at the same place in 1887, whereby the picture on which the award was made became the property of the Union League Club.

In 1889 he was appointed on the Jury of Award at the Universal Exposition in Paris, where he exhibited a group of fine pictures and received one of the two highest medals awarded to the work of American landscape painters, which, being acknowledged by the Salon as equal to a medal awarded by them, made him "hors concours" at all future Salons. From this Exposition a large picture was bought by Mr. Wagaman of Washington, D. C., in whose collection it is at present.

Among other honors he received the Potter Palmer prize of $500 upon a picture which afterwards was purchased for the Pennsylvania Academy of Arts at Philadelphia.

During his career he has had a very successful exhibition and private sale of his work in New York, where it has received the highest appreciation from wealthy collectors of the works of American artists, such as Mr. George I. Seney, Mr. Thomas B. Clarke and others.

Though his range of subjects is quite wide, yet an examination of his work shows it to be chiefly confined to the quiet, refined, peaceful and poetic phases of nature which appeal to all that is best in the observer. His twilight effects, and the way in which he leads the eye into almost infinite distance, convey a feeling of natural truth that is the charm of both the work and the man, showing him to be strictly in accord with the nature he portrays.

Of the other artist represented in this exhibition, M. Shermitte, the POST-DISPATCH has already spoken.

The private view to annual members will take place during the latter part of this week and the exhibition will be open during Fair week and for some time afterwards. The galleries are open free on Sundays.

Severely Stricken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—Abial W. Fisher of North Carolina, Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, suffered a stroke of paralysis while at work at his desk to-day. He did not become unconscious, although the stroke affected the entire right side. He was removed to his home and is resting comfortably.

THE matrimonial chair is the latest puzzle out. For sale by all toy and stationery houses. Price 10 cents. 415 Pine street.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Large Additions Being Made to Leadville Smelting Works—Operations on the Antioch—Developing the Mahala—The Berdella Discovery Shaft.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 26.—As an evidence of the faith of the mining men and metallurgists of this district in the continued increase of its product may be cited the improvements going on at the smelting works. At the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.'s works two new roasters, for the purpose of desulphurizing the lead and iron sulphide ores, have just been completed and blown in, the capacity for this purpose being about forty tons a day of roasted ore. In addition to this work Nos. 1 and 2 furnaces have been pulled down and in their places are now going up two fine affairs that will have nearly double the capacity of the old ones, and enable the company to do much more work and more economically. As soon as these furnaces blow-in the other two will be demolished, and two others built in their place on the same lines as those now in progress. The slag dump arrangements are being much improved, and the capacity of the dump largely increased.

At the Arkansas Valley smelter the girders of iron for the new furnace building have just arrived, and the work will commence at once. The non-arrival of these girders has materially delayed the work here, as it was thought the better plan to defer the building of the new furnaces until it could be done under cover. This building will be fireproof, the sides and roof consisting of corrugated iron. Two furnaces of immense capacity will go up, and when these are in blast three others of equal capacity will be built. In addition to this the roasting capacity here also is to be increased some fifty tons a day, the total then being about 185 tons, so that the sulphides can readily be handled.

WORK ON THE ANTIOCH.

The Antioch tunnel will be completed this month and the mill will start up on ores from this body. These are gold-bearing in their nature and the suspension of this mill during the progress of the tunnel will materially lessen the total amount of the gold product of the district for 1891. It is true that the Walter Scott and the Gordon viens and mills have done extremely well, but our main stand-by has been the Antioch.

The Hibschle shaft, on the S. Small shaft, has been steadily carried down and has now attained a depth of 95 feet. As the wash or moraine material through which it has gone so far, carries a considerable quantity of galena and lead carbonate ore, a change may be expected here at any moment. This is an admirably located shaft, between East Seventh and Eighth streets, and almost in the heart of the city, and the developments in adjoining shafts appear to preclude the possibility of its not striking pay ore.

The Bohn shaft will resume sinking very shortly, a large and powerful plant having been placed over it, with ample boiler capacity, cage pumps and every requirement for the successful sinking of so large a shaft, the dimensions being 5 feet by 15 feet in the clear.

For a long time the lessees on the Blind Tom mine have been doing but little but prospecting, as they have been trying to get an extension of their lease. This has now been successfully accomplished and the mine is working with a full force. The north drift, from the bottom of the shaft, has been run out toward the Mahala for more than 1,100 feet, while the south one is now out 200. Nothing has as yet been met with in the north drift, but it is expected that the extension of the south iron ore chute will be caught there. On the south they are finding some rich streaks, which are being steadily followed and are being shipped from.

In the Mahala, after cutting through 83 feet of sulphide ore, a station has been cut at the bottom of the shaft, additional hoisting facilities supplied, and drifts have been started to the east and west. This station is a most commodious one, 25x9 feet in the clear and, as soon as the east and west drifts have gotten clear of it, corresponding drifts will run out in the ore body to the north and south. A contract has just been let on the entire output of the mine, this at present amounting to 75 tons a day.

THE SHENANGO SUSPENDS.

The work on the Shenango is to be suspended, as the handling of the ore is so expensive that it will pay but a small profit after smelting. The reason of this is that the ore body when discovered was a long way from the shaft, down a winze, from which a long drift was run. The new shaft now being sunk on the Highland Mary of the same company, will drop directly into the ore chute, so nothing more in the way of shipments will be attempted until connection is effected with the ore. The shaft is now nearly two hundred feet deep, and will have to go about two hundred feet further to reach the objective point.

Ore bins are being built, roadways cut and numerous other improvements are going on at the Welden, where some fine contact matter and a little rich ore have been struck in a winze sunk just clear of the shaft on the north side. A big working station is being cut out at the 300-foot point in the shaft from which drifts are to be run and into which will go a fine station pump. This mine promises to become a good producer, and the development of other property in the immediate vicinity will depend greatly on the data furnished by these workings.

The Penrose people are taking advantage of the lesson taught by the Sixth street shaft, and are providing, as they go down, for a tremendous influx of water. To this end a big station was made at about 300 feet from the surface, and a 500-gallon per minute duplex Knowles pump has been placed in it. This will be assisted while the shaft is going down by a large Cameron pump, and just about 200 feet below the station, and before the contact is reached, another station will be made, and a powerful 1,000-gallon per minute pump go into it. Other precautions are being taken and ample steam capacity has been supplied. Already some fifty feet of sinking has been accomplished since the resumption, and as the porphyry breaks well the progress is rapid. The management has declared itself on the question of going down and states coldly that the shaft will be sunk to contact no matter what it may cost.

The Grey Eagle of the consolidation is down about three hundred and fifty-five feet and a diamond drill is now at work on the bottom to determine how far they yet have to sink at this point to catch the contact. Large boilers are on the ground ready to go in and a powerful hoisting plant is in position over the shaft.

The usual tremendous amount of work is going on in the Morning and Evening Star consolidations, and from about eight shafts some good pay ore is coming, while from others a deal of prospecting is going forward.

THE BERDELLA DISCOVERY SHAFT.

The Berdella has been steadily opened up on the 90-foot level of the discovery shaft, and a drift has been run in the vein for about 110 feet. This has disclosed ore the entire length and about twenty feet of further driving will put them under the old shaft where the big strike was made. A concentrating plant of large capacity is going up there, the ore body having so opened up as to warrant it.

On the Carbonate the new strike is turning out very fine iron, which has been followed down in the limestone for about 110 feet. The drifts are now going out to the east, along the line of the channel, and about ten tons a day are being shipped. Near here on the Ætna two shafts are being sunk to catch the ore channel, but the one nearest is down eighty-five feet and still in barren limestone, there being apparently a thick wall of this material between the two shafts.

It is more than probable that the diamond drill that has been going down on the Swamp Angel will be carried through all of the sedimentary beds, and into the granite in the expectation of finding ore in the contact between the Cambrian quartzite and the Archaen formation. This is induced by the fact that at the present point, where the shaft was sunk, an uplifting of the beds has ensued, and the claim is traversed by a dyke of eruptive porphyry, whose action will, without doubt, cause a stagnation of the mineral currents and render that region rich in pay ore. At a depth of about 200 feet a contact between the overlying white porphyry and the blue limestone was met with by the drill, which contact was about seven feet thick but possessed no commercial value.

In the middle tunnel of the Little Rachel gold mine, a fine streak of auriferous quartz has been struck, assaying about two ounces in gold to the ton. Two different parties have gone out to investigate with a view to purchase. In this connection it may be well to say that anything possessing real merit can be sold right here at the present time, money being easy, and a number of people looking for investments and mining property.

THE UNION CLAIM SHAFT.

A little east of the Little Chief a shaft is being sunk on the Union claim, which shaft has already attained a depth of 130 feet, passing through wash, or moraine material, for more than 125 feet. In this material detached bodies of lead carbonate and galena were found, from which it is thought that when the contact is reached some fine ore will be disclosed. The Little Chief at present is doing but little, any prospecting now going on being done by lessees who are satisfied with gleaning in the older workings and with a good day's wages for a profit on their labors.

The Dolomite people have substituted a heavy plant of machinery for the small one with which the shaft was sunk to its present depth, and are going in for extensive prospecting. The shaft will go down 250 feet, and then drifts will be run off, to the south first, toward the Flagstaff, in whose northern workings a body of ore was found and shipped from.

Robinson district is coming to the front rapidly, the mine of that name having proved so successful that others have been induced to start up. On that property, on the seventeenth level of the main incline, a streak of very rich sulphide ore has been encountered which is being followed to the north. They have gone in upon the chute for more than forty feet, and it is from 5 to 7 feet thick at that point. On the thirteenth level galena ore is met with which runs well in silver. The upper levels were leased to a Mr. Anthony of Fall River, Mass., who with his partner had put the concentrating plant in complete repair, intending to concentrate the stuff in these levels, but in stepping off the cars at Granite he fell under the wheels, and received injuries from which he died in a few hours. Until his estate is closed up it is doubtful if the mill will be run. The New York mine at that point is putting out a great deal of good ore, and on the opposite side from Kokomo, on Gold Hill, a fine strike has been made, the ore running three ounces of gold, three ounces of silver and 57 per cent of lead to the ton.

ARE NOT MARRIED.

Frank Daniels Denies That He and Bessie Sanson Have Become One.

A story was being whispered about in theatrical circles yesterday that married genial Frank Daniels to vivacious Bessie Sanson, and so disposed of the leading male and female fun-makers of "Little Puck" at one hymeneal swoop. It was a pretty story and full of a romance that made a delicious contrast to the jolly matter-of-factness that marks the characters of both the people concerned, for it placed them in the attitude of a loving twain who were enjoying a secret honeymoon and moving heaven and earth to keep the news of their marriage from the papers. A POST-DISPATCH reporter saw Little Puck at the Lindell last night.

"I would like to hear all about your marriage to Miss Sanson," he suggested to Mr. Daniels, who had just strolled down from his room and bath.

"So you should, my dear bay," was the placid response, "but unfortunately I'm not married to her. Miss Sanson has so far escaped that misfortune. This isn't the first time we've run against that story, though."

Then the natural born little commedian stated that the story of Miss Sanson's being Mrs. Daniels had got into the habit of bobbing up at the most unexpected moments. There is nothing in it, and it must have been started by some idle theatrical talk, but it was extremely vital, and refused to give up the ghost.

"I'm sorry we're not married," said Mr. Daniels. "That is, I dislike not to be able to give you the item, but such is the case. And I'm trying to get cool now so that I can go through with the night's performance. That's of more moment to me just at present than even the question of marriage."

Then Mr. Daniels smiled a happy smile and waved the matrimonial story off into space.

North St. Louis.

Mrs. Fred Ross of Cincinnati has been the guest of Miss Annie Twellmann.

Mrs. Fred Ross of Cincinnati is here to attend the anniversary celebration of Miss Annie Twellman.

Peters & Miller Shoe Co.'s new factory at Eleventh and Monroe streets will be ready for occupancy Nov. 20.

The Mississippi Club will have its annual ball Saturday night, Oct. 10, at the North St. Louis Turner Hall.

R. P. Stewart of the firm of Stewart & Overstreet is dangerously ill at his home, Eleventh and Penrose streets.

At its next meeting Prosperity Lodge, No. 3, A. O. U. W., will have three initiations and a supper.

The Mississippi Club will have a reunion and ball Saturday night, Oct. 10, at the North St. Louis Turner Hall.

Stern & Mohlman have a fleet of 1,500,000 feet of lumber coming that is three weeks behind time owing to low water.

Hyde Park Lodge, A. O. U. W., will have a ball and entertainment at the North St. Louis Turner Hall, Saturday night, Oct. 3.

Maj. C. H. Huttig, general manager of the Huttig Sash and Door Co., has returned from a trip to the companies' factories at Muscatine.

Miss Mattie Cooney entertained a number of friends on Tuesday night at her home, the event being in honor of her anniversary.

There will be a harvest home festival at the Trinity Episcopal Church, Channing and Franklin avenues, beginning at 11 o'clock on Sunday.

The Ivy Club has very unique invitation cards out for a select party and supper at Arcadia Hall, Thirteenth and Benton streets. The decorations will be very artistic.

The employes of the Sommer Bros.' Collar-works will have their annual ball and supper Saturday night, Oct. 17, at the North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets.

The Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Co. announces a reduced coal and coke tariff between the lines on the East side and the Missouri Pacific, 'Frisco, Wabash and the "K" Line on this side of 3-10 cent per hundredweight.

Last night there was a celebration and social at Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets, in honor of Carl Theodore Koerner, the German Poet of Freedom. The feature of the affair was an address by Wm. Ahrens.

The St. Louis Improved Window Blind Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated. They will manufacture and deal in sashes, doors and blinds. The incorporators are O. G. Funsch, E. F. Stoeppelwerth and C. H. Knefelkamp.

Rev. Father Mullin, who was ordained to the Catholic priesthood by Archbishop Kenrick on Thursday at St. John's Church, has been stationed at St. Michael's Church and will celebrate his first mass there at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow.

The Philomathian Society has engaged Prof. F. Lee Chauvan to cultivate them in the art of elocution. The introductory lesson was given last night. A regular literary meeting will be held to-night, also the annual business meeting and election of officers.

Handsome cards have been issued by the Ivy Club for a select party and banquet to be given Saturday evening, Oct. 24, at Arcadia Hall, Thirteenth and Benton streets. The club is making arrangements for a series of lectures on political, social and other problems during the winter, and will also establish a library and reading room.

Rev. R. M. Higgins, formerly pastor of the Hyde Park Congregational Church, passed through here from Little Rock, Ark., on his way home from a vacation trip in Michigan and Canada. During his stay yesterday he conducted the obsequies of two of his former parishioners, Geo. E. Collins, 3224 North Ninth street, and Mrs. F. H. Woodruff, 2903 Dickson street.

OLD bachelors put into the matrimonial chair; 10 cents, 415 Pine street. New puzzle.

SILVERWARE! Large Stock, Low Prices.

This Genuine Quadruple Silver-Plated Butter Dish, handsomely chased $3.50
Quadruple Plated Ice Pitchers .... $3.75 upward
Quadruple Plated Cake Baskets .... $3.00 upward
Quadruple Plated Berry Dishes .... $3.00 upward
5-Piece Quadruple-Plated Tea Service, handsomely hand-engraved, gold lined, the best tea service ever offered for the money $16.50
3-Piece Carving Set, silver-plated handle, with guaranteed steel blade $5.00

We feel confident that an inspection of our stock of goods will convince you that our prices are the lowest, considering quality. All guaranteed.

F. H. NIEHAUS, Watches, Diamonds, Clocks and Silverware, 1302 Franklin Avenue.

SEND US YOUR WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING.

THE BOOK TABLE.

AN IMPORTANT AND ABLE WORK ON "THE NEW THEOLOGY."

A Reconstruction of Theology Demanded by the Times—"The Story of Reine"—Notes of the Magazines—Publishers' Announcements and Literary Gossip.

The new theology finds an able expositor in John Bascom, whose book published under that title is a clear and able discussion of the great questions which now vex and torment the Christian world. Mr. Bascom does not hold with so many that we know nothing and in the nature of mind can not know aught of the deeper facts of being. And he is equally far removed from the dogmatist who derives truth from authority and stretches knowledge upon the procrustean bed of systematic theology. He "proceeds on the supposition that there is truth of infinite moment attainable by man, both from nature and from revelation, both from the constitution of the world and from the aggregate of human experience under it, but that the truth is of such breadth and magnitude that our measurements are all necessarily partial and ephemeral."

The method of procedure may be gathered from the latter part of this quotation. A remolding of thought is necessary in every generation of thought in order to keep the mind in a proper state of confidence and humility. "The New Theology stands for an awakening in religious thought which leads it to seek for more flexible, less rigid; more productive, less barren; more living, less dead forms of expression and action, and by means of them to come fully under the progressive movement which belongs to our time as one of enlarged knowledge and renewed social life."

The book is a collection of five essays on "Naturalism," "The Supernatural," "Dogmatism," "Pietism" and "Spiritualism." Although each complete in itself, they are all hung on a common thread and issue from the same idea and purpose. Readers will probably turn with most interest to the first and second of the essays, in which may be found the essentials of the author's thought on the subject of the new theology. He is thoroughly committed to a naturalistic interpretation of phenomena and has no regret for the olden fancies of theologians. "This truth of naturalism, though always present more or less to men's thoughts, is the one emphatic lesson of science, a lesson which has unspeakably enriched the human mind, increased its powers and enlarged its responsibilities. In the enforcement of naturalism, science has found itself in conflict with religion because religion has cherished many expectations and adopted many methods not well grounded in law, has conceived and entertained a supernatural more or less in conflict with the natural and has thereby lost the secure footing of obedience to law. [illegible]

Nevertheless it is a most suggestive book [illegible]

("The New Theology." By Joseph Bascom. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

"The Story of Reine, or My Uncle and My Cure," by Jean de la Brete, is a charming story of a girl's trials and sorrows in her way to a happy marriage. Reine is left an orphan at an early age, and is placed under the guardianship of an aunt who must have been terrifying to the child. [illegible]

The translation by Mrs. J. W. Davis is excellent.

("The Story of Reine, or My Uncle and My Cure." By Jean de la Brete, translated from the French by Mrs. J. W. Davis. Roberts Bros., Boston.)

A new feature has just been introduced in the New England Magazine. [illegible]

The October Century will contain a frontispiece portrait of Rudyard Kipling [illegible]

[illegible] Monthly for the last few months, comes to an end with the October number, and will very shortly appear in book form.

• • •

Dr. Holmes contributes to the October *Atlantic* a poem in tribute to James Russell Lowell. Prof. J. B. Thayer has a strong article, the first of the two on the Indian question, under the illuminating title "A People Without Law."

• • •

J. N. Hall, M. D., a hunter of experience, and evidently a careful student of animal anatomy, has an article in the October *Scribner* of unique interest and of practical value to all sportsmen, on "The Actions of Wounded Animals."

• • •

The timeliness of its leading articles is one of the remarkable features of *Harper's Magazine*. Simultaneously with the recent outbreaks against foreigners in China, the September number of that periodical contains an article which collects the most important facts known in regard to the secret societies which play so important a part in Chinese politics, and to whose influence these disturbances are directly traceable. The London *Spectator*, in the course of a three-column review of the article, says: "Unquestionably these secret societies are the most momentous factor now at work in the Celestial Empire, and their aims and the extent of their powers should be studied by all who desire to understand the Chinese problem."

• • •

Wm. Dean Howells' novelette, "An Imperative Duty," will be concluded in the October number of *Harper's Magazine*. The manner of its ending may be a surprise to some of its readers, and to some it may be a disappointment, while to many others it will be eminently satisfactory.

• • •

"The Economic Man" is the title of a thoughtful critical paper in the October number of the *North American Review*, by Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York *Evening Post*.

• • •

An interesting and valuable sketch of the civil war in Chili appears in the October number of the *North American Review*. It is written by Capt. Jose Ma Santa Cruz, late commander of the monitor Huascar. It gives the side of the successful Congress party by one of their most prominent leaders.

• • •

Fashion and Fancy is becoming renowned—the July number of the *Revue Celtique*, published in Paris, devotes four pages to reviewing some of the articles published in May number of *Fashion and Fancy*. Other leading foreign magazines have several times paid this beautiful periodical the same high compliment.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon, & Longan, solicitors of United States and foreign patents, offices in St. Louis, rooms 216 and 218, Odd Fellows' Building, [illegible] report the following patents granted for past week:

MISSOURI.

Electrical recorder for voltmeters, thermometers, etc.—Charles W. Ayton, St. Louis, Mo.

Band-cutting attachment for thrashers—Francis M. Barton and J. C. Williams, Libertyville.

Magnetized hat-band—Fred H. Brown, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to S. F. Andrews, St. Louis.

Stereotype plate holder—Cortland Carlton, J. E. Cape, and W. J. Rose, Kansas City.

Flowing well—Henry F. Cook, St. Louis.

Apparatus for handling tobacco—Robert B. Dula, St. Louis.

Machine for cleaning tobacco racks—Robert B. Dula, St. Louis.

Tobacco-racking device—Robert B. Dula, St. Louis.

Watchmaker's tweezers—Olavus Kolstad, Pleasant Hill.

Car-wheel—Frank J. Kost, St. Louis.

Electric arc lamp—Maurice S. Logan, Otterville, and J. H. Barley, Sedalia.

Wagon endgate—George S. Majors, [illegible].

Folding bed—Bert Ringo, assignor to [illegible] Wade and J. C. Buckner, Mexico.

Lead cutter—Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., assignor to U. S. Schilling, St. Louis, said Schilling assignor to said Schraubstadter.

Running gear for railway cars—Crawford M. Sloan, Kansas City.

Churn—Julia F. Sullivan, Holden.

Showcase—David H. Wightman, St. Louis, assignor to Simmons Hardware Co. of Missouri.

Cot—George H. Wilson, St. Louis.

ARKANSAS.

Seeder and planter—Hardy McDaniel, Donaldson.

Lifting jack—John A. Wilks, Springdale.

TEXAS.

Corn-sheller—Charles B. Bander, Reagan.

Baling-press—Joseph G. Goldthwaite, Houston, Tex., assignor to Rembert Roller Compress Co. of Texas.

Dry-kiln furnace—William Ketcham, Gladewater.

Weight for horses' hoofs—George R. [illegible], Dallas.

Bed-drawer attachment for bedsteads—Leonia Mabee, Paris.

Seeder and planter—Hardy McDaniel, Donaldson.

Wrench—Helfred J. Rosenberg, [illegible].

Lifting jack—John A. Wilks, Springdale.

TRADE-MARKS.

20,159—Drawer equalizers, Furniture Drawer Equalizer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed Aug. 19, 1891.

"The words 'Star Drawer Equalizer,' the representation of a star and of a drawer partly out of a cabinet, and having what is known as a 'drawer equalizer' attached thereto."

An Historic Summons.

An occurrence in the Probate Court Saturday brought to light an incident of the times immediately following the close of the civil war and which has a bearing on an event that is now of historic record. Mr. Edward Harris, [illegible] clerk in the court, in looking over some papers in his desk came across [illegible] Gen. John Hancock, [illegible] charge of New Orleans in 1865, [illegible] famous order [illegible] to all ex-Confederates in the State of Louisiana.

The instrument is a juror's summons, and reads as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

To Mr. Edward Harris, 12 St. Ann Street:

[illegible]

THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR

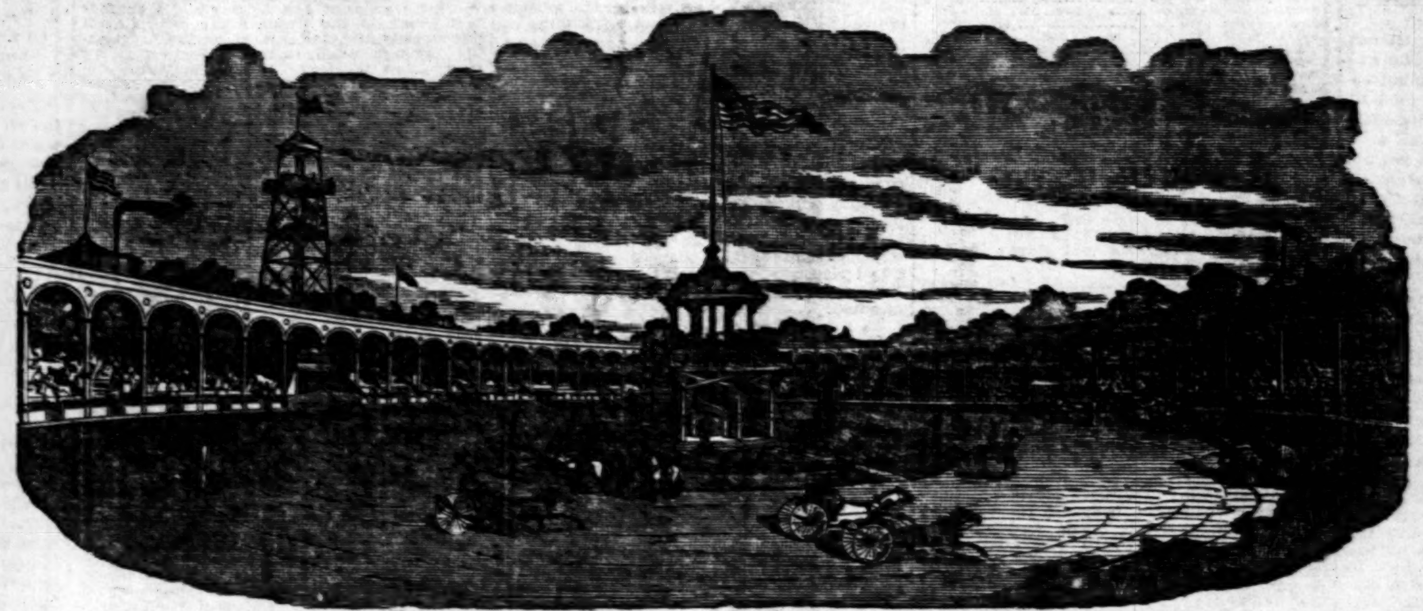
COMMENCES MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, AND CONTINUES UNTIL SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Half Rates by All Railroads and Lines of Steamers.

FREE TO CHILDREN MONDAY, OCTOBER 5.

VEILED PROPHET NIGHT, TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

Exercises in the Arena Commence at 10 O'Clock a. m. Daily. Jumping in the Arena at 4 p. m. Daily on and from Tuesday.



GRAND AMPHITHEATER, 1500 FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE.

PROGRAMME for ARENA.

JULIUS S. WALSH AND C. C. MAFFITT, - - DIRECTORS.

Monday, October 5.

Mules. Jacks. Boys' Riding.

Draft Horses—Percheron, French, Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk, Punch, Belgian.

Roadsters—Mares, Geldings and Stallions.

Mule Hurdle Race.

Tuesday, October 6.

Saddle Horses—Stallions, Mares, Geldings. Light Harness Horses—Stallions, Mares, Geldings.

Champion Jumping Horses of the World at 4 p. m.

Model Horse.

Pacing Race—$500. Free for all. Entrance free. Heats.

Mule Hurdle Race.

Wednesday, October 7.

Coacher Classes—Cleveland Bays, Hackneys, French Coachers, German Coach Horses.

Matched Teams. Coach Horses.

Trotting Race—2:30 Class, $700. Entrance free. Heats.

Fastest Trotting Team.

Mule Hurdle Race.

Champion Jumping Horses of the World at 4 p. m.

Thursday, October 8.

Roadsters in Harness—Stallions, Mares, Geldings.

Trotting under Saddle. Heats.

At 4 p. m. the Champion Jumping Horses of the World.

Trotting Race—$800, for $2:40 Horses or better. Entrance free. Heats.

Mule Hurdle Race.

Friday, October 9.

Horses of All Work—Stallions, Mares.

Light Buggy Horses—Horses, Mares, Geldings.

Road Horses—Horses, Mares, Geldings.

Champion Jumping Horses of the World at 4 p. m.

Barouche or Coupe Horses.

Mule Trotting Race. Heats.

Saturday, October 10.

Thoroughbreds.

Race for Rackers. Heats.

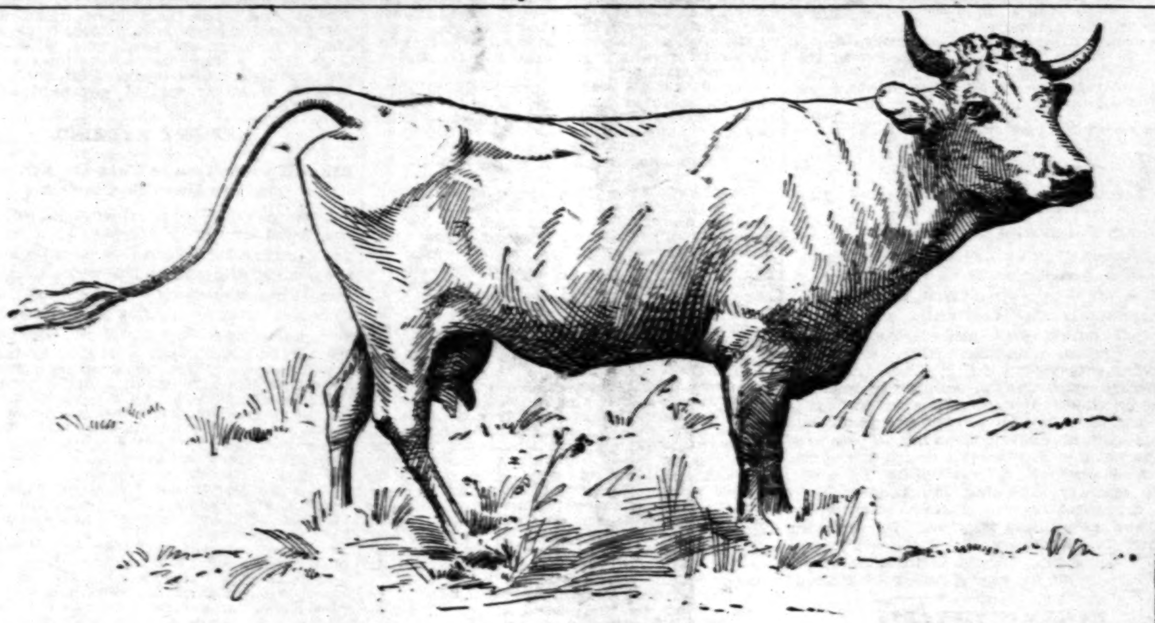
Ponies—Saddle, Harness, Matched.

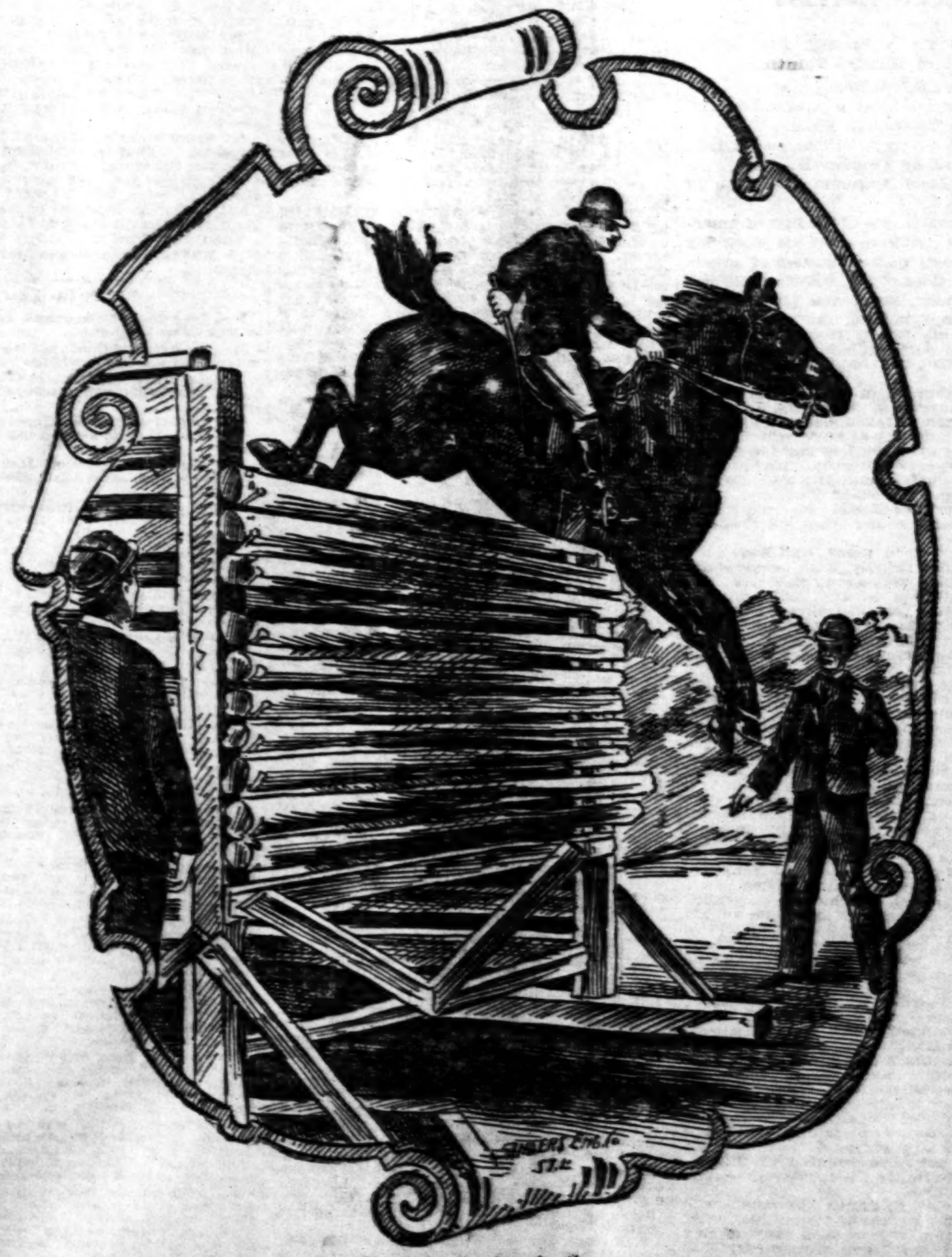
Champion Saddle Horses.

At 4 p. m. the Champion Jumping Horses of the World.

Trotting Race—$500, for 2:30 Class. Entrance free. Heats.

Mule Running Race. Heats.





CATTLE.

R. C. KERENS, JAMES GREEN........Directors.

Beef Breeds—Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Aberdeen Angus, Galloways and Red-Polled.

Dairy Breeds—Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians.

SWINE.

CHAS. H. TURNER, W. F. NOLKER...Directors.

Berkshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Suffolks, Small White Yorkshires, Essex and Victorias.

SHEEP.

CHAS. H. TURNER, W. F. NOLKER...Directors.

Merinos, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Liecestershires, Shropshires, Southdowns, Oxfords, Hampshires, Horned Dorsets.

POULTRY.

Fancy Pigeons and Pet Stock.

CHAS. H. TURNER, W. F. NOLKER...Directors.

All varieties of game and other fowls, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks.

☞ *A new feature has been added to this department of the Fair. Fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, Parrots, Song Birds, Squirrels and Pet Stock of all kinds.*

Agricultural Department.

ALVAH MANSUR......................Director.

The unprecedented list of entries has necessitated the devotion of the space inclosed by the Race Track to the Exhibit of Field Machinery in addition to the ground previously occupied by this Exhibit.

Mechanical Department.

L. M. RUMSEY.........................Director.

This department will include the largest exhibit of Vehicles ever seen in the United States.

Ladies' Departments.

Gen. JOHN W. TURNER, ELLIS WAINWRIGHT..Directors.

Textile, Art, Cakes, Breads, Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, etc.

Beer, Wines, Honey, Fruits, Vegetables, Grain and Bread.

Plants and Cut Flowers.

Butter, Cheese, Dairy Implements and Utensils.

THE ASSOCIATION has secured as a special attraction for the Fair the greatest aggregation of jumping horses ever collected together in the world. Among these are Roseberry (the world's champion), Maud (the 14:2 Pony that cleared 7 feet at the New York Horse Show last November), and 14 other animals whose performances are scarcely inferior.

On and after Tuesday, Oct. 6, a part of the daily performance in arena will be racing of horses in batches of four over flights of hurdles 4 feet high, and of batches of three horses over fences 5 feet in height. These contests will wind up with exhibition jumping by Maud and Roseberry, both of whom will daily attempt to beat the world's record, 7 feet 2¾ inches, a feat of which Roseberry would appear to be quite capable, as on July 26 last he cleared 7 feet 1 inch at exercise. Jumping will commence at 4 o'clock precisely each day from Tuesday, Oct. 6, until Saturday, Oct. 10, inclusive.

No charge for space or entries. For Premium Lists and Entry Blanks apply to the Secretary, 509 Olive Street. For the convenience of Exhibitors the Secretary's Office will be removed to the Fair Grounds on Tuesday, September 29.

Booths will be sold at Auction at the Fair Grounds Monday, Sept. 28, at 10 a.m. Entrance Free. Refreshments Free.

ROLLA WELLS, President.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1891.

TALES AS TOLD

Scandals Whose Existence Is Denied by School Directors.

They Are All Current in Inner School Board Circles.

CHARGES AFFECTING DIRECTORS AND "SUSPECTS" THAT DEMAND INVESTIGATION.

True or Untrue These Stories Are Known and To'd—President Miller as a Detective—The Heroine of "The Traditional Case"—A Director and "Suspect's" Escapade in Pinckneyville, Ill.—Other Stories.

The POST-DISPATCH had grave warrant for continuing its investigation and exposure of the public school scandal throughout the entire week just closed.

It had the warrant of stern necessity in the face of a great evil suddenly unmasked.

The scandal created a profound sensation, as well it might. It brought to light certain charges that indirectly assailed the reputation of 1,200 lady teachers in the public schools of St. Louis. Its investigation caused disclosures that every one would fain have disbelieved, because those disclosures revealed a shameful blot upon the management of the public schools.

Beginning with the astounding though honest and well intended proposition of the President of the School Board and the Superintendent of Public Schools to establish a system of secret service espionage over the lady teachers of the St. Louis public schools on occasion, it developed the existence in those schools of open and confessed scandal that had never been investigated and that probably never would be. This gross contradiction of the apparent attempt at purification of the schools was a scandal in itself.

Each successive development was a surprise and a shock to the public as still more clearly revealing the shameful condition of affairs necessary to produce such a scandal.

They have since contented themselves with virtuous protestations that there is no necessity for secret investigation, or investigation of any other nature, and that there are no scandalous stories afloat that warrant the public school sensation, or that call aloud for School Board action.

A ST. LOUIS SCHOOL TEACHER TAKING A WALK UNDER THE ESPIONAGE SYSTEM.

Despite this indignant vociferation of the School Directors the POST-DISPATCH has continued its investigations. The President of the School Board and the Superintendent of Public Schools themselves lifted the veil from the public school scandal and made complete exposure inevitable. It was inevitable, because justice to the 1,200 lady teachers demanded it.

The POST-DISPATCH will now decisively justify its charge of the existence of open scandal in the public schools by publishing the scandalous stories that are so openly discussed in the School Board as to have become "matters of tradition."

It is not claimed that these scandalous stories are true, but it is claimed that these stories are in circulation, and that they are known, and some of them are circulated by certain School Board Directors.

PRESIDENT MILLER AS A DETECTIVE.

It will begin with President Miller, as began the first publication in the POST-DISPATCH series of exposures of the scandal in the School Board.

Mr. Miller has seen fit to attempt a denial of his first statement to the POST-DISPATCH that he had on occasion employed a detective to "shadow" lady teacher "suspects." The POST-DISPATCH has obtained proofs showing that President Miller, in his misguided zeal, went even farther in the secret service line, and himself, in person, "shadowed" a lady teacher against whom charges had been made.

In this article there is no intention of attack upon President Miller. Nobody accuses either him or Supt. Long of anything worse than one of the most gigantic exhibitions of mistaken methods of reform that was ever made by zealous officials. But President Miller should not try to disown his own thunder because it thundered in a way different from that he had expected.

The proofs which the POST-DISPATCH has obtained of President Miller's personal "shadowing" of a lady teacher "suspect" is the story of the lady teacher "suspect" herself. She is still a teacher in the public schools because she was cleared of the charge which President Miller personally investigated. Her name and the school in which she teaches are known to the POST-DISPATCH, and her story was told by her to a POST-DISPATCH reporter who went to her residence for the purpose of hearing it.

A charge had been preferred against the lady teacher to the effect that she was addicted to the too-free use of beer. The charge was duly filed with the School Board, and the person making it was a gentleman who occupied rooms in the same house with the teacher. These facts she learned in the course of the events narrated in the following story.

A LADY SUSPECT'S STORY.

"I had been told to drink beer by my physician," said the lady teacher "suspect" in beginning her statement, "on account of nervousness which sometimes kept me from sleeping. The docor said that I should drink beer every night before retiring, and it had become my habit to do so, sending out for it to the corner grocery. One night just before bed time my mother and I stepped to the door, opening it and standing at the threshhold to get a breath of fresh air. As we did so we saw the gentleman who roomed above us standing in the little front yard right near the door, was accompanied by another gentleman, who was apparently watching us purposely. I got a good look at the strange gentleman. Shortly after that I was notified to appear before the Teachers Committee to answer to certain charges that had been filed against me. I did so, and learned that the charge was that of beer drinking, and that the one who preferred it was the gentleman rooming in the same house. At that visit before the Teachers Committee I saw President Miller for the first time, and recognized him as the man whom I had seen visiting my accuser some time before. I explained to the committee why I drank beer, and Mr. Miller himself said that 'he had investigated the case' and that he saw nothing wrong in my conduct. The charges against me were accordingly dismissed. The man who had made them subsequently told me that Mr. Miller had come to the house that night to investigate the story of my beer-drinking, and so when I saw the secret service articles in the POST-DISPATCH I felt that I, at least, had been one of the objects of President Miller's secret investigations."

The lady teacher "supect's" story is enough to establish the fact of President Miller's practice of secret-service espionage of lady teachers. It is only one case that has come to light. How many other cases there may be in which "suspects" were "shadowed," either by President Miller or his hired detective, "paid," as he stated, "out of his own pocket," is a matter for conjecture only, with which the POST-DISPATCH exposure of the secret-service sensation has nothing to do.

The pity that such energy was not devoted to better founded, and more serious stories suggests itself.

SUPT. LONG'S SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE.

Supt. Long steadfastly refuses to explain or answer the charge made against him of having suppressed sworn evidence against a lady teacher of the public schools accused of immoral conduct. It is stated to the POST-DISPATCH that the charges against the lady teacher were first made to Supt. Long by letter, that this letter was subsequently followed up by another, and that to "clinch" the authenticity and reliability of the charge, Supt. Long was furnished the sworn affidavits, through the late Judge Garrett S. Van Wagoner, supporting the charge of immorality. This was apparently the last of the charge, as it was never heard from afterward by the School Board as a body. It would be unfair to judge Supt. Long's action in the matter without having his side of the story, but under the circumstances the charge against him remains unanswered, and he alone is responsible for the public impression created by the story as it stands at present. If he has any defense it is to be regretted that the Superintendent does not see fit to clear himself of such an accusation, conflicting so strongly with his indorsement of the system of rigid investigation of such charges.

So much for the warrant which the POST-DISPATCH has had for its statements concerning the two advocates of secret service in the public schools. Now for the virtuous School Board directors who so indignantly disowned the idea of of the secret service system and so emphatically denied all knowledge of scandalous stories afloat about lady teachers, or of the existence of a "petticoat pull" in the School Board.

"A MATTER OF TRADITION."

The misdeeds of the one lady teacher which have, as Director Bartholdt says, "become a matter of tradition in the board," are known to every member of the present Teachers Committee of the School Board. It is known to them that this lady teacher has a "pull" which apparently nothing in the board can withstand. She has secured steady promotion. She has frequently been in conflict with the board's authority and has always come out victorious. The potency of her "pull" and the attitude in which she stands towards certain board members may be understood from the following story:

At the time of a certain great conflict and decision in the School Board, three members of one of the board factions made a desperate effort to force into their ranks a certain young member. Their scheme was a prearranged one, and a dangerously crafty one. After an evening spent in drinking and when all the party were well under the influence of liquor, a carriage was ordered. The quartette entered, and under direction of one of the three old members of the board were driven straight to the residence of the lady teacher with the irrestible "pull," whose misdeeds were a tradition in the board.

Arrived there, the purpose of the bacchanalian visit to the home of the lady teacher was soon made apparent to the new director of the School Board. He was to be compromised and made to commit himself in a way that should bind him irrevocably to the School Board faction of which his three companions were members. It was a desperate game, but it is said that the complaisance toward the plot of the lady teacher, upon which the plotters had so confidently counted, was ready to be satisfactorily displayed had the new member been willing to fall into the snare. It is due to him, however, to state that he refused to do so, and that for that reason only the drunken midnight visit to the lady teacher's home was a failure in accomplishing the infamous purpose for which it was intended.

THE "PULL" FROM A FLAT.

Another instance of a "petticoat pull," based upon alleged scandalous influence, is common talk in the School Board. The possessor of the "pull," a lady teacher, had a conflict with the board upon a certain matter in which she differed radically from the board views. It was a matter in which grave public interests were at stake, and in which every principle of right was on the board's side in opposition to the wielder of the "pull." Yet for days and weeks it was found impossible to overcome the "potency of the pull" and at one time the lady teacher was on the very verge of carrying her point, despite the fact that the public interest would have suffered materially thereby. It was only when other influence was added to that of the opposing members of the board that the lady teacher with the mysterious "pull" was defeated. And she was supported to the last by a certain "loyal" group of School Board directors, who had never been known to fail her when the least yank of the all-powerful "pull" was made by her magic fingers. The reasons given for her influence are well known to every member of the Teachers Committee. It was said that the lady teacher occupied a very handsome flat and that the flat was very hospitably open to certain members of the board.

The story of the indignant refusal of a certain member of the Teachers Committee to respond to the private exercise of a "petticoat pull" is also told in the board. It is to the effect that a lady teacher known to be influential in the board called on him to secure his support of a certain measure that was to come before the board. He declined to promise his support, and the lady grew almost imperative in her demands.

"Madame," said the obdurate director at last, "you cannot force me to act against my own convictions. I know that you have that power over some of the directors, and I know why and how you have it. But I am not one of the number, and do not propose to become one. Good day!"

STORIES OF DIRECTORS AND LADY TEACHERS.

As to the virtuous indignation of certain School Board directors over the proposed secret service system and their vociferous ignorance of any scandalous stories about lady teachers being afloat and uninvestigated in the School Board, there is a lot of gammon and spectacular morality in that indignation. One director who has been most pronounced in his denunciation of President Miller's and Supt. Long's proposition and who was apparently the most ignorant of all scandal is himself the authority for a scandalous story now told in the board, and in which he is one of the two central figures, his companion-figure being a young lady teacher of the public schools.

According to this virtuous School Director's own boastful story, he and the lady teacher of the public schools aforesaid were on such terms of intimacy that they left St. Louis together one evening, went to Pinckneyville, Ill., together, spent the night there at a hotel together, and then returned to St. Louis. The story was told by its hero with fuller details, but the above outline will be sufficient for the present purpose. Its two leading characters have good cause to fear and to oppose either open or secret official investigation of public school scandals.

Another School Board director, a married man, is to-day causing scandal, owing to the fact that, possibly without wrong, he takes a certain young lady teacher in the public schools out driving, and that they remain out until a most gossip-creating hour. This director is also opposed to the secret service system, and indignant at the slightest hint of scandal existing in the public schools.

In School Board circles the name of still another married director, and that of a young lady teacher and of the school in which she teaches, are given, and the statement made that they are on terms of intimacy which could not stand any sort of investigation.

These are told among the School Board directors with a freedom and unconcern that would shock the outside public as deeply as did the exposure of the scandal itself. The worldly indifference with which they are heard and acknowleged is in strange contrast with the horrified indignation with which even those directors who are their heroes deny the fact of their being even whispered.

There is no occasion for paid spies to dog the footsteps of lady teachers. Prompt action on the flagrant scandals existent in the School Board will bring justice and a popular acquittal to the great body of those teachers who now stand accused through the secret service proposition.

Crush out the few well-known cases of scandalous "petticoat pulls" based on intrigues between certain school directors and lady teachers and the Public School scandal will be at an end.

Until that is done the scandal will thrust its repulsive head into public view at every opportunity.

"IT BRUTALIZES AND TERRORIZES."

OPINION OF COMMISSIONER HARRIS ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Isaac H. Sturgeon, the Assistant Postmaster in this city, yesterday received the following interesting letter from the United States Commissioner of Education, Prof. Wm. T. Harris, who was formerly Superintendent of the St. Louis schools:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 18th inst., asking me in regard to my views as to corporal punishment in schools, is received.

I would say briefly that I consider schools to be efficient in inverse proportion to the number of cases of corporal punishment that they have. The fewer the cases of corporal punishment the better the schools are like to be. There has been a great change in public opinion on this subject during the past forty years. Enlightened public sentiment is against the frequent use of the rod in the school. It brutalizes and terrorizes. It is a bad kind of school government that injures the best pupils for the sake of that very small fraction of the school which needs corporal punishment in order to make it obedient. Many cities have abolished corporal punishment altogether, thinking that the abuse of it is far more objectionable than its utter disuse. It is my opinion that on the whole, the discipline of those cities in which corporal punishment has been entirely abolished is far better than what it was when corporal punishment was much used.

A preferable plan, I think, is for the School Board to make a strong discrimination in behalf of those teachers who secure good order in their schools without the use of the rod. A quarterly report giving an account of all cases of corporal punishment, their causes and the mode of punishment, will have the effect of reducing such punishment to a minimum. I have known many a large school of 700 pupils or more in St. Louis go through a quarter of ten weeks with less than ten cases of corporal punishment in all. I have also known a school of 125 pupils to have 100 cases in a week. The discipline in those schools which abounded in corporal punishment was not to be compared in point of excellence with the discipline in the schools that disused corporal punishment. In the former schools there was a perpetual training in harshness and cruelty for all pupils—also a training in secrecy and cunning—two very brutal kinds of education. In the schools without corporal punishment there was a healthy spirit of co-operation—a cheerful compliance with the rules of good order—the best kind of civic training that I know of. The pupils who love school and respect its rules of order and who learn to govern themselves, are the pupils best fitted to live under a free Government.

I am with highest respect, sincerely yours,
W. T. HARRIS, Commissioner.

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITAL.

Politicians and the Coming State Fair at Peoria.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—The State Fair is to be held next week at Peoria, and there will be a great gathering of statesmen from every quarter of Illinois. The anomaly is presented for the first time in nearly forty years of a number of gentlemen being active candidates for the Democratic nominations for the various State offices. Chicago has no less than three candidates for Governor, and when the time comes the fight of the Kilkenny cats may be more than rivaled by the struggles of this trio. The gentlemen in question are Gen. Black, Judge Altgeldt and Hon. Clayton E. Crafts, late Speaker of the House of Representatives. There are serious objections to both the latter, Judge Altgeldt having gone so far in the labor question that he would antagonize every atom of capital in the state, while Mr. Crafts would equally antagonize the farmers. Gen. Black has many friends, made among the Republican old soldiers while he was Pension Commissioner, but he is a new man in Chicago politics and not used to the ways of that city, where a very material portion of the political influence of the State lies. The thinking, conservative element among the Democrats feel that the proper thing to do will be to give Chicago the two Congressmen at large and also the State Treasurer, and then nominate the rest of the ticket outside of the city. This would, no doubt, be the most judicious thing. The various factions in Cook County would not be very easily reconciled if the leader of any one of them was made Governor, and thereby hold the patronage which that officer exercises. The County of Cook, under the new apportionment, when it is made, will be entitled to the two additional Congressmen, and if the State Convention should refuse to make any nomination but leave the selection to that county, there could be no cause for bitterness.

* * *

The Illinois State Association of Bill Posters met here this week with several hundred members in attendance. The object of the convention was to establish a uniform rate of charges to be observed throughout the State. Officers elected for the year were: President, G. A. Treyser of Chicago; Vice-President, L. E. Tiernann of Belleville; Treasurer, Louis J. Johnson of Springfield. The convention meets here again May 2, 1892.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in session this week, and made a substantial reduction in rates charged by the railroads in the State for the transportation of apples. The present Illinois classification was changed by transferring green apples, when shipped in car loads, from class "B" to the wheat tariff rates, which is a very substantial reduction, and in less than car loads, from the fourth to the fifth class, the next lower. Apples, inferior, known as cider apples, and apple parings in baskets, barrels or sacks, owner's risk, prepaid, in less than car loads, fifth class; in car loads, class "D." These changes take effect Oct. 1.

GARZA IN ST. LOUIS.

The Leader of the Revolution in Mexico Well Known Here.

THE MAN WHO TRIED TO GET CONSUL JOHN F. CAHILL'S POSITION.

Committed to Jail for Fraud in 1886—How He Deceived and Swindled Antonio Maestre, Benigno Zarracina and Other St. Louisans—His Attempt to Stir Up a Revolution in Mexico.

Catarino Garza, the hot-headed young man who has been trying for the last week or two to get up a revolution in Mexico, is well known in St. Louis, having lived here for several months in the year 1885 and again in the following year. Mr. Benigno Zarracina, the cigar manufacturer, remembers him well and says that he was a bad egg. He bought some cigars from Mr. Zarracina and that gentleman claims that the young revolutionist still owes for them. "He also beat the Merchants' Hotel out of a board bill," said the gentleman yesterday in giving his recollections of Garza, "and swindled Mr. Antonio Maestre and I don't know how many more people here. He was in jail up there at the Four Courts quite a while, and I don't know how he ever managed to get out."

CONSUL CAHILL REMEMBERS HIM.

Mr. John F. Cahill, the Mexican Consul here, also has good reason to remember Catarino Garza, for it was Garza who was reported in 1888 to have been appointed Mexican Consul as Mr. Cahill's successor. "I think it was in 1883 that I first met the young man," said Consul Cahill last night. "He came here from San Antonio, though he had lived in Matamoras, Mexico, just across from Brownsville, Tex., before that. He was a stranger in the city and I befriended him. I gave him a desk in my office, gave him work now and then as I had it and introduced him to a number of people. He was a good talker, was filled with good ideas and made a pretty good impression on first acquaintance, but I soon found that there wasn't much to him. I believe he finally took up with a concern called a Mexican Exchange and which had been started in opposition to the exchange I had established several years before it. It was about this time this rival exchange got out a libelous circular against me which to was to the effect that I had not shown the courtesy and attention to some Mexican show people stranded here which were due them from the Mexican consul. I sued the Exchange for libel and got judgment for $10,000, but of course I never got any money; in fact was out of pocket $800 in costs and attorney fees. The Exchange, however, collapsed and I never had any more trouble from them. Garza was one of the principal witnesses against me and was taken out of jail to testify against me. He had been put in jail on a charge of fraud, preferred, I believe, by the proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, where he had run up a board bill for two or three months' board, and the day of the trial of the libel suit somebody kindly bailed him out. I never heard what became of his fraud case, but I suppose the board bill was paid by his friends and the matter allowed to drop.

THE CONSULSHIP FAKE.

"Before this, however, Garza had revisited his old home in San Antonio and other places in Texas and across the border in Mexico, and it was while he was on this visit that he had the report circulated that he had been appointed Mexican Consul for St. Louis. There wasn't a word of truth in it, but many believed it and Garza even had the cheek to return to St. Louis and have himself introduced as my successor. It gave him an opportunity to borrow money and make purchases on credit and to run up board bills, but after a while he got into jail, and that practically wound up his career here. He went back to the Rio Grande, and I see he's kicking up quite a racket down there now.

"How old was he? He looked to be a man of about 35 when he was here. He was a tall, slim, raw-boned man, and I think he had a mustache. He smoked a good deal and while with me he used to sit around and smoke cigarettes. That seemed to be his principal occupation. After he left here, having learned something about newspapers, I believe he started a weekly paper called the *Comercio Mexicano*, which he published in half a dozen towns on both sides of the Rio Grande. He published it in Laredo, Camargo, Roma, San Antonio and I believe one or two other places."

MR. MAESTRE'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Mr. Antonio Maestre scores Garza even worse than Consul Cahill or Mr. Garracina does. When told that the first report of Garza's capture and execution in Mexico had been denied by a subsequent report, Mr. Maestre said: "Well, if he hasn't been shot he ought to be, the scoundrel." and then he told what he knew of the young revolutionist. "When I first met him he was in Mr. Cahill's office," said the gentleman. "He was a fine talker and won my confidence at once. I loaned him money at different times and befriended him in many ways. He claimed to come from a good family and to have received a good education and he hadn't been here long before he took it into his head to get Cahill's place as consul. He didn't seem to think there'd be any difficulty about it and I got up a petition for him to have him appointed in Cahill's place. Then we sent on the petition and afterwards sent Garza to the City of Mexico. While he was there he telegraphed us that he would get the appointment sure and then a little later the news came that he had been appointed and it was published by all the St. Louis papers. I had no doubt of it in the world and when I afterwards received a telegram from him for $50, as he was on his way back to St. Louis, I telegraphed him the money at once. He came back and I wanted to see his commission, but he said that he hadn't received it yet. Secretary Marincal had told him that he would appoint him, but he must get up another petition first.

BEGAN TO SUSPECT HIM.

"Then I began to suspect the fellow. Several of us were paying his board at the Merchants' Hotel on Twelfth and Olive streets, and I thought I'd just write down to Mexico and see if Garza had been lying to us all the time or not. I wrote to a friend of mine in the City of Mexico and he wrote me in reply that there wasn't a word of truth in the story of Garza's appointment. He hadn't even been thought of for the position and there was no possibility of his getting it. Then I went to Garza and had some pretty hot words with him. I dropped him and didn't have anything more to do with him for some time. He was working at the Mexican Exchange that I had shuffled and was still boarding at the Merchants' Hotel, when one day I received a note from him.

GARZA IN JAIL.

"He had been in jail five days and although he had treated me shamefully, he knew I would get him out, as I was kind-hearted, etc. And I went enough to again interest myself in his behalf. I went to see him in jail and went to see the hotel proprietor and his wife and I got them to consent to drop the prosecution on his signing several notes to cover the amount of his board bill. He signed the notes, was released from jail, and soon after left the city. Afterwards he wrote me from Eagle Pass that he was publishing a paper there and he also well established in business with a commission merchant. He wanted me to send him some goods, and I did so at different times. Once I sent him a lot of goods, in a way in which something might be wrong I went down there to investigate. No that I did, for I found him and his partner without any money at all. I took charge of the goods I had shipped myself and got rid of them in a way I saw fit. No, I don't want any more dealings with Catarino Garza."

Mr. Maestre says that Garza was shot and badly wounded by a man whom he had insulted at Corpus Christi, Tex., several years ago, and the fellow would have been lynched at Eagle Pass had not Mr. Maestre interfered to save his life.

Mr. Maestre says there is no doubt whatever that the leading Catarino Garza who is heading the crazy attempt at a revolution across the Rio Grande now is the same Catarino Garza who duped him and others here in St. Louis in 1885 and '86.

GARZA'S REVOLUTION.

According to the latest dispatches from there Garza and his little band of revolutionists are being closely pursued by Mexican troops, and it is only a question of a few days that they will all be captured and the leader shot. The United States troops on the Rio Grand are also watching for him, and it is thought almost impossible for him to escape, no matter on which side of the river he takes refuge. Last week his band, consisting of about 125 men, were pursued by a detachment of Mexican troops, numbering 700 men, and overtaken, when a brisk engagement occurred. It resulted in the killing of several of the desperadoes, but Garza escaped. The invaders were broken up into small parties, and most of them have already crossed the Rio Grande into Texas. Garza was seen Thursday night and recognized by a Mexican of Nuevo Laredo a few miles above Laredo, whence he, in company with a score of his followers, forded the river, which is now very low.

GARZA'S FATE IN DOUBT.

The following telegram from San Antonio, Tex., was received by the POST-DISPATCH last night:

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 26.—The whereabouts of Catarino Garza and Gen. Ruiz Sandoval, the leaders of the recent invasion and revolutionary movements, are unknown. The United States troops from Fort Brown and Fort Ringgold are still patrolling the border, but have made no capture of refugees, although a number are known to have crossed the border into Texas. Garza and Sandoval are believed by many to have been captured and killed by Mexican troops.

ALL CLOSE BUYERS GO TO NATHAN'S.

How can they help it? We are the only firm that sell goods at cash prices on easy payments. The other small stores are not in it. They feel sore because we won't sell them our goods. We can't do it; we need them for our retail customers.

ARE THESE GOODS CHEAP ENOUGH FOR YOU?

Folding Beds, own make, hardwood, $17.50.

Brussels Carpets....58c
Velvet Carpets....91
Ingrain Carpets, wool....50c
Ingrain Carpets, 2-ply....24c
Oilcloths....25c
Stair Oilcloths....8c

High-back Cane-seat Chairs, $1.00.

Elegant Bedroom Suits, 3 pieces, bevel glass, $12.50; worth $20.

Highest in Quality. Lowest in Price.

Solid Oak Sideboards, 35 styles, nicely carved, $10.50 upwards.

Hardwood Extension Tables, will not warp, $3.15.

75 new styles in Parlor Suits, in Tapestry, Brocatelle, Plush or Silk Coverings, own make, 6 pieces, guaranteed 40 per cent cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Call and see them. $35 upwards.

$20.50.

Fancy Rockers, $3.50.

Twenty-five styles. $8.50.

Own make Bed Lounges and Couches, 100 styles, $7.85.

Bargain, $1.40.

THREE ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE for $107.

H·J·NATHAN&BRO.
GREAT INSTALLMENT HOUSE
1128-1130 OLIVE ST.
WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Open every evening until 9 o'clock. Special Inducements to Parties Starting Housekeeping.

STREET RAILWAY ACCIDENT RECORD.

The Number of Accidents Is Not on the Decrease.

The POST-DISPATCH some time ago presented a list of accidents on the various street car lines during the past year. The list was a complete one up to Aug. 31, and the record from that date up is given below. As was stated in the former account the list is necessarily incomplete, as it is made up solely from those cases reported in the daily papers. A large number of accidents which are not serious are not reported.

The September record begins on the 10th, when Peter Carr of 2952 Market street, a teamster by occupation, collided with a Lindell electric car at the junction of Newstead and Finney avenues. Carr was thrown from his wagon and, besides numerous bruises, dislocated his shoulder. His wagon was demolished. The same day Thomas Skinski attempted to board a South Side electric car on Ninth and Allen avenue. He missed the step and rolled under the car and before it could be stopped his right foot was crushed into a pulp. Besides this several blood vessels were ruptured.

Mrs. Mary Willig of 4151 Glasgow avenue was riding along Broadway, near Mound street, the same day, when a Broadway cable struck her rig, which was upset. Mrs. Willig was thrown out and severely bruised.

A few days later Willie Hoffman, a newsboy, fell under an electric car on Twelfth and Dolman streets, and was frightfully mangled; in fact, so serious was his injuries that his condition was pronounced fatal.

Sept. 14 Otto Luedke, a small youngster residing at 609 Rutger street, was knocked down by a cable car on Broadway and Hickory street; his case at the time was said to be fatal.

The next day John Parnell, a 14-year-old lad residing at 1421 Lucas avenue, collided with a cable car on Channing and Franklin avenues; the result was that his right kneecap was fractured and he sustained several other serious bruises. The same day Joseph Shepard, a cigar-maker by occupation, attemped to get off a Union Depot electric car on Twelfth and Russell avenue and losing his balance rolled under the trailer and was crushed to death. Two days later Albert Flamm of 2815 South Twelfth street fell off a Union Depot electric car on South Twelfth street and was seriously bruised. The next day William Meyer of 3628 North Broadway, fell under a Broadway cable near Mallinckrodt street. His right hand was mashed and he lost his right ear. On the 23d Joseph Truesin, a 14-year-old boy, fell under a Cass avenue car in front of 2114 West Cass avenue and was instantly killed. Otto Rose, 4 years old, was knocked down and crushed to death by a Lindell electric motor on Chouteau between Joab and Ewing avenues. The same day two cable grips on the Citizens' Line collided at Grand and Easton avenues and were badly damaged. Fortunately no one was hurt. Edward Gainer, a paver, was knocked down by a Broadway cable near Chestnut street and received severe bruises on the 23d, and yesterday John Moran, a rock wagon driver, was thrown off his rig in a collision with motor car 118 on the South St. Louis Electric Line near Broadway and Meramec street, and received severe though not necessarily fatal injuries. The wagon, as usual, was destroyed.

ENJOY a good laugh. Buy the new puzzle matrimonial chair; price 10 cents. 113 Pine.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501	Koch & Kempff
BENTON ST.—2572	A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N	O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA	W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—2613 S	E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—3807 S	F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7631 S	L. F. Walbel
CARR ST.—1326	Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201	Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000	Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
CHESTNUT ST.—3201	F. H. Swift
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837	W. E. Kruger
CLARK AV.—2136	Chas. P. Oechner
DODIER ST.—2248	F. B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180	F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV. 4161	Fisher & Co
EASTON AV.—4966	G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923	T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N.	T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837	P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600	C. Klipstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631	A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—1016	D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N	F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N	W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS ST.—2946	B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800	E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—2601	Theodore F. Feager
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S	H. A. Shulte
JEFFERSON AV. and MIAMI ST.	Fred'k J. Meyer
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601	Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800	Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700	W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3341	Charles C. May
MARKET ST.—2100	C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2846	St. Louis Pharmacy
MENARD—1434	G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV	Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930	J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N	O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500	R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800	J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3201	Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500	Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615	W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937	G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2870	A. P Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW	Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900	G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1328	Stuart's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338	T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800	J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901	J. E. Hilby

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS	O. F. Kresso
BELLEVILLE, ILL.	Geo. H. Stolberg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), cor. of Garrison av. and Locust st., Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, Sept. 27, at 10:45 a. m. the pastor will preach. Subject: "Send Me." Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Marion pl., 11th and Warren sts.—J. P. T. Ingraham, rector. Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening services and harvest festival, 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible class, 9:30 a. m.

HARVEST Home Festival at Trinity Church, Channing and Franklin avs., Sunday, Sept. 27, at 11 a. m. (All articles brought to the church will afterwards be sent to St. Luke's Hospital.)

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Locust and Beaumont (27th) sts., Rev. J. W. Ford, D. D., pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 11 o'clock; preaching by the pastor; subject, "Present Power of Immortality." Evening service at 8 o'clock; preaching by the pastor; subject "A Life Plan." Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

LODGE NOTICES.

COMPANIONS—Attention. You are requested to be present, Sunday, Sept. 27, at Lightstone Hall, at 1 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late companion, Hebers. By order of

Attest: ANNA BURTT, Commander.
A. J. HENLEY, Secy.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 19, K. of P., will confer the Amplified Rank of Knight Wednesday evening, Sept. 30. Visiting brothers cordially invited. By order of
W. J. KENNEDY, C. C.
FRED E. TILLOTSON, K. of R. and S. 33

PARAGON LODGE, No. 58, K. of P., regular meeting Monday evening, Hall No. 2, Odd Fellows Building. All Knights fraternally invited.
H. N. CARPENTER, C. C.
FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 33

WINGENUND LODGE, No. 27, I. O. O. F.—St. Louis, Sept. 27, 1891—The officers and members of this lodge are requested to attend the meeting, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, without fail, as business of importance will be brought before you. There will also be initiation of a prominent young man of this city and degrees conferred. All those who have sold any tickets are requested to make their returns of either cash or unsold tickets, so we can settle up the business. This is also the last meeting in the quarter. By order of the lodge. A. C. RUSSELL, N. G.
Attest: FRED DREWES, R. S. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Book-Keepers.

WANTED—Situation by experienced book-keeper. 2907 Chestnut. 36

WANTED—Office position by competent book-keeper; A 1 references given. Address O 12, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation by an experienced book-keeper accustomed to checking and balancing neglected books. Address D 13, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation as book-keeper, assistant, office clerk or salesman by a young man of experience and references. Ad. N 12, this office. 36

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—A machinery salesman wants a situation. Address P 11, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation as salesman or collector, by a young man. Add. H 14, this office. 37

WANTED—Clerical position by young man; good reference. Address E 19, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by a young man of 25; jewelery preferred. Add. M 19, this office. 37

WANTED—Clerical position by young man; good penman; quick at figures; refs. given. Add. F 11 this office. 37

WANTED—A gentleman would like a situation as salesman in some good pushing business. Address S 11, this office. 37

WANTED—Position for general office work, salesman or collector; will give satisfaction if tried. Address J 14, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by a steady, strong, intelligent man of 35; quick at figures; willing to work; references given. Add. F 2, this office. 37

WANTED—A position as clerk or assistant bookkeeper, wholesale house preferred; can give the best of reference. Address 216 N. 16th st., J. F. Ruce. 37

WANTED—By a middle-aged man of family, a position in a wholesale or commission house (grain preferred); has 20 years experience and well-known throughout the grain states, is accurate at figures, a good penman and correspondent, salesman or office man. Can influence some trade. Good references. Add. P 15, this office. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by handy man with tools. 1229 N. 16th st. 38

WANTED—Sit. as assistant engineer; handy with tools. Address O 18, this office. 38

WANTED—First-class baker wishes steady situation. Address Baker, Hotel Austria, 220 S. 4th st. 38

WANTED—A steady, sober, practical printer wants sit.; 20 years' experience. Address B 15, this office. 38

WANTED—A position by licensed engineer of 15 years' experience; best of reference. Address M 17, this office. 38

WANTED—Artist wishes employment; can do brush work, pen and ink, can paint in oil or water. Address E 11, this office. 13

WANTED—A position as foreman carpenter or superintendent; can draw up plans; ref. Further particulars address E 20, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation where a general knowledge of drugs is required; 12 years experience, though not registered; references given. Address F 2, this office. 38

WANTED—A sober young man who has worked in printing offices wishes a situation of some kind: speaks German and English and writes a good hand. Address S 17, this office. 38

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A place as coachman; best references. Address T 11, this office. 39

Stenographers.

WANTED—A position as stenographer and typewriter; have some experience and can furnish machine; willing to take small salary. Address G 19, this office. 41

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Boys.

WANTED—Sit. by boy of 17 to learn plumbing trade. Call or address for 3 days, B. C., 1002 Missouri av. 42

WANTED—By a strong boy aged 19, a sit. to work around house and attend horse and cow. Add. D 12, this office. 42

WANTED—A boy of 19 years wishes to learn the horseshoeing trade; has been at it a year and a half. Address N 10, this office. 42

WANTED—Sit. by boy 18 years old to learn good trade where he will have home; reference given. Address T 16, this office. 42

WANTED—A boy, 18, wishes a situation as collector or some job in office; quick at figures; best of ref. Add. R 15, this office. 42

GLENDALE INSTITUTE has room for a few more boys; send for catalogue; E. A. Haight, Kirkwood, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by young man as collector. Add. O 14, this office. 43

WANTED—To drive delivery wagon or any other kind of work. Address E 14, this office. 43

WANTED—Sit. as janitor or porter in store by a colored man with good refs. 105 S. 13th st. 43

WANTED—Sit. as porter or delivery driver; well acquainted with the city. Ad. H 19, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by steady German to drive delivery wagon, references. Address J 18, this office. 43

WANTED—Position as all-round man in butcher shop; can give good references. Address O 11, this office. 43

WANTED—Position as nurse or companion to an invalid gentleman; refs. given. Address F 2, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by steady, sober German to take care of horse and work about house. Phil Ritzel, 713 N. 6th st. 43

WANTED—A sit. as janitor, porter or any other work by steady, reliable man; good reference. Address G 18, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by an experienced apple packer; competent to take charge; willing to go to country. Address F 14, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by young man who understands house and dining-room work in private fam.; city ref. can be given. Ad. C 11, this office. 43

WANTED—A position; young man of sober habits, very handy about office work; willing to take small salary to start on; knows how to get a hustle on him; best city reference. Add. C 16, this office.

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN

BOOKKEEPING FREE,

Shorthand free, at the new business college; day or evening; no charge for tuition if you call Monday. Room 10, 305½ Olive st. 53

The Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circulars. 53

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL.

JONES'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Shorthand, typewriting and telegraph school and English academy, southwest corner Third and Vine streets, over the State Bank of St. Louis.

ENTRANCE 421 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Students may begin at any time.

This is the oldest, one of the largest and most reliable business colleges in the United States. Graduates are employed in the leading business houses; they never fail in getting desirable situations.

Being located on Third street, one block north of Locust street, and two blocks south of Washington avenue, the college is convenient to all street car lines, to the St. Louis bridge, and to the Main Street Depot. For information, circulars, etc., call at the college office or address
53 J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Good man to sell leaf tobacco as a side line. Address K 12, this office. 54

WANTED—A good solicitor; must have a good appearance. C. C. Richards, Room 300, 810 Olive.

WANTED—Salesman well acquainted in city, give reference; good territory, large commissions. Frederick Peres & Co., 950 N. 3d st. 54

WANTED—Salesmen to sell the nickel-plated rack for carrying five cigars in the hat. Samples mailed, 25c. Promis & Co., Race st., Phil. 54

TO advertise the new business college, free scholarships will be given to those who call Monday. Room 10, 305½ Olive st. Young men or women. 54

WANTED—Salesmen to sell by sample our money order system to retail merchants; $200 a month in it for live salesmen; previous experience not necessary. Address with 2-cent stamp, Merchants' Money Order Co., Cincinnati, O. 54

WANTED—An office man with $1,500 cash to loan employer either at interest or purchase interest in paying business; permanent situation; salary $60 per month with increase. Address D 18, this office. 54

WANTED—Twenty salesmen now traveling in the Western States to take the Smokette cigar (the best selling nickel cigar ever put on the market) as a side line. We shall also put on the market within thirty days a 10-cent cigar which cannot fail to be equally successful, and want salesmen for this also. Apply by letter only, to Greeley-Burnham Grocer Co. 54

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper: 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and territory. For terms and full particulars add. the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

GLENDALE INSTITUTE has room for a few more boys; send for catalogue. E. A. Haight, Kirkwood, Mo.

MRS. MACKLIND, priv. teacher shorthand, tel., typewriter; spec. class, $5. 2310 Eugenia st. 54

$25 IN CASH

To the pupil making most rapid progress in shorthand in four months' course beginning Nov. 1. For terms and particulars address O 13, this office. 54

HAYWARD'S SHORT-

Hand and Business College. Day and night sessions. 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.

PERKINS & HERPEL'S

Mercantile College, cor. 4th st. and Washington av. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting. Call or write for catalogue. Telephone 1207.

The Trades.

WANTED—An experienced paster. Apply at 208 N. 14th st. 58

WANTED—A good jobbing plumber. Apply at 2314 Cass av. 58

WANTED—A wagonmaker. Call at C. V. York, 8223 N. Broadway. 58

WANTED—Four good carpenters Monday morning at Shaw's Garden. 58

WANTED—Rockbreakers. St. Louis and Union avs. John Bambrick. 58

WANTED—Tailor bushelman and expert girls on pants. 3632 Easton av. 58

WANTED—Good, reliable marble carver. P. B. Greenman, 2207 Pine st. 58

WANTED—A good bar-keeper. Apply at 2001 Lucas av., Alex Busch. 58

WANTED—Fresco painters. Geo. L. Wimer & Co., 2306 Washington av. 58

WANTED—First-class stitchers on ladies' fine shoes. B. Gannon, 1826 Olive st. 58

WANTED—2 lasters on men's fine shoes. Home Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles, 4th floor. 58

WANTED—Two incandescent wire men; Monday 7 a. m. Percival, Mermod & Jaccard Building.

WANTED—Paving stone dressers. Main and Madison sts. Bambrick-Bates Construction Co.

WANTED—One rough stuff rubber and two brush hands. Moon Bros.' Car. Co., 17th and Morgan sts. 58

WANTED—Painters—Four good men to report at 2808 Russell av. Monday morning. Fred Macarty. 58

WANTED—Four coatmakers, 1 pantsmaker; coat bill, $7.50 to $15; pants bill from $2.25 to $3. Herman, The Tailor, Springfield, Mo. 58

WANTED—All journeyman stone cutters to attend special meeting Thursday eve., at their hall, 21st and Franklin av., Oct. 1. Business of importance in regard to G. S. T. T. M. Gannon, Cor. Sec. 58

WANTED—Lithographic crayon transferer; also commercial transferer; first-class workmen. Apply immediately with samples, stating wages expected. G. H. Dunston, lithographer, Buffalo, N. Y. 58

BARTENDERS—Buy your jackets and aprons at Angelica's, 904 Pine st. 58

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

FREE TREATMENT

For all diseases: small charge for medicines only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday; no students. Policlinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st. 58

Coachmen.

WANTED—2916 Lucas av., experienced coachman and houseman; refs. required. 55

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Cooks.

WANTED—A first-class, temperate meat and pastry cook for a small hotel, 20 miles from St. Louis, to take an interest to establish a good business and expect a share of the profits as his or her pay; a good chance to the right party. Add. W 9, this office. 56

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Waiters.

WAITERS AND COOKS—Buy your jackets and aprons at Angelica's, 904 Pine st. 57

GLENDALE INSTITUTE has room for a few more boys; send for catalogue. E. A. Haight, Kirkwood, Mo.

Laborers

WANTED—Colored laborers. Apply at 2301 Kosciusko st. 59

WANTED—15 laborers, at 2001 Lucas av.; apply 9 a. m. Alex Busch. 59

WANTED—Teams to haul macadam. St. Louis and Union avs. John Bambrick. 59

WANTED—Men and teams on Compton av. and Olive st., Monday morning. Gahan & Fisher. 59

WANTED—Ten men and teams on 9th and Morgan sts. and ten men on Ewing av. and Caroline st. John A. Lynch. 59

WANTED—30 men and teams and scraper teams on Vandeventer av., 1 block west of Sarah st. E. Whelan & Fanning. 59

WANTED—50 laborers for digging trench at Grand and Shaw avs., opposite reservoir. Apply on work Monday morning. W. W. Penney Surveying Co. 59

WANTED—Monday morning, 15 men and teams with large beds on 11th and Lucas av.; steady work; also 10 men on Easton av. and Deer st., one block west of Taylor av. T. J. Kennah. 59

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, 17 to 20 years old, for office work. Add. S 16, this office.

WANTED—A stenographer and type-writer, young man who can write and will make himself useful in office. Address A 14, this office. 60

$5 PAID for reporting stenographic vacancies. National Stenographers' Ass'n, 613 Pine st. 60

Boys.

WANTED—Boys to feed job press. 108 N. 12th st. 61

WANTED—3 stout cart boys. Apply at 4601 Page av. 61

WANTED—Boy to feed Gordon press. 707 Fagin Building. 61

WANTED—A strong boy to stack ten pins. 1508 Chouteau av. 61

WANTED—A good boy to learn harness trade. 1520 St. Louis av. 61

WANTED—Neat boy in drug store, 16 years old. Add. E 15, this office. 61

WANTED—Boy, white or colored, to work around the house. 3055 Sheridan av. 61

WANTED—Two nice, neat cash boys 14 or 15 years old. F. W. Humphrey & Co. 61

WANTED—Bright errand boy who knows the streets. Room 13, No. 120 N. 3d st. 61

WANTED—German boy of 16 to clean jewelry store and go errands. 203 N. Broadway. 61

WANTED—A bright, active boy of good appearance for office work. Address L 17, this office.

WANTED—Boy 16 to 17 years, speak German and English, work in stove store. Add. W 18, this office. 61

WANTED—Boy to make cores; also boy to work in foundry. St. Louis Sash Weight Co., 157 Miller st. 61

WANTED—A bright 11-year-old boy to work in store. Call Monday morning at 8 o'clock, Myers-McNichol Tailoring Co., 615 Pine st. 61

WANTED—A good German boy, 16 years old, who wants to learn the apothecary business. Apply at Waibel's Carondelet drug store. 7631 S. Broadway. 61

GLENDALE INSTITUTE has room for a few more boys: send for catalogue. E. A. Haight, Kirkwood, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Six teamsters at 3036 Hickory st. John A. Lynch. 62

WANTED—Feeders for small presses. Alex Noble, 402 N. 3d st. 62

WANTED—Steady man to care for horse and work about place. 5847 Maple av. 62

WANTED—Well digger and cistern builder. Jas. A. Smith, 4708 S. Broadway. 62

WANTED—Young man or boy to care for horse and keep yard clean. 3914 Bell av. 62

WANTED—Man to milk and work on farm. Call at St. Louis Dairy Co., 12th and Chestnut sts.

WANTED—A strong young man to work at lunch counter. Apply to Steward, Union Depot Restaurant. 62

WANTED—First-class solicitor for Investment & Building Association stock. Address W 15, this office. 62

WANTED—Live, energetic men to canvass and collect for "The Prudential." Call room 300, 810 Olive st. F. A. Baker. 62

WANTED—Two experienced solicitors; will pay $150 per month; bring refs. Once A Week, 210-212 N. 3d st., 4th floor. 62

WANTED—A man (married or single) on a small fruit and vegetable farm; must understand hot beds, etc. Add. H 18, this office. 62

WANTED—Good steady man to tend horse, cow and garden and be generally useful about house. Address A. W. Morris, National Stock Yards, East St. Louis. 62

WANTED—A first-class foreman for architectural and ornamental ironwork; one who understands details and is capable of handling 100 men; a steady man with push and energy required; state salary wanted, former employer and references. Address W 16, this office. 62

TELEGRAPH.

Good positions awaiting our graduates at all times; write for terms. St. Louis Telegraph College, 604½ N. 2d st. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers Companions, Etc.

WANTED—An intelligent young lady, aged 30, wishes to spend the winter in San Antonio, Tex., or on a ranch in that locality; will take the care of an infant or young child; services will prove invaluable to the right persons; references given and required: wages no object. Address L 12, this office.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Copying to do at home. Annie Goff, 913 N. 15th st. 44

WANTED—Situation by young lady to work in dental room. Address J 11, this office. 44

WANTED—By young lady thoroughly experienced position in office. Add. P 17, this office. 44

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper and cashier wants situation. Address A 10, this office. 44

WANTED—A young girl desires a position as photographer; has experience. Add. D 17, this office. 44

WANTED—A situation in a laundry office by a young lady of two years' experience. Address T 19, this office. 44

WANTED—A position by a young lady with best of city references for any kind of office work. Ad. E 16, this office. 44

WANTED—Situation by a young lady in an insurance office as stenographer and typewriter; two years' experience. Address C 19, this office. 44

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Position with a dressmaker; one year's experience. Add. P 18, this office. 46

WANTED—By a lady, sewing to do at home or at their house. Address O 19, this office. 46

WANTED—Engagements by good dressmaker, cutter and fitter. Address S 13, this office. 46

WANTED—To go out sewing by the day or week; terms reasonable. Address A 18, this office. 46

WANTED—Situation by seamstress; children's work a specialty. Call at 2900 Lafayette av. 46

WANTED—By a lady of experience, children's dresses to take home. Ad. S 10, this office. 46

WANTED—Sit. by first-class dressmaker; can cut and fit in present style. Address B 16, this office. 46

WANTED—Seamstress wishes sewing in families at $1.25 per day; reference. Address J 7, this office. 46

WANTED—Seamstress would like sewing in families at $1.25 per day; ref. given. Ad. H 16, this office. 46

WANTED—Seamstress would like situation and board with dressmaker or in family. Address J. 15, this office. 46

WANTED—Situation by a young lady to go out sewing by the day; terms very reasonable. Address R 13, this office. 46

WANTED—Dressmaker wishes few engagements in families or will take work home; terms reasonable. Add. K 20, this office. 46

WANTED—First-class dressmaker from Chicago will go out by the day; best of references; fit guaranteed. Address 2017 E. Grand av. 46

WANTED—By a first-class dressmaker a few engagements in families; can give first-class references; price, $1.50 per day. Address A 20, this office. 46

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker, one who is a thorough cutter and fitter, to go to St. Paul, Minn.; splendid position to right party. Ad. F 15, this office. 46

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation by experienced lady nurse. Address C 20, this office. 50

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Position as stenographer (lady); two years experience. Add. B 12, this office. 45

WANTED—Expert lady stenographer wants situation; best references. Add. L 14, this office. 45

WANTED—Situation by experienced lady stenographer; can give best of references. Address B 19, this office. 45

WANTED—An experienced young lady stenographer and caligraph operator desires a position. Address P 16, this office. 45

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Woman with child 6 months old wants position as housekeeper in widower's family. Mrs. K., 3408 N. 9th st. 47

WANTED—A young widow of refinement would like the position as housekeeper; best of reference. Address J 16, this office. 47

WANTED—By an intelligent American woman, a situation as housekeeper, matron, or other place of trust; best of references. Address S 14, this office. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—A sit. to do light housework. Call on or address 2813 N. 14th st. 48

WANTED—Situation to do general housework in city or country. Address P 13, this office. 48

WANTED—Situation in small family to do light housework. Call Sunday at 1823 S. Broadway.

WANTED—Situation to do general housework in small family. Call at 903 N. Cardinal av.; no postal cards answered. 48

WANTED—Situation by a young reliable girl to do light housework in respectable private family. Address F 16, this office. 48

STOVES,

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st. 48

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing to take home. Apply 2806 S. 12th st. 51

WANTED—Washing at home or to go out by the day. Mrs. Orien, 1211 N. 11th st. 51

WANTED—Laundry work by the day or to take home. Apply 2330 Wash st., in rear. 51

WANTED—Good laundress wants washing for the first two days. Call 2626 Franklin av., 3d floor.

WANTED—A colored laundress wishes work by the day. Send postal to 2322 Wash st., upstairs. 51

WANTED—Sit. by a first class laundress to do laundry work Monday and Tuesday by the day. 2330 Wash st. Call Sunday. 51

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A competent man to take charge of our business. Address P. O. Box 511, Kansas City.

WANTED—Man to collect and canvass for industrial insurance; bond required. Address O 17, this office. 62

WANTED—Ladies can get good girls and girls get good places by calling on Mrs. Ampleman, 1621 Morgan st. 52

WANTED—A middle-aged woman wishes a situation in a small family; wages $1.50 to $2.50 per week. Address F 18, this office. 52

WANTED—A reliable, honest woman wants light work or office cleaning two or three days in the week. Address R 12, this office. 52

WANTED—A young lady wants a kind home, where she can sew and make herself useful in return. Please address L. L., Decatur, Ill. 52

WANTED—Girl for chamber work and to assist in waiting on table, with reference and experience; none other need apply: good wages. 3142 Locust st.

WANTED—To shoe manufacturers, a position as a fore lady in a stitching room in a shoe factory; can do all kinds of fitting; 11 years experience. Address N 19, this office. 52

FEMALE HELP furnished to hotels and private families by Mrs. Jenny Gallager, 2132 O'Fallon st. 52

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Cooks Etc.

WANTED—A good cook. 3107 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Good girl to cook. 1127 S. 10th st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook. 1125 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Good cook. Apply Monday, 3115 Locust st. 68

WANTED—A good cook and laundress, at 2739 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—2916 Lucas av., first-class cook with references. 68

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to cook. 4613 North Market st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook, German or Swede. 4261 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 3750 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. Call Sunday. 2614 Park av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework. 2801 Gamble st. 68

WANTED—Good cook; no washing. Apply with refs., 4028 Westminster pl. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron in small family. 3542 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Colored woman to cook and care of dining-room. 2910 Olive st. 68

WANTED—A competent girl to cook. 3219 Russell av., near Reservoir Park. 68

WANTED—Colored girl to cook, wash and iron; small family. 3128 School st. 68

WANTED—A competent girl to cook, German preferred. Apply at 3931 Bell av. 68

WANTED—Cook, and girl to wash and iron for family of four adults. 3620 Pine st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook. Apply at 3736 Delmar av., Monday, between 9 and 12. 68

WANTED—German girl to cook, wash and iron for small family. Apply 3429 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; two in family. Call Monday. 1411 Pendleton av. 68

WANTED—Experienced cook, washer and ironer; small family; good wages. 3210A Lucas av. 68

WANTED—Colored girl to cook, wash and iron for family of two; reference required. 3322 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework at Ferguson, Mo. Call at 3512 Franklin av. Sunday. 68

WANTED—A young woman to do the cooking and washing in a small family. Apply at 4117 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good German girl as cook. 2335 Whittemore place, one half block west of Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—A good cook; help housework; small family; no washing or ironing; apply at once. 3227 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Two girls; cook and house girl; no washing. At 1619 Missouri av., west side of Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—An experienced German girl to cook, wash and iron; also a house-girl. Apply at once at 3939 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Cooks and house girls looking for situations or board to save time by calling at 712 N. Jefferson av., Mrs. Hardy's. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do washing and ironing for family of three; no housework; good home for good girl. 4053 Olive st. 68

WANTED—A good cook, must be recomended; small family, no children, no washing; German preferred. Apply 3821 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Two girls, one to cook, the other for general housework; small family; elegant home, good wages. 1919 S. Grand av. 68

WANTED—At 3126 Morgan, competent girl to do cooking, washing and ironing; best wages. None but best need apply. Call before 2 p. m. Sunday or Monday. 68

WANTED—Two girls, cook and house girl; short distance in suburbs. Apply 3340 Lucas av. Monday morning between 10 and 12, or address H 12, this office. 68

WANTED—A settled woman, white or colored, to leave the city; must be a good cook; no washing; good wages; references required. Apply after Sunday. 3106 Easton av. 68

WANTED—A good cook, one to wash and iron, who is willing to go to Michigan; a good home and good wages paid; an elderly woman preferred. Call 910 Monroe st. Monday morning. 68

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

FREE TREATMENT FOR ALL DISEASES.

Small charge for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday; consultation private. Separate waiting-room for ladies and children. Dr. Elavard's Central Dispensary, 1323 Franklin av. 68

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Young lady to act as cashier: must understand book-keeping and office work generally; the very best city reference required; applicants without experience will not be considered. Address W 17, this office. 63

WANTED—Lady copyist, numerical tables to be copied by hand: accuracy and neatness required. Apply, with references and sample of handwriting at Washington University, 17th st. and Washington av., Monday 5 p. m. 63

YOUNG ladies learn book-keeping free, shorthand free; new business college, room 10, 305½ Olive st.; no charge for tuition, if you call Monday; day or evening. 63

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—House girl. 2652 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl for light work. 2300 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A neat colored girl at 4328 W. Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4027 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Woman to do general housework. 5441 Page av. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. 3734 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2114 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework at 2413 Bacon st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. 1410 N. 8th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework; good salary. 4221 Evans av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1326 Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 2618 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 3105 Laclede av 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3829 Windsor pl. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 720 Sarah st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 2719 Glasgow av. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. 2906 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 301 S. 4th st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 4526 Page av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3939 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A girl to help do general housework. 4015 Peck st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 1112 Dillon st. 66

WANTED—At once, a good housegirl (white). 1623 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A young girl to do housework. 6104 Leffingwell av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 1710 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 3103A Olive st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 1323 S. 13th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 3848 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework; small family. 4057 Louisana av. 66

WANTED—Colored girl for general housework at 2225 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 4137 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A girl to help with general housework at 3129 N. 12th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no children. 1722 Wash st. 66

WANTED—German girl for housework; good home. 711 N. 18th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 1208 Dillon st. 66

WANTED—Housegirl; German or Swede preferred. 3025 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework at 2832 N. 21st st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing. 2734 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good cook. Apply 3865 Windsor pl. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; no washing. 3028 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. No washing. 2825 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of two. 717 Leonard av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; wages, $15. 1714 Nebraska av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 1907 LaSalle st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of three. 3307A Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; references required. 1411 Hebert st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; no washing. 3847 Page av. 66

WANTED—At 4007 Olive st. a girl for general housework; four in family. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 833 S. 7th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; German preferred. 3435 Olive. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; good wages. 1911 Wright st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in a small family. 2620 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for family of 3. Apply Monday at 3840 Windsor pl. 66

WANTED—German girl to do general housework in small family. 1014 Carr st. 66

WANTED—At 1013 Garrison av., girl for housework and to assist with cooking. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 3747 Laclede. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 1829 Cass av., upstairs. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 4318 N. 11th st. 66

WANTED—A steady German girl for general housework. 1440 N. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework and assist in washing. Apply at 2642 Locust st. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework and laundry at 4067 Washington av.; good wages. 66

WANTED—A reliable girl for general housework. Call at once, 2627 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in a small family. 1307 Old Manchester rd. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, small family; good wages. 4116 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. Apply at once at 3623 Cook av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework for a family of two. Apply at 1020 Leonard av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; private family. 1510 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A first-class girl for general housework; no washing. 2814 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—At 2909 Dayton st., a good, steady girl for general housework; apply at once. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework in American family. 2741 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework for family of 3. Apply 3842 Westminster place. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. 1411 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Steady German girl for general housework in family of two. 2732 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of three; good wages. 2920A Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Boy and girl for general housework; brother and sister pref. 3007 Easton av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; good wages. 3113 Brantner pl. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework in small family. Apply 3231 Washington av. on Monday. 66

WANTED—Good girl for house and dining-room work, white or colored. 2326 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1225 Armstrong av., north of Lafayette Park. 66

WANTED—German girl 14 to 16 years for light housework. 901 Franklin av., third floor. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages; small family. 1442 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; family of 3. 3525 Lindell av. Call after 1 o'clock. 66

WANTED—A good woman for general housework in dining room and kitchen. 1706 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework in flat; small family; German preferred. 4143 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A respectable German girl for general housework in a small family. 2726 Dayton st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. 2749 Allen av., near California av.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing; good wages. 1915 Hickory st.

WANTED—Girl 16 years old to do general housework. Apply at drug store, 18th and Benton st.

WANTED—Sit. to do general housework in small family. Call Monday at 1904 Carr st., up-stairs.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework; small family. Call before 1 o'clock. 1117 Autumn st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; German preferred. Call at 2318 Whittemore pl. 66

WANTED—A neat German house-girl; also, one for general work; family of three. 3836 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, 2 in family: good wages to right party. 2812½ Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family and good wages. 3944 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework; wages $14; small family. 725 Cabanne st., near Morgan. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist in light housework; can go home evenings. 2723 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family; call Monday. 3929 Page av.; upper flat. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; 2 in family, at 4044 Delmar av. Apply 2303 Washington av. 66

WANTED—2336 Lucas av.; girl to do general housework for small family; references required. 66

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Colored girl to do light housework and look after child 4 years old. 4152 Washington av.; refs. 66

WANTED—For general housework, competent German girl; good wages; good home. 3735 Page av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of three; wages, $12. Apply Monday at 4247 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Competent girl to assist with housework and wait upon grown children. 3257 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; family of three; wages, $12. Call at 2125 St. Louis av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; no washing nor ironing; $4 per week. 2700 Locust st. 66

WANTED—Immediately, a settled, middle-aged woman for general housework. Apply 4139 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Strong German girl for general housework in a family of three; no washing. 1418 O'Fallon st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family: German preferred. Apply 3659 Page av., lower flat. 66

WANTED—Settled woman for general housework; one who can go home at night. Apply 4118 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A smart honest girl to do general housework; good home for good girl. Apply at 3720 N. 25th st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 2909 Henrietta st., one block north Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 3330 Chestnut st.; family of four adults. Experience in cooking not requisite. 66

WANTED—A good reliable girl for housework, washing and ironing for a family of four; have other help. Apply 2816 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl to assist in housework and run errands, white preferred. Good home for right person. Apply at once, 211 S. 22d st. 66

WANTED—Girl between 10 and 15 who is willing to make herself useful around the house for her board and clothes. Call 1429A N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—A good competent girl for general housework in small family; good wages for good service. 5858 Julian av., Rose Hill, city. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; must be good laundress; family of two; good home for the right party. Apply at 1602A S. Compton av.

WANTED—Woman for general housework in the suburbs; no objection if you have a child school age; a good home for the right party. Call 403 N. 8th st. 66

WANTED—Grown family of 3 want girl or middle-aged woman for general housework. Fair wages and good home to suitable person. Must bring ref. Call to-day at 1315 Hickory st. 66

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

2803 DAYTON ST.—Girl 13 to 15 years to assist in housework; good wages; easy work. 66

TRY McKINNEY'S NEW ENGLAND BREAD

None Genuine Without Our Label.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A first-class laundress. Rebman Hotel, 29th and Olive. 67

WANTED—Washerwoman; must have references. Apply to 3700 Lindell av. 67

WANTED—Good steady wash woman at Union Laundry, 931 N. Broadway. 67

WANTED—A woman to wash and iron every Monday and Tuesday. 14 S. 9th st. 67

WANTED—A good laundress, two days in the week. Apply 1814 S. Compton av. 67

WANTED—4 first-class ironers; good wages and permanent situation. Apply Southern Hotel, Elm st. gate. 67

WANTED—Two experienced starchers and shirt-body ironer. Broadway Steam Laundry, 2359 S. Broadway. 67

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Girls to learn dressmaking at 502 N. 15th st. 69

WANTED—Basters and finishers on coats. 1119 N. 14th st. 69

WANTED—A girl for beading on machine. 1131 Collins st. 69

WANTED—An apprentice at dressmaking. 1018 Morrison av. 69

WANTED—Good dressmaker and one apprentice. 523 Ware av. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine girls to sew on vests, 621 Lynch st. 69

WANTED—10 good hands to make fascinators. 1408 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—I want first-class dressmakers at once. Mrs. Kay, 1931 Olive st. 69

WANTED—By dressmaker, 2 or 3 good seamstresses. 2334 Walnut st. 69

WANTED—Girls to learn sewing; will pay while learning. Inquire 904 Pine st. 69

WANTED—Two dressmakers and apprentice girls at Miss McGrath's, 2643 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Good steady girl to do all kinds of fancy work. 1408 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—A good tailoress; one that can work on new and old work. 1404 Franklin av. 69

WANTED—Experienced hand girls to sew on custom coats. Shwarz, 1311 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—An apprentice for dressmaking at 2618 Caroline st. Call Monday before 9 a. m. 69

WANTED — Address of first-class dressmaker; state refs. and price per day. H 15, this office.

WANTED—Pants makers, tapers and canvasers on jeans pants at Laclede Mfg. Co. 415 N. 3d st. 69

WANTED—Good girl on custom coats; principally for neat basting. 821 Franklin av., 2d floor. 69

WANTED—First class hand sewers on custom pants; steady work and good pay. 219 N. 8th st. room 11. 69

WANTED—Young girl to learn dressmaking, who will take care of work-room in return for board. 3130 Olive st. 69

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

MRS. GOODSPEED, formerly of Woman's Exchange, will be pleased to see all her old customers at 4011 Fairfax av. 69

FALL OPENING

Of the Ladies' Tailor School of Cutting, 2020 Olive st. We desire to announce the School of Dress Cutting; also, that a finishing department has been added, where thorough instructions in basting, sewing, finishing, draping, making, etc., can be obtained; our former patrons are invited to call and see the new ladies' tailor system and large illustrated instruction book.
69 HUGHES & STOREY, Proprietors.

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girl at 1707 N. 13th st. 71

WANTED—A good chambermaid. 209½ N. 7th st. 71

WANTED—Lady compositors at 1310 Olive st., Monday. 71

WANTED—Chambermaid at 921 Pine st.; call Sunday. 71

WANTED—Girls to pick peanuts at 518 N. 2d st. Apply Monday. 71

WANTED—Girl. Call Sunday or during the week. 4320 N. 11th st. 71

WANTED—A neat, steady woman as dishwasher at Lafayette Park Hotel. 71

WANTED—Girl for down-stairs work; without washing. 3946 Bell av. 71

WANTED—Girl 12 to 15 years old to work in office. Dr. N. Kenison, 623½ Olive st. 71

WANTED—Good German girl for country; $16 a month. Call Monday, 321 Walnut st. 71

WANTED—Girl about 15 years old to nurse and assist in housework. 3307 Laclede av. 70

WANTED—A good German girl to do dining-room and housework. 982 Chouteau av. 71

WANTED—3 good scrub girls. Apply at Elm st. gate, Southern Hotel; permanent situation. 71

WANTED—A strong girl to work behind lunch counter. Apply at Union Depot restaurant.

WANTED—Girls about 15 years of age to select sausage casings. Apply at Brecht, 12th and Cass.

WANTED—Good dining-room girl and dishwasher immediately. Apply Mound City Restaurant, 2408 N. Broadway. 71

WANTED—Competent girl to take charge of our business in Kansas City; must furnish good refs. and about $500. Add. P. O. box 511. 71

WANTED—A good strong young woman as dishwasher and assist in kitchen; any party who wishes to go home at night need not apply; call Monday. Young Woman's Training School, 813 N. 4th st. 71

WANTED—A lady of education and refinement for a position pleasant and profitable; one having experience as school teacher or saleslady preferred; must come well recommended; salary to begin, $12. Call Tuesday after 9 o'clock at 904 Olive st., room 57.

LADIES, to sell our goods at their homes. Everybody buys them. $10 to $25 per week easily made. No experience necessary, goods beautiful, sell themselves. Address Royal Garter Co., Cincinnati, O. 71

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

25 GIRLS can get situations in private families free of charge. 1023 N. 10th st. 71

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Nurses.

WANTED—A nurse. Apply 3739 Westminster pl. 70

WANTED—An experienced nurse girl at 720 Sarah st. 70

WANTED—Young girl as nurse. 2834 Lafayette av. 70

WANTED—Girl for nursery and housework. 2806 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—Nurse at 4147 Finney av.; Washington av. cars pass the door. 70

WANTED—An old lady who understands the care of an infant. 511 S. 23d st. 70

WANTED—A German girl for nursing and light housework. 3151 Laclede av. 70

WANTED—White girl to go South to nurse two children; good wages. 2612 Pine st. 70

WANTED—A good German nursegirl to assist in general housework. 1324 St. Ange av. 70

WANTED—A good strong nurse girl. Inquire at 1147 Paul, bet. Hickory and Chouteau av. 70

WANTED—A girl to take care of children and assist in light house-keeping. 1508 Chouteau av.

WANTED—Nurse girl; good place; good wages. Can go home at night. Mrs. Pitman, 102 S. Ewing av. 70

WANTED—Half-grown girl to nurse baby, to go home at night. Call between 10 and 12 at 812 N. Ewing av. 70

Stenographers.

WANTED—A lady stenographer to go South. Inquire at 2516 N. 10th st., Monday between 9 and 12 a. m. 64

WANTED—Situations by two young lady stenographers and typewriters; competent and accurate; four years' experience. Address M 18, this office.

WANTED—Everybody to know that you can get perfect fitting men's pants to order from $3.50 upwards, at H. V. Mesretz, merchant tailor, 219 N. 8th st., near Olive, 2d floor. Call and examine our new fall styles. 64

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Working housekeeper with references; must be good cook; good wages. 5010 Florissant av. 65

WANTED—A refined and well educated lady to act as housekeeper for widower. Must understand housekeeping and the care of children. To the right party a liberal salary will be paid. Address S 15, this office. 65

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Young lady desires board in private family west of Jefferson av. Address G 16, this office. 19

WANTED—A lady desires to obtain board in a Presbyterian family, north of Olive and west of 23d st. Address K 91, this office. 19

WANTED—A refined gentleman wishes to board with a select private family. Location central; price moderate. Address L 16, this office. 19

WANTED—Board with private family for young lady and young business man west of 34th st., bet. Pine and Morgan; references exchanged. Add. G 17, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Will pay $50 for good board and room for gent, wife and baby. Add. L 13, this office.

WANTED—Young man wants furnished room with board; private family preferred. Address B 11, this office. 20

WANTED—Gentleman desires room and board for lady. Address stating terms and location D 16, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board in private family; must be pleasant place; reference if necessary. Add. F 18, this office. 20

WANTED—By a useful girl attending business college, a home where services will pay for board. Address G 8, this office. 20

WANTED—By respectable young lady, room with two meals a day; not over $3 per week. Address A 18, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and boarding in private family; must be reasonably central and moderate in price. Address K 18, this office. 20

WANTED—Board and room by man and wife, bet. Jefferson av. and 14th st. and Washington av. and Chestnut st.; state price. Address A 19, this office. 20

WANTED—One, two or three furnished rooms, with board, if convenient; not further out than 27th; give price and location. Address N 16, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board by quiet widow lady where there are few or no other boarders; Lafayette Park district preferred. Add. R 19, this office. 20

WANTED—An elderly widow with reference wants a second story unfurnished room, with or without board, west of Beaumont st. Add. J 17, this office. 20

WANTED—To room and board, 2 or 4 persons; everything new; hot and cold bath, gas, etc.; Olive near Sarah; delightful West End place; refs. ex. Add. N 14, this office. 20

WANTED—Lady and daughter expecting to visit the city during the month of October, desire room and board within few blocks of Grand and Washington avs. Refs. ex. Address C 17, this office. 20

WANTED—Gentleman wants suit of two rooms and board for himself and young lady sister in private family in West End; must be elegant and ready for occupation on next Friday. Write terms and location to M 18, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Unfurnished 2d-story front rooms. Address 1223 Olive st. 21

WANTED—An unfurnished room, centrally located. Add. R 17, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent a 6 or 7-room house, $30 per month. Address P.-O. Box 671, city. 21

WANTED—Furnished room between 18th and 25th and Market and Carr sts. Address M 13, this office. 21

WANTED—3 or 4 rooms for family of 3 adults; state location and price. Add. W 19, this office. 21

WANTED—At once 6 or 8-room house, in good locality; rent not to exceed $40. Add. H 17, this office. 21

WANTED—Some one to rent in connection with family of adults a 6 or 8-room house. Ad. D 15, this office. 21

WANTED—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping on or south of Chouteau av. Add. W 13, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent nice house of 6 rooms in good locality, by widow lady; permanent if suited. Add. P 19, this office. 21

WANTED—A nicely furnished room in a quiet locality; transient; answers will be confidential. Address C 13, this office. 21

WANTED—Two or three rooms, unfurnished, for light housekeeping; no children; Olive st., below Garrison av. Address P 12, this office. 21

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping within ten blocks of Jefferson av. pl. Address Mrs. Chittendhue, 508 S. Ewing av. 21

WANTED—To rent from an owner, a 3-room cottage, or 3 rooms on first floor, near some rapid transit car line. Address J. M., 2307 Cass av. 21

WANTED—A neatly fur. room, Oct. 5, by a single gent of 40 for the winter, where there are no other roomers; widow preferred. Add. D 11, this office. 21

WANTED—A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, west of 29th, with party owning their home preferred; references exchanged. Address F 13, this office. 21

WANTED—By couple without children, 2 or 3 unfurnished 2d-story rooms north of Laclede, south of Page, west of Garrison; private family; no housekeeping. Add. A 17, this office. 21

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished house of 6 rooms or flat of 4 in good locality by widow lady. Add. S 19, this office.

WANTED—A small furnished house in West End by family of three; all grown. Add. E 18, this office.

WANTED—To rent by family of adults, handsomely furnished house west of Garrison av. Add. M 11, this office.

WANTED—A furnished house of 6 or 8 rooms for the winter or a year, by responsible parties who will take excellent care of same and give references. Address A 15, this office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—To buy, a 10 to 12-room modern built house; west of Grand av.; large yard. Address L 11, this office. 22

WANTED—To buy an 8-room house west of Union av., between Easton and Delmar avs. James Sinnickson, 3849 Manchester rd. 22

WANTED—To buy a 6 or 8 room detached house in western part of the city; will pay cash for a good bargain. Address N 15, this office. 22

WANTED—The best 7-room residence obtainable in the city or suburbs for $3,500 to $4,000; describe fully. Address K 16, this office. 22

WE want to buy an improved property that will pay 10 per cent on investment; owners only. E. L. Squire & Co., 104 Olive st., room 29. 22

WANTED—To buy a 7 to 8-room modern built house, 35 to 50 feet, bet. Chestnut and Cook av., Compton and Cabanne avs.; state price and location. Address J 12, this office. 22

WANTED—House—Any one having a nice 6-room house, with modern conveniences, in a good locality (not particular as to size of lot), who will accept $150 cash and $30 or $35 monthly can find a purchaser by addressing F 19, this office. 22

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Per- sonal" are received subject to revision o rejection entirely. The money paid for re jected advertisements will be refunde when address is given, or by calling at th office with ticket. Advertisements in th column not of a business nature, of tw lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Will lady in black coming Frid night from theater with little girl, taking cable 7th and Locust, communicate with gent who close behind, after seat was changed. Address F this office.

WANTED—AGENTS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—Now offered to gen and ladies to secure a pleasant and profitab business by selling the patented adjustable Ladie Shoes by sample to the consumer; very little capi necessary; no risk; exclusive territory assigned. C or address for particulars, Adjustable Shoe C 1223 Olive st.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mm McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Cors Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St Louis Mo.

WANTED—Two good, reliable agents. Add. 12, this office.

WANTED—Agents to handle the Komical K amuses young and old; good seller; sample a particulars, 25c. Star Electric Works, 1129 Olive

THE Star Equalizer does not let t drawer hang, because it equalizes, by ex mechanical means, the applied force. Try 2009 Pine st.

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addi ton's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner with $500 cash, to take care a good paying business. Address T 17, this fice.

WANTED—Traveling partner in pleasant, pro able business; small capital, big returns. dress E 17, this office.

WANTED—Partner in first-class restaurant; to take charge of No. 1 paying business. Henry Rooke, 309 Market st.

WANTED—A partner with capital of $300 in r aurant business; one with experience ferred. Address L 15, this office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE an 80-acre improved unincumbered farm Northwest Kansas and some cash. Who'll t it as first payment on house and lot? Gus, 2 Belleglade av.

WANTED—To exchange, $900 equity in a new room frame house near King's highway Easton av., for good vacant lot or as paymen cheaper place farther east. Add. E 13, this off

STORES, STABLES, ETC.—WANTED.

WANTED—Large building west of 12th st. furniture storage. Ad. C 10, this office.

WANTED—To rent—A private stable in vicinit Washington and Grand avs. Address Washington av.

YOUR beautiful home, now buildi should have the Star Equalizer placed on drawer work being constructed with it. S orders to 2009 Pine st.

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WANTED—$4,000 at 6 per cent on improved estate worth double the amount. Address this office.

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FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Small flat or 4 rooms in neighbor Stoddard or Crow School; low rent. Add. this office.

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WANTED—Someone to adopt a healthy boy Call 29 S. 14th st.

WANTED—A Post-Dispatch route with horse cart. Address W 14, this office.

WANTED—Furniture, household goods, etc. Skeele, at Selkirk's, 204 and 206 N. 6th st.

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand stu lamp; give price. Address L 18, this office.

WANTED—Diamond; either stud, pin or must be a bargain. Apply H 20, this office.

WANTED—Furniture, carpets, stoves, etc. cash; send postal. A. B. Rich, 3553½ Oli

WANTED—Second-hand bicycles in exch for new; easy payments. A. L. Jordan, Washington av.

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WANTED—Three to five rooms furnished please give location and price. Address this office.

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MUSICAL.

BANJO and guitar, S. M. Stringer, Teacher, ber of Ideal Banjo Club. Studio, 909 N. 22

CLOSING out our 10-cent sheet-music, 100 for $1, take them as they come. J. Ellic Music-house, 2415 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Second-hand piano. 140 16th st.

FOR SALE—Cheap; first-class mandolin. Ad D 19, this office.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A fine piano stool and almost new, at 902 S. 4th st.

FOR SALE—Three good pianos; must be sold mortgage debt. Staley, 1011 Chestnut st.

WANTED—Pupils for instruction on guit piano; lady teacher. 4582A Easton av.

FOR SALE—Upright grand piano; cost $500 sell at a sacrifice. Apply at 817 N. 23d st.

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FOR SALE—Excellent Steinway & Sons pian little used; great bargain for cash. 820 Che av.

FOR SALE—For $8, a $20 New York gu guitar in perfect order. Inquire of Pro Zeli, 1605 Biddle st. (barber shop).

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

HAVE you seen the new scale Kimball Don't fail to if you are looking for the be around bargain in a piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, Olive st.

I HAVE a very large variety of pianos, fro cheapest good pianos to the very best pi America; will satisfy any customer in pric terms. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds, music and music books at J. Ellicck's, 24 Broadway.

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WILLIAM STEINKUEHLER, thorough tea violin; parties desiring instruction 2624 Olive st.; reasonable terms.

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BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A dry goods and notion store at 2700 Lafayette av. 4

FOR SALE—Oyster parlor; cheap if sold at once. No. 5 N. 2d st. 4

FOR SALE—A good corner grocery and notion store. 1527 O'Fallon st. 4

FOR SALE—Cigar stand in central location. Inquire at 20 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—Post-Dispatch route in West End. Address P 14, this office. 4

FOR SALE—First-class cigar stand. Call 304 N. 6th st., Sunday and Monday. 4

FOR SALE—News depot, confectionery and cigar store. Add. M 14, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Well located drug store; good chance for druggist. Ad. E 18, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Bakery; excellent counter trade; good location. ALBERT FULDNER, 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Good carriage and wagon shop; account of death. Apply 710 Park av. 4

FOR SALE—Restaurant; one of best in city. ALBERT FULDNER, 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Saloon; first-class stand, centrally located. ALBERT FULDNER, 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Barber shop at a bargain; No. 1 neighborhood. ALBERT FULDNER, 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Store with all kinds of material for ladies' fancy work. Inquire 1922 S. 7th st.

FOR SALE—Butchershop; good business; satisfactory reason for selling. A. FULDNER, 4 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house; good business street; cheap. ALBERT FULDNER, 4 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—Confectionery; good bread and milk trade; making money. ALBERT FULDNER, 4 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—2007 Chestnut st., a 9-roomed house, elegantly furnished. Apply on premises. 4

PERSONAL—A friend from Kansas City wants the address of Mrs. H. B. Add. B 16, this office. 1

FOR SALE—Small paying drug store. Best opening in the city for a doctor. Add. B 14, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Nicely furnished 8-room house and laundry, with roomers. Add. N 18, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Half interest in valuable patent and entire stock of corporation. Address G 13, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A Grand av. business corner, 37x120; news depot and confectionery. Apply 1701 N. Grand av. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon; good location; reasonable rent. ALBERT FULDNER, 4 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—A private watchman's route in the West End; good salary guaranteed. Address H 8, this office. 4

FOR SALE—News, stationery and school supplies in West End; rare chance for a lady; see us. 4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—$250—Grocery; good neighborhood; low rent; cheap. ALBERT FULDNER, 4 6 N. 3d st.

FOR SALE—United States mail route; must have horse and buggy or cart. Call at 5422 N. Broadway; to commence Oct. 1. 4

FOR SALE—Cigar and confectionery store doing a good business; will sell cheap; reason for selling, other business. 1604½ Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—Coal and wood yard; well established and doing a good paying business; price $250. 4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Or trade; having just patented a very useful invention for buggies, will dispose of all or part interest. Address R 14, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Furnished-room and boarding houses in all parts of the city; some very fine bargains; now is the time to buy. See. 4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Furnished-room house in West End, full of paying roomers; price, $350; terms easy. 4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Notice—We guarantee the title and give warranty bills of sale free of charge with every place we sell in the city. 4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon, on central corner, doing a fine business; price $1,700, or invoice; call and investigate. 4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Millinery, notion and dressmaking store on Olive st., doing a fine business; price $250; if you want business see this place, ladies. 4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Retiring from business—Fixtures for less than half cost; do for any line; rent reasonable, $55; store and 3 rooms; location first-class. 1214 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon doing good cash business; sells 6 kegs beer daily, and cash store trade; will invoice about $1,000; investigate. Address B 17, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Cigar store, with 3 living rooms; well established and doing a good business; price, $500, or invoice. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 4 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—A well paying grocery, toy, notion and candy store, well located in the southern part of the city, is for sale; reasons for selling, other business; will bear investigation. Address C 14, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery stores in all parts of the city, at all prices, from $500 to $5,000. See us if you want anything in this line. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a good farm in Illinois or Missouri, a drug store, located in this city and making money. Excellent stand for good druggist. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Morning paper route with 175 subscribers. Death is only reason for selling. Price, $600. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Confectionery, ice cream, cigar and tobacco store. This place is well located and now doing a good business. Price, $450. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Saloons at all prices; $300, $450, $500, $600, $700, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500 and up to $5,000. See us if you want anything in line. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing plant located in this city; established 18 years, and now doing an excellent business; this outfit can be bought for $3,000; is well worth $5,000; the only reason for selling, present owner wishes to retire from wholesale business; this is a bargain. 4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Child's ring marked in blue, W. J. H.; reward if returned to 2346 Pine st. 30

LOST—Heavy gold ring, with initials inside. Good reward if returned to 4210 N. Grand av. 30

LOST—Maltese cat Thursday night; white spot on the neck and bell on. Reward if returned to 18 N. 4th st. 30

LOST—At Lindell Park, a banner of Building Trades Council of St. Louis. A liberal reward if returned to 10th and Walnut Wednesday evening at Central Turner Hall. 30

LOST—Tuesday evening, Sept. 22, at Havlin's Theater Hall, one gold bar pin, containing five diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to B. J., care F. Smith & Son, 522 N. 2d st. 30

LOST—On Monday last from 2620 Spring av., a small yellow female dog with white face and large black eyes; answers to the name of "Boo-boo." $5 for her return to above number. 30

LOST—Wednesday, blue cloth vest containing memorandum book and pair glasses, fell off wagon in business part of city. Liberal reward for return to Pat Reilly, care Ford & Doan, 210 N. 2d st. 30

LOST—At Meremac Park on Sunday last, Gordon setter bitch in milk, with hair on back and sides closely clipped showing mange. Reward for return to 5905 Page av., or for information leading to recovery. 30

LOST—$10 Reward—On the 14th, a black crape shawl, on Jefferson av., bet. Madison st. and Cass av.; or on Cass av., bet. Jefferson av. and 22d st. Please return to 1807½ N. Jefferson av. and receive reward. 30

LOST—Friday night, either on Olive st. car to Broadway, thence north to Washington av. and west on Washington av. electric cars to Delmar av. A child's blue enamel and diamond breast-pin. Reward if returned to J. A. Schultz, 509 Olive st. 30

LOST—Tuesday, about 10 a. m., within four blocks of 15th and Franklin av., large size hunting-case lady's gold watch, with gold fob chain, pin and ball pendant attached; initials "J. P. B." inscribed on back of watch. Liberal reward for return to 1031 Selby pl. 30

STRAYED—From 2229 Madison st., an old bay horse; some white on forehead and feet, and has a brand on left fore shoulder. 30

STRAYED—Or stolen—On Monday, Sept. 21, a small pug dog, female; I will pay $10 reward for the arrest and conviction of the party, or a small reward for the return of same. J. E. Esher, 712 St. Charles st. 30

$10 REWARD for return of pocketbook lost at Union Market containing money and key of special value. Address 405 N. 8th st. 30

★ THE drawers in that costly chamber suit worked nicely when you bought it. The courteous dealer said the furniture was very excellent, and the drawers worked, therefore fine—it is still so; but do the drawers work satisfactorily? That is the question. The Star Equalizer, at small cost, will make them work like magic, permanently, no matter how large or heavy. With one hand they can be opened or closed with great ease and comfort. Many of the finest homes of the city are sending in their orders. Their praises follow. A trial order will convince you of the luxury we promise you. 2009 Pine.

DRESSMAKING.

FOR SALE—Best and cheapest and latest improved ladies' tailor dress cutting system with printed instructions for every system for $2; now don't fail to learn how to make your own clothes. A. Magann, 3031 Olive st. 72

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—A suitable location for a fine beer saloon by a responsible tenant; state terms of rent. Address August Finke, 2039 O'Fallon st. 3

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRD CAGES, velocipedes, boys' express wagons at G. H. & C. Kayser, 914 S. 4th st. 5

BICYCLES—New and second-hand sold on installment plan. A. L. Jordan & Co., 1324 Washington av. 5

BICYCLE bargains; can't stop to tell of them all; call, get list; prices demoralized; easy terms. Knight Cycle Co., 207 N. 10th st. 5

CARVING SETS, knives and forks and butcher knives at Kayser's, 914 S. 4th st. 5

FOR SALE—A fine upright piano cheap. 3014 S. 7th st. 27

FOR SALE—Lady's solid gold ring; $1.50. 820 N. 23d st. 5

FOR SALE—Fine pug dog. Good breeder. 1303 Clark av. 5

FOR SALE—3 full bred English mastiff pups. Apply 2703 Utah st. 5

FOR SALE—Pug dog; fine stud dog; will sell low. Add. O 15, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A nice standing desk cheap, at 812 Chestnut st., first floor. 5

FOR SALE—All kinds of fancy pigeons. H. Ebbinghaus, 1231 N. 11th st. 5

FOR SALE—Baby carriage in good condition; almost new; cheap. 2907 N. Grand. 5

FOR SALE—An 8-hole Charter Oak range. Apply Monday at 2727 Stoddard st. 5

FOR SALE—A walnut bed-room set, 4 pieces, cheap, at 1009 N. Compton av. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture of 5 rooms and bath; in good condition. 908 S. 4th st. 5

FOR SALE—New Home sewing machine cheap at 4438 Lucky st. Mrs. A. Lanigan. 5

FOR SALE—Gas fixtures of 8-room house, good as new, cheap. Add. H 11, this office. 5

FOR SALE—An Italian greyhound, a black and tan, and Skye terrier pups. 1109 S. 10th st. 5

FOR SALE—A first-class incubator of 200-egg capacity for $15. Apply 7810 O'Reilly av. 5

FOR SALE—White sewing machine, all attachments; nearly new; $18. 2739 Allen av. 5

FOR SALE—Electric motor fan, $12.50; cost $30; good condition as new. Add. P 6, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A 10 H. P. upright boiler and engine in running order; big bargain. 1912 St. Charles. 5

FOR SALE—Desk, counter, show-case, scales, tables, thread cases, sample trunks, 2358 Carr st. 5

FOR SALE—Or will exchange a fine 4-carat diamond stud for a vacant lot. Address K 13, this office. 5

FOR SALE—One 12-inch screw-cutting lathe, foot power and counter shaft. Address 6604 Virginia av., city. 5

FOR SALE—A Garland hard coal base burner very cheap. Apply Sunday or evenings during week, 1347 S. 13th st. 5

FOR SALE—Two hard coal stoves; have been used only one winter; good heaters for a dwelling. Call at 3708 Cook av. 5

FOR SALE—Two thoroughbred pups, age 3 months, 1 collie and 1 fox terrier, cheap. Address 2647 Lucas av. 5

FOR SALE—One large soft coal base burner with pipe; also No. 7 Buck's Brilliant cooking stove. 5206 Cote Brilliante av. 5

FOR SALE—First-class cooking range, nearly new; also small open grate parlor stove; very low price. Inquire at 3129 Pine st. 5

FOR SALE—Scotch collies, shepherd pups, skye, Yorkshire and dandy dinmont terriers and water spaniels. No. 2601 Thomas st. 5

FOR SALE—Under mortgage, entire outfit of a good job and newspaper office; cash or time. 5 J. W. STALEY, 1011 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—The furniture of a 10-room house, and the house to rent cheap, on Chouteau av., near the depot; good for boarding-house. Address K 14, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture and appointments of a furnished seven-room house on electric road; ten minutes' ride from 4th st.; terms cash. Address N 17, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Three Worthington water meters, 1 inch, 1½ inch and 2½ inch capacity; have been in use only 30 days and are in perfect order. St. Charles Car Co., St. Charles, Mo. 5

FOR SALE—Anyone wanting soda water fountains or machinery, new or second-hand, will do well to write; inquiries promptly answered; a good agent wanted on commission. Address Wm. T. Duncan, Post-office, St. Louis. 5

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

MACHINISTS' and carpenters' tools at Kayser's, 914 S. 4th st. 5

PEDIGREED Gordon setter. Beagle mastiff and Collie pups. Fancier's Agency, 215 Market st.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, nearly new; easy payments. Missouri Typewriter Exchange, 613 Pine.

UPRIGHT piano, nearly new, for sale very cheap. 26 S. 16th st. 27

$5 WILL BUY a Singer sewing machine in good order, at 1515 Hogan st. 5

DESKS—DESKS.

Full assortment, new and second-hand, at bed rock prices, 1117 Olive st., Bovian & Co. 5

FOR SALE.

ONE NO. 3 STANDARD BABCOCK PRESS,

26x30. Nearly new; been in use 8 months; in perfect order. Price, $800. Also 1 Hoe Tape Delivery, 23x28, in good order for $500. One double folder attached to Babcock press will fold 13x19 to envelope size. Address

H. B. ALLEN,

POST-DISPATCH OFFICE.

DANCING.

GRAHAME SELECT SCHOOL, 1524 Olive; lessons at all hours for ball room or stage. Call. 76

BOOKS.

EVANS BOOK CO. has removed to northwest cor. of Post-office; largest assortment, lowest prices

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN energetic man with $5,000 to invest as secretary of a corporation that controls the most valuable patent in the United States, the success of which is now a certainty; open to fullest investigation; no letters answered that are not accompanied with good references. Address M 16, this office. 2

WANTED—An investor with $6,000 to help close a deal of $25,000 profit. Address J 13, this office.

★ THINK of the moments—together, days and more—you have been irritated over those hitching dresser-drawers. The Star Equalizer, 2009 Pine st., makes for you at least the future secure.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE!

The entire outfit of a valuable medicine business for sale cheap. Address N 11, this office. 2

EDUCATIONAL.

ELOCUTION—Delsarte and æsthetic physical culture, with all the latest fads, taught by Miss Eugenia Williamson, who has just returned from an extended tour of three months, observing all the latest ideas. Will resume her private instructions and classes Sept. 28, at 2837 Morgan. 29

GENTLEMAN wants lessons in book-keeping; state terms and references. Address A 16, this office. 29

PRIVATE lessons given in book-keeping by an experienced and practical book-keeper; also books posted, adjusted and balanced. J. J. Fisner, 2408 S. 10th st.

WANTED—The address of a good teacher in oil painting. Address W 12, this office. 29

CAN YOU TALK

with hearable ease and seeable grace to an audience of 5,000 people? There are no systems of vocal or physical chart exercises in use to day equal to McDowell's Speech and Gesture Forms for the purpose of acquiring purity, power and flexibility of speech, significant physical grace and healthful poise, in movement or at rest. Every man, woman, girl and boy should take a short or long course of McDowell's Speech and Gesture Forms, which may be easily adapted to special needs, beneficial alike to the old and young. Ten years have passed since McDowell's Forms were copyrighted; nor Delsarte, nor Guttman, nor any other system has gained a more substantial respect. From old pupils in every walk, trade, commerce, education, religion and theatricals come continued words of encouragement and cheer to the author. One great critic and former pupil says, "After examining and exhausting all the so-called Delsarte methods of Eastern teachers McDowell's Speech and Gesture Forms for practical results excels them all." Strong words? Come and learn if they are true—9 to 12 m., 3 to 8 p. m., 1304 Chouteau av.

ALL SORTS.

CONTRACTS or piece work on tin and sheet iron ware of all kinds; have my own shop. G. Voelker, 1733 N. 12th st. 32

GAS burners put on gasoline stoves to burn gas; stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

10 AND 12 N. 4TH ST.—Hotel Belmont, nice rooms, 35c a night; $2 a week and up. 13

11 N. 6TH ST.—Ivy House—Refitted throughout; rooms, 25 cents a night, $1 a week up. 13

20 S. 6TH ST.—One front room, nicely furnished on 3d floor. 13

105 S. 16TH ST.—Neatly fur. room for light housekeeping. 13

105 S. 15TH ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; transients accommodated. 13

118 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms, gas, bath, etc. 13

121 N. 7TH ST.—S. w. cor. of Pine st., nicely furnished front room; rent low. 13

204 S. 16TH ST.—Two rooms, 2d-floor front, fur. for housekeeping; also large double parlors, 1st-floor front, for 2 gentlemen; $12 per month. 13

208 N. 14TH ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

209 AND 211 N. 7TH ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, day, week or month; reasonable rates. 13

316 N. 11TH ST., near Locust—A No. 1 front parlor, on first floor, will fur. for a sleeping room; gas, bath, with good attention; for gents only. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Newly furnished rooms; 35c to $1 per day; $2 to $4 per week. 13

414 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Neatly furnished second-story front room and room adjoining. 13

423 S. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Two rooms. 13

519 FRANKLIN AV.—2 or 4 rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; rent low. 13

519 GRATIOT ST.—Three rooms, 2d floor. Apply to 1529 Chouteau av. 13

712 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Two newly furnished rooms, with or without board. 13

718 N. 15TH ST.—Furnished front rooms, 1st floor, for 2 gents or light housekeeping; $5 and $12 per month. 13

810 N. 9TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping. 13

815 S. 8TH ST.—Two 2d-story front rooms fur. for housekeeping; no children. 13

815 N. 9TH ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms for rent for gents or light housekeeping. 13

817 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished rooms; cheap. 13

903 N. 23D ST. (cor. Franklin av.)—Furnished rooms. 13

908 S. 4TH ST.—Pleasant furnished front room, second floor. 13

921 N. 18TH ST.—A large fur. front room, 1st floor. 13

926 WARE AV.—35th st.—A large, nicely furnished front room; cheap rent; private fam. 13

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—Furnished rooms and board. 18

1002 PINE ST.—Front parlor fur. and rooms as low as $1 a week. 13

1012 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

1012 S. 12TH ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms on the second floor for light housekeeping; rent, $10 per month; also second-story front room, cheap. 13

1013 SELBY PL.—West Side Car Park, nicely furnished rooms. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms by week or day at reasonable rates. 13

1015 OLIVE ST.—2 nicely furnished rooms. 13

1034 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Large, well furnished front room, suitable for two or four gents; private family; reasonable terms. 13

1103 N. 19TH ST.—Nicely fur. rooms, all conv.; price reasonable. 13

1103 S. 11TH ST.—(Bet. Chouteau av. and Hickory st.)—4 rooms, 2d floor, in nice repair. Key next door, No. 1101. 13

1109 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished front room, southern exposure, bath; $3 per week. 13

1112 CHOUTEAU AV.—One front and back room adjoining on second floor; furnished. 13

1117 N. CHANNING AV.—Nice furnished front room; would like two young ladies employed in the day; private family. 13

1118 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished front parlor; also back parlor unfurnished. 13

1121 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, southern exposure; $2.50 and $3 per week. 13

1123 N. COMPTON AV. (bet. Bell and Easton avs.)—Comfortable fur. rooms, single or in flat, from $4 monthly. 13

1132½ WASHINGTON AV.—Nice rooms; day, week or month; 50c., 75c. and $1 per night; transients a specialty. 13

1146 S. 7TH ST.—Fur. rooms with or without board. 13

1213 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly furnished rooms; also rooms furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1220 N. 8TH ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms on 1st floor. 13

1223 N. 14TH ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor; water, gas; rent $15. 13

1225 FRANKLIN AV.—Newly furnished rooms. 13

1308 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished second story front room; private family. 13

1311 CARR ST.—Furnished front room suitable for one or two gents. 13

1314 N. 20TH ST.—Four large rooms, first floor; $15. 13

1318 BLAIR AV.—A nicely furnished front room for 2 gents; $1 per week. 13

1405 N. BROADWAY—A large furnished front room. 13

1406 FRANCIS ST.—Furnished room; second story front; 3400 west; two doors north of Easton av. 13

1409 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms. 13

1409 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; So. exp. 13

1409 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegantly fur. rooms for gentlemen; within 2 blocks of Exposition. 13

1411 CHOUTEAU AV.—Elegant furnished rooms; one 2d-story front; close to four lines of cars. 13

1433 N. 16TH ST.—Furnished rooms; convenient to car lines. 13

1440 PAPIN ST.—Furnished room. 13

1443 FRANCIS ST.—Three pleasant, newly papered rooms; first floor; separate entrance; fine cellar; latest improvements, convenient to all West End cars; one block east of Grand av. 13

1501 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms by day or week. 13

1504 CARR ST.—Furnished room suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1517½ BIDDLE ST.—4 nice rooms, with water, $11. Keys at 1530 Morgan. 13

1518 PARK AV.—Nicely furnished front room; convenient to two car lines. 13

1535 VAIL PL.—(S. 19th st.—One furnished front room. 13

1603 OLIVE ST.—2d story front room, also two rooms; light housekeeping. 13

1626 MORGAN ST.—Neatly fur. front room. 13

1630 MORGAN ST.—3 nice rooms; $12. 13

1635 MORGAN ST.—One nicely furnished room complete for light housekeeping. 13

1716 OLIVE ST.—Charming rooms, central and choice; reliable home; low prices; private family. 13

1720 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished front room and small room; new building. 13

1725 GARRISON AV.—1 or 2 front rooms first-floor, furnished for light housekeeping. 13

1727 2D CARONDELET AV.—Two neatly furnished rooms, with or without board; two gentlemen preferred; convenient to cars. 13

1730 FRANKLIN AV.—3 rooms, all modern conveniences. Apply at 1733 Wash st. 13

1730 WASH ST.—2d-story front, elegantly furnished room, with piano, also cool connecting room, comfortably furnished for housekeeping. 13

1735 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Large nicely furnished 2d-story front room. 13

1800 WASHINGTON AV.—Large, desirable rooms; fine for housekeeping or for gents. 13

1816 DIVISION ST.—One furnished front room. 13

1831 OLIVE ST.—Furnished room. 13

1855 MADISON ST.—Young man wants a roommate in private family; charges reasonable to right party. Inquire for Thain. 13

1916 COLEMAN ST.—Nicely furnished room for one or two gents; convenient to two car lines. 13

2008 OLIVE ST.—Pleasant room for gentleman, with gas and bath; privilege of parlor. 13

2014 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished 2d-story front room with alcove; also desirable rooms on first floor for gentlemen; references. 13

2015 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms in strictly private family. 13

2017 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; permanent or transient; board convenient. 13

2021 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished second story front room; all conveniences. 13

2026 EUGENIA ST.—4 rooms. 13

2029 EUGENIA ST.—One furnished front room. 13

2106 WALNUT ST.—4 large rooms, bath, etc., cheap to small family. 13

2121 EUGENIA ST.—One large front room, furnished for gent; quiet, nice neighborhood. 13

2124 CHESTNUT ST.—Two fur. rooms; also room for light housekeeping. 13

2127 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gents; for permanents or transients. 13

2129 LUCAS AV.—Neatly furnished hall-room; southern exposure; cheap. 13

2208 LUCAS PL.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; large, light and airy; very conv. 13

2211 CASS AV.—Second floor, beautiful furn. front room for 2 gents, gas, bath, etc; quiet and first-class neighborhood; rent reasonable. 13

2225 CHESTNUT ST.—Handsomely furnished room. 13

2227 FRANKLIN AV.—Furnished room for man and wife. 13

2228 FRANKLIN AV.—Three rooms; water and bath; only $9. 13

2231 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly furnished rooms. 13

2233 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms, without board; private family; for gents. 13

2234 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room, private family; refs. 13

2308 EUGENIA ST.—One furnished and one unfurnished room; single or en suite. 13

2310 LYNCH ST.—Take electric car; one large front room, furnished or not. 13

2314 CHESTNUT ST.—3 rooms on first floor; $14. 13

2324 PINE ST.—Rooms from $4 upwards. 13

2325 MARKET ST.—2 nice rooms, fur. or unfur., for light housekeeping; $15. 13

2328 PINE ST.—Large, pleasant rooms, single or in suit; can accommodate strangers. 13

2333 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with every convenience, with or without board. 13

2338 ADAMS ST.—4 rooms and hall room; $17, water included; front and back entrance; no children. 13

2348 N. MARKET—4-rooms with hall and bath room; second floor. 13

2432 FALL AV.—3 rooms and kitchen; all conveniences; rent cheap; keys in rear. 13

2603 CHESTNUT ST.—Two elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite. 13

2612 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished front room, also hall room. All conveniences. 13

2618 WASH ST.—A neatly furnished front room. 13

2624 CHESTNUT ST.—1 large front room; nicely fur.; cheap for the winter; private family. 13

2631 MORGAN ST.—One nicely furnished room; suitable for one or two gents; private family. 13

2634 OLIVE ST.—Furnished room or furnished room for light housekeeping. 13

2643 OLIVE ST.—Two lovely unfurnished front rooms for housekeeping; in good order; bath; all conveniences; rent, $10. 13

2644 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished second story front room; bath, gas, all conveniences; reasonable terms. 13

2652 PINE ST.—Furnished 3d-story front room; also other rooms; good stable and all conveniences. 13

2661 OLIVE ST.—Elegant large 2d-story front room, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences. 13

2662 LUCAS AV., near Beaumont—Nice second-story front, furnished or unfurnished. 13

2706A LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished hall room. 13

2706 DAYTON ST.—Nicely fur. front room without board. 13

2710 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board; references. 13

2711 DAYTON ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for either permanent or transient; one block to Northern Central car. 13

2712 WALNUT ST.—Suite nicely fur. 1st and 2d floor rooms; party owning their house. 13

2722 OLIVE ST.—Large front and adjoining room on 2d floor, single or en suite. 13

2727 BERNARD ST.—Large furnished front room for housekeeping; so. exp. 13

2735 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms en suite for housekeeping; private family without children; accommodation fair week; references exchanged. 13

2803 PARK AV.—6-rooms; bath, water closet; garret and yard. 13

2808 MORGAN ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; terms reasonable. 13

2811 WALNUT ST.—Large front room nicely furnished, with bath; suitable for 2 or 4 gentlemen. 13

2820 N. 12TH ST.—A nicely furnished room. 13

2822 BERNARD ST.—A widow lady living alone will rent 2d story front room, handsomely furnished to lady or gent, quiet home; no children. 13

2829 MORGAN ST.—Furnished room; all conveniences for gentlemen. 13

2840 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished front room; suitable for 1 or 2 gents. 13

2842 MARKET ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

2912 N. 12TH ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, in suites of three each, with water in each kitchen. 13

2914 THOMAS ST.—First floor of private residence; choice rooms, handsomely decorated; no children; ref. exchanged. 13

2930 OLIVE ST.—3 rooms unfurnished, also 2d-story front well furnished. 13

3011 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath. 13

3036B DICKSON ST.—One furnished room in private family; references exchanged. 13

3057 EASTON AV.—Two unfurnished rooms; every convenience; rent $9.50. 13

3103 LACLEDE AV.—Nicely furnished front room. Con. to cable and electric lines. 13

3104 LUCAS AV.—Large second-floor front room. $8 per month; board if desired. 13

3112 SHERIDAN AV.—A handsomely furnished second-story front room; gas, bath; first-class neighborhood; with owner. 13

3136 CASS AV.—A married lady would like to get a child to board; a good home. 18

3152 EASTON AV.—3 rooms; water; only $12. 13

3214 MORGAN ST.—Desirable room nicely furnished; private family; to gentlemen. 13

3231½ CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

3330 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room; references exchanged. 13

3337 CHESTNUT ST.—Large 2d-story front; also smaller front; nicely fur.; pri. fam.; ref. ex; 13

3915 OLIVE—Large well-furnished 2d-story front room; private family; refs. 13

3961 BLAIR AV.—5 rooms, separate yard, attic and cellar, water, large kitchen. $15. 13

4222 EVANS AV.—3 or 4 rooms with bath; cheap to small family. 13

4234 FINNEY AV.—3 rooms; bath, water closet and hall; first floor; $18 per month. 13

4858 EASTON AV.—Large, handsomely furnished front room in private family; will rent to gentlemen only; cable cars pass the door; electric cars pass one block south. 13

3947 FINNEY AV.—4 large rooms; gas and water; newly papered; with owner. 13

3947 CHOUTEAU AV.—2d story front room, furnished, for 2 gentlemen; private family. 13

5344 EASTON AV.—Three elegant rooms, 2d floor; water in kitchen. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished south room; suitable for two gents; refs. Add. K 19, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room for one or two gents; private Jewish family. Address H 13, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room in a private house for quiet transient only. Address G 14, this office. 13

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front parlor for one or two gentlemen. Call or address 1820 N. Grand av. 13

FOR RENT—Three rooms on third floor, for which an office is to be looked after. For particulars address G 20, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Rooms; 1 or 2 delightful rooms in elegant West End residence for one or two gentlemen. Add. B 18, this office. 13

FOR RENT—4 nicely fur. rooms to couple; first-class neighborhood; convenient to Chouteau av. cable. Add. W 11, this office. 13

FOR RENT—I have a few good rooms, centrally located, that I will rent very cheap; possession from Oct. 15, '91. Address K 17, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Second floor of new house, corner Wells and Academy avs., opposite Christian Brothers College; four rooms, hall, gas, electric light, bath, hot and cold water, also attic and laundry; separate entrance with porch. Owner occupies first floor. Add. F. 20, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; gentlemen in want of home comforts, a couple having just built handsome home wish to accommodate 6 gents to 3 desirable, large rooms, 30 minutes' ride from 4th st. to residence by electric cars; price $4 each; large grounds, quiet neighborhood; pleasant walk to Shaw's Garden; gentlemen, do not let this pass your eye. Address T 14, this office. 13

WANTED—A gentleman roomer. Address D 14, this office. 13

WANTED—Steady, honorable and quiet gentlemen as roomers in private family; no children. Call at 619 S. Broadway. 13

THE ERICSSON | No. 2608 Locust st.

Elegant Apartments

Furnished or unfurnished for gentlemen only; fine offices on ground floor for doctors or dentists

W. C. McCREERY,

13 713 Chestnut st.

JOS. X. MURPHY & BRO.,

106 N. 9TH ST.,

HAVE FOR RENT.

3 rooms, 1606 Cass av.

2 rooms, 1218 Cass av.

1 store, 905 N. 7th st. 13

BOARDING.

11 S. HIGH ST. Nicely furnished room, with meals if desired, for lady. 18

14 N. 3D ST.—First-class board with room $3.50 to $4.50. 18

416 LEFFINGWELL AV.—One large second-story furnished front room, with board 18

729 CABANNE ST.—Newly furnished rooms with board in private family. 18

906 N. 20TH ST.—Single room for gent, with good board. 18

928 LASALLE ST.—A furnished room for 2 gents, with board in private family. 18

1009 GARRISON AV.—Front and back room with good board. 18

1009 ST. ANGE AV.—Beautiful large second-story front room fur. or unfur.; large veranda and lawn; connecting rooms if desired; board with private family. 18

1016 N. 16TH ST.—A young gentleman can find good board and room in a private family. 18

1018 N. CARDINAL AV.—One furnished room; good board within half block. 18

1115 DOLMAN ST. (S. 17th)—Nicely furnished front room and board; good home cooking; private family. 18

1127 S. 10TH ST.—Large fur. front room with board, for two gents or a couple. 18

1127 S. 10TH ST.—A large furnished front room, with three windows; also one with southern exposure, suitable for couple, good table. 18

1203 GARRISON AV.—3d-story front, 2d-story back, with board for gentlemen; reasonable terms. 18

1303 GARRISON AV.—An elegant front room, nicely furnished, with good board, in private family; fine location; terms reasonable to a party with good reference. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class board. 18

1710 N. 13TH ST.—Neatly furnished room with board for one young lady employed during day. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely fur. rooms, with board. 18

2028 MORGAN ST.—Wanted, 3 young men for furnished rooms with good board, large and airy; for good parties; also hall room; terms moderate. 18

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, first-class board. 18

2113 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms with board; references exchanged. 18

2117 PINE ST.—Newly fur. front and back parlor and other rooms, with or without board. 18

2119 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front room; so. ex.; suitable for 2 gents or man and wife; with or without board. 18

2216 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. room with or without board. 18

2225 OLIVE ST.—Large room with board, $5 per week. 18

2225 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished front room, second floor, with alcove, with board. 18

2225 OLIVE ST.—Commercial travelers wishing a quiet home over Sunday with board. 18

2330 OLIVE—Furnished parlor with board; suitable for couple or gents. 18

2610 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board; suitable for man and wife or two gents. 18

2617 PINE ST.—Large well furnished 2d story front room; all conveniences; good board. 18

2634 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; good table. 18

2635-37 AND 39 WASHINGTON AV.—Rooms with board; good locations; single or en suite. Hotel Yorkshire. 18

2651 MORGAN ST.—Furnished rooms; with or without board. 18

2705 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

2712 LUCAS PL.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, as desired; in good neighborhood. 18

2730 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished room, with all conveniences and board. 18

2732 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board. 18

2734 OLIVE ST.—Nice, large 2d-story front with board; suitable for 4 gents or gentleman and wife. 18

2740 GEYER AV.—Fur. room with bath, for 1 or 2 young men; board con. 18

2803 DAYTON ST.—Front room; use of gas and bath; private family; southern exposure; with or without board. 18

2806 LOCUST ST.—Two elegantly furnished rooms convenient to two street car lines; first-class board if desired; references. 18

2900 GAMBLE ST.—One nicely furnished room and board. 18

2907 CHESTNUT ST.—Room and board; ref. req. 18

2939 OLIVE ST.—Only 1 more furnished front room and board for 2 or 4 gents or for transients; best accommodations. 18

3028 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

3035 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, southern exposure, with good board. 18

3108 LUCAS AV.—First class board; nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences. 18

3142 LOCUST ST.—Handsomely furnished 2-story front rooms, en suite if desired, with first-class board and accommodations; ref. exch. 18

3216 LOCUST ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board and all conveniences for gentlemen in private family. 18

3412 FRANKLIN AV.—A furnished room for two gents with board. 18

3438 FRANKLIN AV.—Large second-story front room with first-class board; also one third-story room fur; two ladies; terms reasonable. 18

3546 LINDELL AV.—Nicely fur. front room for 2 or 3 gents; first-class board; ref. req. 18

3555 OLIVE ST.—1st floor front room, with or without board; table boarders taken. 18

3837 DELMAR AV.—Rooms, single or en suite, with board; refs. ex. 18

3904 GAMBLE ST.—Two 2d-story rooms, elegantly furnished; table boarders accommodated; best of references. 18

4468 PAGE AV.—Two gentlemen or ladies employed during the day can find a pleasant room with board in private family. 18

5815 PENNSYLVANIA AV.—Two 2d-story front rooms with board; southern exposure; ten miles river view; one block from 6th st. electric car; in Carondelet 38 minutes from Market st. 18

BOARD—A lady who has a beautiful home at Benton Station will rent two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to desirable parties. Address A 12, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Room with board for lady; reference. Address E 12. this office. 18

FOR RENT—Two beautiful furnished rooms with excellent board, for two or four gentlemen, on Pine near 32d st. Add. N 13, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A pleasant room and good board in a strictly private family for two gentlemen, near cable and electric cars; references exchanged. Address A 13, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room for gentleman; private family in the West End; Olive st. cable passes the door; breakfast, if desired; references exchanged. Add. C 12, this office. 18

WANTED—A child to board; nice home; no other children. Apply 611 N. 21st st. 18

WANTED—Boarders; well furnished rooms for 3 or 4 adults, with good table and all accommodations; private family; centrally located. Address G 15, this office. 18

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

★ YOU appreciate all the modern conveniences about your house—pardonably vaunt a little. For the money the Star Equalizer will be the greatest of them all.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$25,000 of gilt-edged first deeds of trust on improved St. Louis real estate in amounts of $500 to $5,000; bearing 6 per cent interest. Add. T 15, this office. 31

I HAVE $2,000 to invest in some profitable mfg. business. 904 Olive st., room 29. 31

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

For Sale at a Bargain

STOCK IN

Webster Grove Real Estate Co

D. C. GIBSON,

Room 17, 509 Olive st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly, and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

LOANS of $25 and upwards on furniture and pianos in residence without removal. No publicity. Low rates, easy plan and terms. J. W. Staley, 1011 Chestnut st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 814 Morgan. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY.

MONEY on endowment, tontine and paid up life policies in Hartford and New York companies. E. G. Hewitt, attorney, Cincinnati, O.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 1-2 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodations will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call.

IF YOU NEED MONEY

or wish to borrow on your furniture, pianos or building association books call at 1011 Chestnut st. and get our terms and rates. JNO. W. STALEY.

GEORGE WALKER,

PAWNBROKER 320 & 322 LOCUST ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY ESTABLISHED 1860 LOWEST RATES

BARGAINS IN FORFEITED PLEDGES.

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 216 N. 8TH ST., Near Olive.

Money loaned at reduced rates on furniture and other personal property. No removal necessary. Business confidential. No commission or charge for papers. Borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right. Loans can be paid off part in time and save interest. Do not fail to see us before making a loan.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Trunks, Valises and Musical Instruments.

Unredeemed pledges for sale.

BARNETT'S LOAN OFFICE,

9 South Broadway, between Market and Walnut. Highest price paid for old gold and silver. 31

THE FIDELITY LOAN GUARANTY CO.

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

Branch Office, 619 Pine Street,

Will lend you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, carriages, diamonds, watches or any kind of personal property and the property to remain in your undisturbed possession. We make loans from one to six months and can be paid off in installments to suit borrower. Our rates are as low as $1 up and each payment reduces expense of carrying loan. [illegible] Business confidential.

THE FIDELITY LOAN GUARANTY CO., 619 Pine st.

DO YOU WANT MONEY

Advanced on Your Furniture or Piano?

If so, then call on us for low rates and easy terms; we make loans in any sum you desire, from $15 upwards, in strict confidence, without removing your property from your residence; if you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet payments, we will pay it for you. Pay back payments at any time you desire.

If you are in need of money you will find it to your advantage to call on us before borrowing.

Eagle Loan Co., 714 Pine St.,

O. C. Voelcker, Mgr., Room 14, 2d Floor.

IF YOU WANT MONEY

Loaned on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons,

Etc., without removal or publicity, then call and get our rates. We will carry your loan as long as desired. Part payment taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you bought furniture or piano on time and can't meet payments we will pay it for you; no charges taken out in advance; borrowers get full amount of loan.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN CO.,

515 Pine st., 2d Floor.

F. W. PETERS, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.

E. H. PONATH & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents,

31 515 Chestnut st.

TO LOAN—Have $6,000 to loan at 6 per cent for 3 years on improved city real estate or will divide the amount. P. LANGALIER,

31 1007 Chestnut st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—A second-hand phaeton; must be in good condition; state price. Address W 10, this office. 11

WANTED—A first-class horse, not over 7 years old, for delivery wagon. Apply to 819 Lucas av. or 4345 Garfield av. 11

For Sale.

EXAMINE our fine stock of cut-under and jump-seat surreys, phaetons, buggies, park, spindle and storm wagons, Kensingtons, etc. Novelties in quartered oak. Largest manufacturers in the world of all kinds of grocer, butcher, laundry, milk and express wagons, furniture wagons, trucks, baggage wagons and wagonettes. Agents for Collins' carts. Prices lower than the lowest. See display at Exposition. Send for catalogue. McCABE YOUNG & CO., 12 1213 to 1223 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Light spring wagon. 2311 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—Young, quiet saddle mare. Address K 15, this office. 12

FOR SALE—A good gentle family horse. Apply to 2827 Bernard st. 12

FOR SALE—Phaeton at low down price. Can be seen at 2217 Easton av. 12

FOR SALE—Three A 1 teams and good hauling. Address L 19, this office. 12

FOR SALE—2-horse covered wagon suitable for farmer or heavy work. Apply 4509 N. 14th. 12

FOR SALE—An elegant family horse with carriage and harness. Inquire at 3900 Washington av. 12

FOR SALE—Two teams suitable for heavy hauling; one snake wagon, harness, etc. Inquire at 2612 Gamble st. 12

FOR SALE—Very stylish horse and phaeton, $200; suitable for physician. Call Monday on Franklin and Easton. 12

FOR SALE—Ladies' phaeton; cost $160; will sell cheap; must be sold before Oct. 5. Call any day after 10 a. m. 3514 Chestnut st. 12

FOR SALE—Elegant new carriage; used few times; handsome black young horse; [illegible]. F. W. Terpening, n. w. cor. 23d and Gratiot sts. 12

FOR SALE—Park wagon, $35; extra pole, $5; double harness, $15; single harness, $8; all in excellent condition; seen Sunday, 2711 N. Grand. 12

FOR SALE—Fine combination horse, also ladies' phaeton, very reasonable; separately to suit. May be seen at Thornton's stable, 611 N. Vandeventer av. 12

FOR SALE—The finest and largest stock of new and second-hand vehicles and harness in the United States, buggies, phaetons, surreys, barouches, storm buggies, landaus, carts, etc., open and top wagons of all kinds. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Two car loads, 50 head Colorado horses; good colors, well bred, 3 to 6 years old, good drivers and workers; from Brush, Colo. Call at Union Stock Yards, North St. Louis. You can buy one or more cheap. 12

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

502 MONTROSE AV.—Nice stable with room for 12 horses. 12

$75 WILL buy a nice, large, sound bay horse. Apply to stable, 9th and Pine sts. 12

PARCEL AND DELIVERY WAGONS,

ALL KINDS.

KINGMAN & CO.,

200 South Eighth Street.

Our drop axle storm buggy looks nice.

Our drop axle storm buggy rides nice.

Our drop axle storm buggy is nice.

The only perfect storm buggy manufactured at KINGMAN & CO., 200 S. 8th st.

Bargains in Horses and Mules.

The Union Depot Railroad Co., to make quick sales, offer 150 first-class horses and mules at your own price. Call early and secure bargains at Gravois and Jefferson avs.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A MEDIUM for business and good advice is Mme. Francis. 1512 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo. 74

A MASSAGE treatment given by Mrs. Dr. Silva is a great benefit to you. I give salt rubbing and all kinds of baths which are of benefit to the sick and a luxury to the well. 1512 Olive st. 74

ATTRACTIVE Millinery, hair dresser, bangs cut, curled, shampooing; doll wigs; wigs to order; Fountain System taught. Mme. Barron, 609 Franklin av. 74

BATHS—Miss Grace Wright, 902 Pine st., gives sea salt and sulphur baths; massage treatment; alcohol and bay rum rubbings; soda baths. 74

BATHS—1417 Pine st., Mrs. Brooks, genuine massage and magnetic treatment; alcohol, bay rum, oil rubbings; plain and sea salt medicated baths. 74

CARPET CLEANING; best process, lowest prices. J. N. Verdier, cor. 19th and Pine sts. 74

CRESCENT Express Co., est. 1874; 25c baggage; fine office, 1112 Pine st.; phone 4110 74

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy, 9th and Olive, treats all dis. Charges only for medicine.

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, 29 S. 14th st. Ladies' physician and midwife; skillfully treats and cures all female diseases; board during confinement; ladies in trouble call or write. 74

DR. DELAVAN DE VOE, 208 N. 14th st., is successful in curing rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, paralysis, dyspepsia, liver and all chronic and nervous diseases; no medicine; many references if required. 74

GUERIN'S beautiful cabinet pictures, only $3.00 per dozen. Washington av. and 12th st.

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing. Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

MRS. MAY, Clairvoyant, 2407 N. 9th st. 74

MME. ANNA, the Fortune Teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife; recs. ladies during con.; reas. rates; ladies in trouble call 2305 Market. 74

MRS. MORGAN, medium, gives readings daily; public circles every Sunday evening. 1513 Pine.

MME. C. BRUCE, medium, gives sittings and advice in love and business affairs. 1447 N. 12th.

MME. E., the great European fortune teller, 1129 N. 7th st.; charges, $1, past, present and future.

MRS. E. J. HARDING, supporters, shoulder braces and corsets made to order. 406 N. 6th st. 74

MRS. M. ARTHUR, graduate midwife, receives ladies in con.; 1st-class accom. at reas. terms; ladies in trouble call at 2603 Wash st. 74

MRS DR. M. DOSSEN, practical ladies' physician; treats all female complaints with great success. All communications strictly con. 1006 Chouteau. 74

MRS. M. B. PAGE, slate-writing and telephone medium, spirit messenger and true business guide; 208 N. 14th st.; letters with stamp answered. 74

MRS. HOELKE, midwife. Regular graduate of two colleges. Receives ladies in the house during confinement. Business confidential; charges reasonable. 328 S. 14th st. 74

MME. REINER, doctor of midwifery, regular graduate of two colleges; female complaints treated successfully; ladies received during confinement; business confidential; charges reas. 120 S. 14th. 74

MRS. J. SONNEN, graduate midwife, receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable prices; strictly confidential. Call or write, 1031 Park av.; take U. D. cars south.

PRIVATE home in Chicago for ladies during confinement; female complaints successfully treated; physician and nurses. Add. D 97, this office. 74

THE Andrews Electric Belt guaranteed to cure nervous debility, weakness, pains, lost vitality, etc.; free trial. Call or write. Dr. Andrews, 919 Olive st.

THE massage treatment given by Mrs. C. Ames of Omaha can be highly recommended. She restores the systems of persons without the use of medicines. Please call No. 26 S. 16th st. 74

STOVES, ranges and furnaces at reduced prices. Condon Bros., 11th and Market sts. 74

3C PER YD.—Steam carpet cleaning; best and largest. Eagle Works, 1912 St. Charles st. 74

TAPE WORM Expelled with head or no pay; no starving nor sickness. Call or write Direct Medical Co., 919 Olive st.

LYING-IN HOME.

For ladies during pregnancy and confinement. Skillful attendance. Address Dr. Anna Newland, 29 S. 14th st. 74

THIS FEARFUL WEATHER

Can be made endurable by using our famous Bonanza Tea, only 60c per lb; also our truly delicious Mocha and Java Coffee, 3 lbs for $1. George Cousins Tea Co., 6th and Chestnut st. 22 lbs best granulated sugar, $1. 74

$1 A WEEK

Buys $50 worth of Furniture at Boylan & Co.'s, 1117 Olive st., lowest price house in the city for furniture, carpets, stoves and all house furnishing goods; your own terms. 74

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING,

Medium and Real Astrologer, at 2009 Olive Street.

Five thousand dollars to anyone who can equal him in telling the past, present and future; causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs his advice is invaluable. He tells your name in full, asks no questions and uses no cards of any description in his profession. Satisfaction given or no pay. Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1. 74

DR. J. A. SHOBER,
MANAGER
ALBANY DENTISTS,
421 North Broadway,

makes a specialty of saving natural teeth. Gold fillings, $1 and up; other fillings, 75c; set of teeth, $5 and up; extracting without pain, 25c. Office open at all hours. Lady in attendance. All work warranted.

MRS. G. LUBY,

Fortune-Teller, removed to 2209 Market st. Business adviser and spiritual healer, promotes speedy marriages; cures diseases and gives luck in business and love affairs; tells you lucky and unlucky days; manufactures the genuine magic belt, which gives you luck in business and all your undertakings. Hours from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Letters with stamp answered. 74

LUCK.

To lovers and business people. If in trouble of any kind call on

MME. LA VETA,

The truest fortune-teller in the city. Tells everything from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belts at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by all the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call on her send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 by mail, with stamp, and have your fortune written. Address 2614 Wash st., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays same. 74

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 75 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

WH Wickersham WH Wickersham E P Wickersham

Centennial Dental Rooms

Still at 820 WASHINGTON AV.,
Also permanently opposite Post-Office.
Entrance on Locust st., Cor. Ninth street.
We have No Drummers.
PLEASE LOOK FOR THE NAME.
DRS. WICKERSHAM.

ST. LOUIS DentalRooms
618 OLIVE ST.
The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for... $5 00
Best teeth (extracting free)... 7 00
Gold fillings... 1 50
Platina fillings... 75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air... 50c
Teeth Without Plates. Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken.
DRS. WRIGHT & MUTH.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for Furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.

1723 and 1725 Morgan St.

Branch office—1008 Pine st. Telephone Nos. 880 and 101.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

1229 MONROE ST.—Elegant suit of 5 rooms; bath and all modern conveniences. 83

1724½ PRESTON PL.—Five rooms and bath, newly papered; convenient to Union Depot and 4th st. cable cars. J. F. BRADY & CO., 83 605 Pine st.

1825 LAFAYETTE AV.—Second floor, 3 rooms and hall room; all conveniences; rent, $15.

2223 RUTGER ST.—Near Lafayette Park—Flat, 4 rooms, bath, all conveniences; separate entrance. 83

2406 DICKSON ST.—An elegant 4-room flat. Apply next door. 83

3029 MADISON ST., near Garrison av.—A fine new 4-room brick flat, has hall, gas, bath, etc.; open to-day for inspection; rent, $18 per month. Apply to 83 GAY & McCANN, 710 Chestnut st.

3734 OLIVE ST.—Splendid 6 and 7-room flats. Andrews & Gibson, 824 Chestnut st. 83

3938 DELMAR AV.—Beautiful 7-room flat; first-class in every respect; lady will board as part payment of rent. 83

4321 N. 11TH ST.—A splendid home for a small family, four rooms and bath, front and side entrance, laundry in cellar, etc. Apply to George Strodtman, 4315 N. 11th st. 83

FOR RENT—3-room flat, $9 per month. Keys at 1104 Tyler st. 83

FOR RENT—3207 Salisbury st., nice 4-room flat with separate entrance; bath, etc., $16. 83 C. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.

TRY Mitchell Furniture Co. for your furniture, 413 N. 4th st. 83

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

Flats for Rent.

3503 Franklin av., 6 rooms, bath, laundry, hot and cold water, gas and electric light, gas range and electric combination fixtures, hardwood mantels; rent, $45.

4119 Olive st., 5 and 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, laundry; rent low. KILGEN & RULE, 83 112 N. 8th st.

★ SOMETIMES a very little added worry puts you in a state of ill-concealed exasperation. It was noted—ah! worst of all, by those you love. All day you did not feel right. You have become vexed over a refractory drawer—the world is full of them, and such as you, too—and spoken unkindly to the innocent. The Star Equalizer on all the drawer work will be a great hoist in the right direction.

FOR RENT.

FLATS.

2738 Walnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
1727 Elliot av., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $17.
2945 Olive st., 5 rooms, 3d floor; $25.
3007 Laclede av., 6 rooms, 2d floor; $27.50.
THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
83 812 Chestnut st.

FINEST FLATS.

3501 and 3503 Franklin Av., 6 Rooms.

Bath, laundry, hot and cold water, gas, electric lights, gas range, electric combination fixtures, hard wood mantels; rent cheap.

KILGEN & RULE,
112 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

617 LEONARD AV.—Half block north of Washington av., a seven-room modern house with all conveniences; eastern, western and southern exposures. Apply on premises or to Nelson and Mersman, 8th and Chestnut sts. 14

1818 COLEMAN ST.—6 rooms, hall, bath, stable, etc.; $25. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 14 812 Chestnut st.

2216 MONTGOMERY—5-room house; all conveniences; large yard; cheap. 14

2313 CHESTNUT ST.—12 rooms, $50 per month. McLARAN R. E. & L. CO., 14 722 Pine st.

2642 WASHINGTON AV.—11 rooms, all conveniences; $75.
2650 Washington av., 13 rooms, large stable and 85 ft. of ground.
1627 Washington av., 17 rooms, all conveniences; $83.35.
2905 Dayton st., 7 rooms, hall, bath, gas, etc.; $35.
2941 Gamble st., 6-room flat, 2d floor, bath, gas, in good repair; $25.
1410 Garrison av., 3-room flat, bath, gas, etc.; rent, $15.
2745½ Laclede av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.
HAYNES R. & F. Co.,
14 211 N. 8th st.

2712 MARCUS AV., 7 rooms; large yard, vacant Oct. 1, 1891 ... $22 50
2323 University st., 7-room house; all improvements ... 30 00
2136 Eugenia st., 9-room, stone front, large yard; all improvements; in good order ... 40 00
3115 Clifton pl., 6-room house ... 20 00
1528 Austin st., 6 rooms ... 10 00
STORES.
9 S. Main st., 3-story building ... 60 00
14 BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 719 Chestnut st.

2732 WASHINGTON AV.—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath and all in first-class order; rent reasonable to a good tenant. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 14 812 Chestnut st.

2811 SHERIDAN AV.—6-room house, bath, front and back yard; $20. Apply to P. T. Madden, 3203 Easton av. 14

3034 VINE GROVE AV.—9 rooms; large yard and stable; inquire within. 14

3107 LACLEDE AV.—7-room, stone-front; all improvements. C. B. Beck, at Shapleigh Hardware Co. 14

3611 LUCKY ST.—A 3-room cottage; rent $9. Apply 1701 N. Grand av. 14

3700 COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—Nice 6 room house in good order, $25. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 14 812 Chestnut st.

4578 NORTH MARKET—6 rooms, brick; just completed; all modern conveniences; $30. THOS. F. FARRELLY, 14 812 Chestnut st.

CHESTNUT ST., 3446—Two-story 8-room and finished attic, stone-front, detached; $50 per month. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 14 110 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—A new 7-room residence on Knox av., Clifton Heights; open to-day. W. P. Doran, 708 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—For a first-class colored family, 14 Targee st., 8 rooms, bath, cellar and yard; $30. 14 C. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—1221 Euclid av., 5-room house, with hall, newly papered throughout, 3 porches, 3 closets, screens, cellar; lot 30x180; price, $18; open to-day. 14

FOR RENT—Or lease, No. 2908 Morgan st., elegant residence containing 9 rooms with modern conveniences throughout; in first-class order. Apply room 301, Mermod Jaccard Building. 14

GEN. GRANT'S log cabin at Old Orchard, 8 miles from Union Depot on 'Frisco R. R.; open from 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m; it pays to see it. 14

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

★ ★ ★ TRUST not that delusion which some dealers, honest or otherwise, may seek to impress upon you that the fine drawer work they sell does not need the Star Equalizer. Think a moment and you will know it is a snare—not one of such drawers in half a dozen, in use a month, can be opened and closed without more or less worry. The progressive dealer studying your comfort will require the manufacturer to apply the Star Equalizer to all drawer work, for it is the only remedy to make the use of furniture drawers a luxury instead of an aggravation.

FOR RENT.

Elegant 10-room residence n. s. Lafayette av., one-half square west of the park. GREENWOOD & CO., 14 421 Olive st.

FLAT.

Handsome 6-room flat; best private residence, locally, newly papered; all conveniences. Apply 3318 Morgan st. 83

Only $28.00 for brand new 7-room house; every convenience. 1520 Cora pl.
STEWART & JONES R. E. CO.,
813 Chestnut St.

CHEAP RENT.

4 detached 10-room houses near Lafayette Park; furnaces, electric bells, everything; rent one-half what you pay in West End for same class house.
JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
14 618 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

3403 Chestnut st., handsome new 7-room brick dwelling, with all latest improvements, most modern in every respect; house open to-day for inspection; $40.

2944 N. Grand av., 6-room brick, new house, latest style; furnace, range, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, wood mantels, and all finished in hard wood; rent only $35.

2114 Adams st., 2 large rooms, 2d floor; in good order; $8.

2118 Adams st., 3 large rooms, 2d floor, $9.50.
14 KEANE & GRACE, 717 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8th St.

	DWELLINGS.	
824½	S. 10TH ST.—8 rooms, all con.	30 00
625	LEONARD AV.—8 rooms, all conveniences.	60 00
1829	LAFAYETTE AV.—9 rooms, all improvements.	50 00
4141	N. GRAND AV.—6 rooms, all improvements.	25 00
1103	CHOUTEAU AV.—9 rooms.	45 00
1820	PRAIRIE AV.—6 rooms.	12 50
2025	OLIVE ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences.	50 00
519	SPRUCE ST.—6 rooms	25 00
1317	GRATTAN ST.—8 rooms, all improvements.	35 00
1410	GLASGOW AV.—6 rooms, gas, bath and all conveniences.	25 00
	FLATS.	
2653	RUSSELL AV.—4 rooms, all improvements and furnace	24 00
1323	GRATTAN ST.—6 rooms.	22 50
2103	WALNUT ST.—1st floor, 3 rooms.	15 00
1829	PAPIN ST.—4 rooms, all improvements, 2d floor.	17 50
618	PINE ST.—7 rooms.	35 00
1408	CASS AV.—3 rooms, first floor.	10 00
2337A	GEYER AV.—5 rooms, second floor; all conveniences.	
1314	DILLON ST.—5 rooms, 2d floor.	20 00
2110	RANDOLPH ST.—2 rooms, second floor.	12 00
906	S. 4TH ST.—5 rooms, all con., 3d floor.	18 00
1303	PARK AV.—5 rooms; all improvements.	22 00
3714	ST. LOUIS AV.—New flat, 4 rooms, etc.	
2744	CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor, all conv., laundry, hot water, etc.	26 00
317	CONVENT ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor.	11 00
	STORES AND OFFICES.	
2602	PARK AV.—Large new store, cellar and steam heat; cheap.	
1420	CHOUTEAU AV.—Store, etc.	20 00
712	CHESTNUT ST.—2 large office rooms, 2d floor.	30 00
22	S. 17TH ST.—Large 5-story building, suitable for warehouse or mfg.	75 00
615	OLIVE ST.—3d floor.	25 00
906	S. 4TH ST.—Store and cellar.	40 00
S.	W. COR. JEFFERSON AND PARK AVS.—Large hall, 2d floor.	
515	AND 517 N. MAIN ST.—4-story building, elevator, etc.; possession Aug. 1.	
2100	RANDOLPH ST.—Store and rooms.	25 00
10	S. COMMERCIAL ALLEY—3 large floors.	
1619	PARK AV.—Store and cellar.	22 50
S	MALL HOTEL—901 and 903 S. 4th st. and 900 and 902 S. Broadway, with saloon attached.	125 00

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

★ NOTHING so convincing and realistic as experience. One drawer in a house with Star Equalizer applied settles it—the others must have it.

TO LET.

DWELLINGS.	
2921 PINE ST., 10 rooms, bath, gas and and all conveniences	$55 00
2801 CHARITON ST., 3-room dwelling, on the California elec. line	$12 00
GREER, west of Marcus av., nice 8-room house, with all conveniences	
3538 PINE ST. (near Grand av.), handsome 12-room stone-front; good-sized yard	
1125A HODIAMONT AV., 3 rooms, etc.	11 00
2629 WASHINGTON AV., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, suitable for boarding house	66 66
STORES AND OFFICES.	
101 N. SECOND, large light, 2d floor.	41 66
204 CHESTNUT ST., small store	15 00
EASTON AND EWING AVS., s. e. cor., good-sized store	35 00
307 N. LEFFINGWELL AV., light store	12 00
112 N. SECOND, bet. Pine and Chestnut, large office store on ground floor; good front, plenty of light and extra convenience; private alley running to rear entrance. To right party low rent	
3304-6-8 DE KALB ST., 3 stores, suitable for manufacturing plant	35 00
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
313 N. LEFFINGWELL AV., 3-room flat on 2d floor	14 00
2803 OLIVE ST., 3-room flat, 2d floor	16 00
1409 FRANKLIN AV., 3 rooms	10 00
5112 WELLS AV., 4 rooms, 2d floor	18 00

R. C. GREER

REAL ESTATE CO.,
902 CHESTNUT STREET.
HELLO, 886.

WE MAKE THE

Collection of Rents a Specialty.

GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,

Real Estate Agents, 1111 Chestnut St.

FOR RENT.

3017 Bauschenbach av., (opposite St. Louis Park), 6-room house, hall, bath, etc.; in good order ... $25 00
1226 Chamber st., 6-room house, bath; front and side entrance ... 20 00
1100 Madison st., 5-room flat, second floor; very desirable rooms ... 18 00
L. ROSENBAUM,
14 2407 N. Broadway.

$20 PER MONTH.

For Rent—A beautiful frame cottage, 4155 Westminster place, one block from Olive street cable; 7 rooms and bath-room, new wall paper and newly painted, water up and down stairs, hall, front and back porch, and large front and back yard; all in a fine condition; house open to-day from 3 to 5 o'clock; other days inquire at 904 Pine st. 14

FOR RENT
BY

P. LANGALIER,

House and Real Estate Agent,

1007 Chestnut St.

Westminster pl., 3803, beautiful new 10-room house; has every modern convenience; will be finished in hard wood and leased to No. 1 party for 3 years at $1,200 per year.

Dickson st., 3017, splendid 2-story stone front house; hall, gas, bath, laundry, etc.; $40 per month.

Olive st., 3712, beautiful nearly new 6-room flat; will be papered; possession on Oct. 7; $50 per month.

Finney av., 3915, good 6-room house; hall, gas, bath, w. c., laundry, cemented cellar; $32.50 per month.

5 S. 22d st., good 9-room stone front house; hall, gas, bath, w. c. and laundry; $35 per month.

Olive st., 2815, flat, 3d floor; hall, gas, bath, w. c., etc.; $25 per month.

1320 N. 11th st., good 6-room house; will be put in order; $18 per month.

1484 N. 15th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $7 per month.
P. LANGALIER,
Notary Public,
14 1007 Chestnut st.

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

213 N. 8th St.

WE SOLICIT RENT COLLECTION.
NO CHARGE FOR ADVERTISING.

DWELLINGS.	
4429 Bell pl., new 10-room, stock brick, gas, bath, hot and cold water and furnace; will be completed Sept. 15	$ 60 00
1600 Burd av., 7 rooms and large yard and stable	28 00
1434 N. Broadway, 9 rooms in good repair	30 00
3520 Lindell av., 8 rooms, furnace, range and finished laundry	......
2923 Olive st., 4 rooms, 3d floor, gas, bath; all in good repair	15 00
FLATS.	
3927 Delmar, all conveniences, 1st or 2d floor	......
N. e. cor. Easton and Hamilton av, 3 new flats	......
2A N. Jefferson av., 5 rooms, hall, gas and bath; separate entrance; in good repair	22 00
ROOMS.	
911 Gratiot st., 3 rooms and bath., 2d floor	13 00
2826 Warren st., 3 rooms and basement, kitchen, front and side entrance	15 00
2132 O'Fallon st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
905 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.	13 00
713 S. 4th st., 1 room	5 00
925 Collins st., 2d floor, 3 rooms and attic	8 00
907 Gratiot st., 3 rooms and bath on 2d floor	13 00
1011 Collins st., 3 rooms on 2d floor	9 00
923 Collins st., 2 rooms, 1st floor, rear	4 00
925 Collins st., 2 rooms, 1st floor, rear	4 00
OFFICES.	
3 handsome offices in Mermod-Jaccard Building	......
STORES.	
Lucas av. and 2d, southeast corner, Greeley Building; store, 54x145; basement and 2d floor; front, side and alley entrance; cheap to good tenant	......
705 S. Main, 3-story building; suitable for warehouse or wholesale business	......
806 N. 6th st., large, 3-story building, first-class location; suitable for any kind of business.	75 00
25 S. 4th st., large 4-story building, suitable for wholesale or retail business; good locality	2,250 00
1448 N. Broadway, large store with rooms above, first-class location for saloon and boarding-house	......
2817 and 19 Chouteau av., large store, rooms above and large hall newly furnished on 3d floor	......
N. e. cor. Easton and Hamilton avs., 3 new stores and flats above	......
516 and 518 Franklin av., 3-story building, splendid location for wholesale or retail business	......
302 S. 4th st., large 4-story building, formerly occupied by Richardson-Taylor Drug Co	200 00
114 Plum st., store on first floor, 2 rooms on 2d floor and large attic; each	12 00
1436 N. 3d st.; large store; this is one of the best business locations in the city	30 00
FOR LEASE.	
106 N. Broadway, large, new, 5-story building, will be leased for a number of years; per annum	......
N. w. cor. 7th st. and Christy av., 7-story brick building and basement; will be leased for term of 5 or ten years; suitable for wholesale business of any description	......

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

FOR RENT.

784 Euclid av., new 8-room brick house, reception hall; all modern improvements; $40.
1504 Clark av., house of 6 rooms, $25.
511 S. Ewing av., new house of 12 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, cheap.
408 S. Ewing av., new flats, 4 rooms on first floor, $20; and 5 rooms on second floor, $20.
2911 Atlantic st., 3 rooms on first floor, $10.
513 S. Ewing av., 5-room flat on second floor, $15.
513 S. Ewing av., new 5-room flat on third floor, $12.
1006 Mississippi av., 3 rooms on second floor, $10.
D. B. BRENNAN,
14 816 Chestnut st.

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

MULLANPHY BOARD

HOUSES FOR RENT.

These Houses are kept in thorough repair without cost to tenant.

2420 Dickson st., stone front, 6 rooms, finished attic and laundry, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, $27.50.
1805 O'Fallon st., 1st floor, 4 rooms; $15.
1803 O'Fallon st., 1st floor, 4 rooms; $15.
1514½ N. 11th st., 2d floor, 3 rooms; $15.
1516 N. 11th st., 1st floor, 3 rooms; $15.
1541 N. 8th st. (alley), 1st floor, 2 rooms; $9.
JOHN D. FINNEY,
14 Secretary Mullanphy Board, 307 Locust st.

3217 WASHINGTON AV—An elegant 3-story stone-front house; two bath rooms, furnace and all improvements; possession at once. ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. Eighth St.

★ YOU preach morality—practice it, by having the Star Equalizer applied to all the drawer work in the house.

FOR RENT.

Green & LaMotte.

Southeast Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELINGS.

3505 Laclede av., 3-story stone front, detached dwelling; 10 rooms; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; laundry, furnace and large size yard.

3434 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; saloon parlor; hall, gas, bath and laundry.

3526 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 10 rooms and laundry, hall, gas, bath, etc., rent reasonable.

514 West End pl., 2-story brick and mansard; 9 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, etc.

515 Ware av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; hall, gas and bath; in good repair.

14 S. Theresa av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath and laundry.

111 Center st., 2-story brick; 8 rooms.

612 Carr st., 2-story brick; 2 rooms.

1223 Chestnut st., 3-story brick; 12 rooms; hall, gas and bath.

836 S. 6th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, etc.

836 S. 7th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.

1307 Pine st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath

1128 Collins st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, etc.

For rent, centrally located, a new 9-room dwelling, suitable for physician, has hall, gas, bath, laundry, hot and cold water, electric bells, screens, shades and carpets, Baltimore heating, etc.; in first-class shape.

FLATS.

3139 Chestnut st., new 6-room flat, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; in good order.

1222 Pine st., 5 rooms, 2d floor, bath, hall, etc.

ROOMS.

1410 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, first floor.
1935 St. Charles st., 2 rooms, second floor.
2033 Clark av., 3 rooms, first floor.

STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.

526-28 N. Main st., corner Washington av., 4-story brick building.
740 S. 4th st., store.
17 S. Main st., 4-story brick building.
N. w. cor. 2d Carondelet and Park av., 2 large rooms, 2d and 3d floors; light and heat included.
308 N. Commercial st., store. 14

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT	
4312 Laclede av., 10 rooms, modern	$50 00
ROOMS AND FLATS.	
1412 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	11 00
1718 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
STORES AND OFFICES.	
208 S. Main st., 5-story building	$75 00
205 S. Levee, 5-story building	50 00
120 Pine st., 4-story building	75 00
3549 Olive st.	40 00
N. w. cor. Cass and Jefferson avs.; store	30 00
316 N. Commercial st., warehouse	40 00
908 N. 12th st., store and room	35 00
Grand and Lindell av., new store	......

EUCLID PARK has elegantly laid streets and walks.
Every possible advantage to the HOME-BUILDER.
UNEQUALED in the beauty of its surroundings and location.
Unsurpassed in its magnificent shade and fruit trees.
CONVINCE yourself; it is the place for your home.
Come out by Citizens' Cable or Page Avenue Electric; north two blocks.
LIES 114 feet above City Directrix. Just think of it.
Lots 40 feet in width or more, as desired, will be sold.
IMPARKED at great expense with Telford streets and granitoid walks.
Improved fully; city water, sewers, everything complete.
DON'T fail to see it without further delay.
Dunnerman, Agent, No. 622 Chestnut street, is the man to see.
PEER of all home sites yet offered to the public.
Perfect paradise to live in, elegant neighborhood.
ALL choice high ground; none better offered anywhere.
Any information desired cheerfully furnished by Dunnerman.
RARE chance for Home-seekers, perfect building protection.
Residences only are permitted to be erected. No nuisances.
KNOWN formerly as Cupples' grand residence site.
Keep your eye on EUCLID PARK or you will miss it.

If you have not seen it, go out to-day, then call on
CHAS. J. DUNNERMAN, Agent, 622 Chestnut Street,
Or Agent on the Premises.

Auction Oct. 2 and 3.

40,000 FRONT FEET.

$6 to $20 a foot, private sale. One-half to be sold at any price, to make the other half more valuable. 1 3-8 miles east of the heart of St. Louis, where ground costs $3000 to $5000 a foot.

FLORIDA, HAMMETT & NOEL, 821 Pine Street, St. Louis; 300 Broadway, East St. Louis.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

CORNET & ZEIBIG,

110 N. Eigth St.

PHONE 753.

DWELLINGS.

3921 Delmar av., 2-story and mansard, 10-room stone-front; all conveniences; choice location; $75 per month.
3446 Chestnut st., 2-story, 8 rooms and finished attic, stone-front; all conveniences; good order; $50 per month
716 Clark av., 2-story, 6-room house; $22.50.
1006A Pine st., 10 rooms, etc.; $40
1700 Chestnut st., 9-room house; good order; possession Oct. 15, 1891; $35.

FLATS.

3617 Cozzens av., 3-room flat; 1st floor; $15.
4900A Easton av., 3-room flat, 2d floor; $12.
3207 Laclede av., 7 rooms, 2d and 3d floors; $25.
2305 Chestnut st., 5-room flat; 1st floor; $22.50.
3012 Rutger st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $11.
1015 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $8.
1002 N. 20th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $12.
413 N. 7th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
1434 N. 12th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor, rear; $6.25.
1434 N. 12th st., 3 rooms, 3d floor, rear.

STORES.

312 N. 8th st., fine, large, 6-story building, suitable for wholesale house.
625 O'Fallon st., small store; $12.
109 Chestnut st., large, 4-story commercial building; $45.
717 Chestnut st., store; $50.
714 Clark av., store; cheap.
3300-2 Chouteau av., new store; cheap. 14

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 CHESTNUT ST.

Will remove Oct. 1 to n. e. cor. 10th and Chestnut st.

DWELLINGS.

714 S. Broadway, 8-room house.
722 S. 6th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1107 N. Compton av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
2612 N. 10th st., 3-story, 11 rooms; all conv.
1608 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1820 California av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1783 Lucas av., 2-story brick, 5 rooms.
1818 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
3036 Franklin av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.

FLATS.

2834 S. Jefferson av., 3-room flat, 1st floor.
1021-3-5 Armstrong av., flats of 3 rooms each; ready Oct. 20.
2884 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
2635 Morgan, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
2019 S. Jefferson av., 2 new flats of 5 and 6 large rooms; ready Oct. 20.

ROOMS.

840 Gratiot st., 6 rooms and bath.
712 Wash st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
2635 Morgan st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1209 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1214 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1216 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1406 N. 14th st., 3 rooms.
109 and 111 Vine st., 4 rooms, 2d floor
1705 Biddle st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1807 S. Broadway, 3 rooms, 2d floor.

STORES, ETC.

806 N. 6th st., 3-story brick building.
309 N. 2d st., 4-story brick building.
1812 S. Broadway, 3-story brick warehouse, in rear.
1701 Biddle st., saloon or grocery.
Telephone 725. 14

★ ALL our little annoyances — were they all to come in one stroke, would madden the sanest mind. The Star Equalizer on your drawer work will avert a large per cent.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

NOONAN

REAL ESTATE BANK,

800 Chestnut Street.

Rents Collected promptly in all parts of the city.

3676 Finney av., elegant 7-room, stone front, all conveniences; rent $35.
3128 Pine st., 10-room, stone front, furnace, etc.; $60
3126 Morgan st., 10-room residence; will be put in good order; all possible conveniences; $60.
1127 N. Grand av., 9-room dwelling, in nice order; keys at 1129; low rent.
4017 Cook av., neat 6-room house, large yard, $25.
2214 Chestnut st., 7-room, stone-front, hall, gas and bath; reasonable rent.

FLATS

2333 Olive st., 4-room flat, 1st floor, centrally located; $20.
1517½ Papin st., neat 3-room flat, 2d floor, in nice order; $12.
2324 Franklin av., 4 large rooms, 3d floor, just papered and whitewashed, water in kitchen; $13.
2338A Eugenia st., cozy 4-room flat, new and central; only $20.
3143 Olive st., 5-room flat, with every con.; $35.
1518 Papin st., 4 rooms; $16.
Armand and Jefferson avs., only one more of those elegant flats left, consisting of 3 rooms, electric lights and bells, brand new; $18.
3213 Olive st., elegant 4-room flats; keys on premises; $12.
3149 Olive st., 6-room flat, with every modern con.; $40.
1724 Olive st., 4-room flat, in first-class repair.
Parties desiring further information will please call at

800 Chestnut St.

FOR RENT—

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.	
2930 WASHINGTON AV.—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace and laundry	$62.50
806 N. TENTH ST., 6 rooms, hall and gas	22.50
2804 WASHINGTON AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	52.50
2627 CHESTNUT ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc	50 00
3236 PINE ST., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, stable, etc	90 00
3103 LUCAS AV., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.	75 00
FLATS.	
2201½ S. JEFFERSON AV.—4 rooms, hall, gas and bath, 2d floor	20 00
2629 FRANKLIN AV.—4 rooms on 2d floor	15 00
1743 PRESTON PL.—7 rooms on 2d and 3d floors, all conveniences	27.50
2828 OLIVE ST.—3d floor, hall, gas, bath, h. and c. water	22 00

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

2610 Lafayette av., 10 rooms; detached; every convenience; front yard; furnace; complete order; cable and electric cars; only $40.
1629 Texas av., 7 rooms; every convenience; front yard; complete order; near Lafayette Park; only $25.
206 S. 21st st., 7 rooms; hall; electric cars; $20.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
14 107 N. 8th st.

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

3418 COOK AV.—Desirable 6-room house, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc.; will rent furnished at $60 per month. 15 P. LANGALIER, 1006 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—A fur. house with 6 rooms, well equipped bath room, high and dry basement, coal house, front and side lawn; family without small children preferred; terms will be reasonable. Apply between 9 and 12 any morning at 2615 Caroline st. 15

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

★ IF you wish to put the Star Equalizer to the test, select the very worst, most provoking drawer about the house and send order by postal to "Star Equalizer, 2009 Pine."

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—On Clayton rd., about nine miles from city, five rooms with all conveniences; rent cheap. Address, for one week, M 12, this office. 15

FOR RENT AT FERGUSON.

Furnished house 7 rooms, stable, etc., until May 1. One block from depot; 44 trains daily. McCann-Staley, 1011 Chestnut st. 15

★ THE drawer with the Star Equalizer attached can be moved slow, medium or quick as sight. You cannot make it stick—never sticks.

DRINK GRAPE SANCA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

FOR LEASE.

PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

The house you want is 2809 Washington av. For lease or sale by ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

3339 Laclede av., cor. Channing av., eight rooms, hall, gas, bath, laundry, electric bells, cedar closets, etc. Lease given. ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

112 N. SECOND ST.

This building has recently been painted, papered and repaired and is a first-class location for almost any kind of business. Will be leased to a good tenant.

R. C. Greer Real Estate Co.,
10 902 Chestnut st.

Manufacturing Site.

3304-3306-3308 De Kalb st., 50x118 feet of ground, 3 good buildings and office; also outhouses. Will lease at $50 per month, or will rent houses separately. Apply to
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
10 902 Chestnut st.

FARMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

55-acre farm a mile north of Bridgeton on Wabash railroad with three-room frame house; well, stable, living water, 10-acre orchard, 40 acres cleared.
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

HAM

We List All Prop

HAVE Y

AC

Take

TERMS,

Semple av., 2832.

Howard st., 2114.

Cano av., 4139.

9th st., 1808.

Hickory st., No 3707.

Grand av., N., 1822.

10th st., N., 2510.

Newstead av., 1704.

Moffitt av., 4533.

Papin st., No. 2715.

Papin st., 3504.

Lee av., 3936.

Ashland pl., 4027.

Barnard st., 2808.

Adams st., 2819.

Laflin st., 1902.

N. 16th st., 1423 to 37 1-2.

414 N. Levee and 518 N. Commercial.

2d st., 1550 and 1552.

Pine st., 116 and 118.

HAMMETT · ANDERSON · WADE,

213 N. Eighth Street.

We List All Property Free of Charge. We Solicit Rent Collections and Make No Charges for Advertising Houses for Rent.

HAVE YOU SEEN Our MOUNT AUBURN PROPERTY?

North Side Easton Avenue Between De Hodiamont and Goodfellow Avenues.

AGENT ON GROUND TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Take Franklin Avenue Line or Locust Street Cable.

TERMS, $25 CASH AND $10 PER MONTH. Go Out To-Day and Buy a Lot.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

Semple av., 2832.

One-story frame house, two rooms, good cistern; lot 50x160. 815.
Rent per month......$10 00
Taxes......6 00
Price......$900

Howard st., 2114.

One-story, 3-room frame house, two blocks from St. Leo's Church—a bargain. Lot 25x130. 803.
Rent per month......$15 00
Price......$1,350

Cano av., 4139.

Nice 3-room frame; beautiful grounds, city water; also large cistern, shade and out-houses; lot 41.10x125. 703.
Rent per month......$12 00
Taxes......8 00
Price......$1,400

9th st., 1808.

Two-story brick, 6 rooms, water, etc.; house in good repair; lot 14.6x100. 828.
Rent per month......$ 12 50
Taxes......22 00
Price......$1,400

Hickory st., No 3707.

One-story frame, 3 rooms, hall, new cistern; large stable in rear; lot 25x134. 857.
Rent per month......$14 00
Price......$1,400

Grand av., N., 1822.

Two-story frame, 3 rooms, water in yard, sewer and street made; 25x130. 368.
Rent per month......$ 8 00
Taxes......20 90
Price......$1,500

10th st., N., 2510.

Two-story brick, 6 rooms, front and side entrance; lot 19x73. 822.
Rent per month......$18 00
Taxes......34 00
Price......$1,600

Newstead av., 1704.

Nice one-story brick, 6 rooms; front and rear yard; house in good repair; lot 25x100. 54.
Rent per month......$15.00
Taxes......19.44
Price......$2,000

Maffitt av., 4533.

Three-room frame, large stable in rear, city water, shade trees; 50x145. 460.
Rent per month......$12.00
Price......$2,000

Papin st., No. 2715.

Two-story frame, 7 rooms, all in good repair; large yard; lot 25x136. 847.
Rent per month......$15 00
Price......$2,000

Papin st., 3504.

One-story brick, 6 rooms, stable in rear; lot 25x135. 78.
Rent per month......$17 00
Taxes......23.10
Price......$2,100

Lee av., 3936.

Six-room frame house, front and side entrance, finished laundry, stained glass windows, cistern in yard, water in street, also electric light; arranged for two families; new house; front and back porches; 25x110. 507.
Rent per month......$20.00
Taxes......
Price......$2,200

Ashland pl., 4027.

One-story brick, 5 rooms, city water, granitoid walks, beautiful lawn; house in first-class condition; newly papered and painted; lot 25x125. 795.
Taxes......$18.54
Price......$2,250

Barnard st., 2808.

One-story, 3-room brick, with basement, coal shed, etc.; lot 25x125 to Randolph st. 574.
Rent per month......$15.00
Taxes......30.36
Price......$2,300

Adams st., 2819.

One-story brick, containing 7 rooms, all in first-class repair, one block from Market st. electric line; 25x92. 704.
Rent per month......$25.00
Taxes......22.65
Price......$2,400

Laflin st., 1902.

Six-room stone front; finished basement, front and side entrance, hall and gas, stable and carriage house; 20x185. 249.
Rent per month......$25.00
Taxes......
Price......$2,450

N. 16th st., 1423 to 37 1-2.

Ten 2-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, in excellent condition. 493.
Rent per month each......$18.00
Taxes......$222.08
Price each......$2,500

Montgomery st., 2948.

Two stock brick front houses, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath; house newly papered and in good repair; lot 24x81. 826½.
Rent per month......$20.00
Taxes......26.00
Price......$2,500

Coleman st., 1910.

Two-story 6-room brick house, hall, gas, bath, splendid basement, sheds, etc.; front and side entrance; 21.6x120. 836.
Rent per month......$25.00
Taxes......40.00
Price......$3,000

Evans av., 3636.

Two-story frame house, 6 large rooms; also finished attic; house in good repair; lot 25x113. 783.
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......44.00
Price......$3,000

Hancock av.

Northwest corner of McCausland rd, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, all hardwood finish; lot 50x162. 671.
Price......$3,000

Maffitt av., 4537.

One-story stone-front, finished basement, 6 rooms, large stable, water, shade trees; all in good condition; lot 50x145. 459
Rent per month......$20.00
Price......$3,000

St. Louis av., 4536.

Two-story brick, 6 rooms, large attic, finished basement, front and side entrance; 25x160. 719
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......34.20
Price......$3,000

Channing, 1121.

Two-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, finished laundry, splendid basement; new Boston heater, nice grape arbor, vines, etc.; lot 25x75. 818
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......42.00
Price......$3,100

Burd av., 1600.

Two-story stock-brick front, containing 8 rooms, finished basement; good cistern in yard; also, large frame stable; lot 25x200. 829
Rent per month......$28.00
Taxes......
Price......$3,500

Coleman st., 1805.

Two-story brick, 6 rooms; hall, gas, bath; front and side entrance; 25x125. 361
Rent per month......$25.00
Taxes......28.16
Price......$3,500

Madison st., 3033.

Two-story stock-brick front, 6 rooms, in first-class condition, hall, gas, front and rear yards, lot 25x125. 655
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......55.00
Price......$3,500

Market, 2621.

Two-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas, front and side entrance; 25x80. 558.
Rent per month......$36.00
Taxes......46.86
Price......$3,700

Evans av., 4113.

Two-story 6-room brick, marble trimmings, ceilings 12 feet high, hall, gas, bath; 25x165. 152.
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......41.49
Price......$3,800

Wells av., 5233.

Two-story, 8-room stock brick, arranged in flats of 4 rooms each, besides bath, separate entrance, gas and water; lot 50x214. 607.
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......10.80
Price......$3,800

Clark av., 3510.

A 2-story brick, 7 rooms; arranged for two families; built two years; all modern impaovements; lot 25x125. 452.
Rent per month......$35.00
Taxes......53.46
Price......$4,000

Coleman st., 1719.

Two-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath, front and side entrance; lot 25x120. 824.
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......
Price......$4,000

Papin st., No. 2717.

Two-story brick house, 7 rooms, all in first-class condition; beautiful yard; lot 25x136. 846.
Rent per month......$25.00
Price......$4,000

Beaumont, 618, bet. Washington and Lucas.

An excellent 3-story, 11-room brick house, in first-class repair; always well rented; lot 22x100; city block 930, modern improvements. 639.
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......
Price......$4,000

Howard st., 2725.

Two-story brick, 8 rooms, with all modern improvements; also, 1-story frame, containing two rooms, in rear; lot 25x140. 756.
All rent per month......$40.00
Taxes......46.20
Price......$4,000

N. Grand av., 1701.

Two 1-story brick stores fronting on Grand av., and one 3-room frame cottage fronting on Lucky st.; lot 27.6x120. 385.
Rent per month......$40.00
Taxes......34.32
Price......$4,000

Thomas st., 2710.

Two-story brick, 9 rooms; suitable for two families; lot 25x118. 610.
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......85.36
Price......$4,000

Sarpy and Hawk av.

Southwest corner, elegant 2-story brick, 9 rooms; in good condition; beautiful grounds, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, etc.; good cistern in yard; front and side entrance; lot 39x150. 694.
Rent per month......$50.00
Taxes......35.00
Price......$4,200

Kossuth av.

3711 and 3713—Two 6-room bricks; finished basement, hydrant and cistern; lot 35x135. 62
Rent per month......$38.00
Taxes......18.84
Price......$4,500

Cook av., 4205A.

2-story brick, 6 nice rooms, hall and gas, front and side entrances; a good bargain if taken at once; lot 25x160. 853.
Rent per month......$35.00
Price......$4,500

Pine st., 3424.

Two-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; house in good condition; lot 25x128. 725.
Rent per month......$40.00
Taxes......73.26
Price......$4,500

Westminster pl., 4157.

Two-story stock brick front, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, finished basement, dining room and kitchen, nice lawn, house in good repair, only built two years; lot 28.5x145. 807.
Rent per month......$40.00
Taxes......34.74
Price......$4,500

N. 19th st., 1624.

Two-story 11-room brick house; pressed brick front; all modern improvements; lot 28x106. 325.
Rent per month......
Taxes......
Price......$4,600

St. Louis av., North Side.

150 feet west of Marcus av., 2-story stock-brick front, 7 rooms and bath; large yard; cellar; fruit trees and shrubbery; also, 2-story barn in rear; lot 50x168. 848.
Rent per month......$30 00
Price......$4,800

Coleman st., 1715.

Two-story brick store, 5 rooms and bath above; gas, water, cellar under store; alley at side; lot 37x120. 569
Rent per month......$ 40.00
Taxes......10.78
Price......$5,000

Compton av., 1131.

Two-story 7-room brick house, arranged in flats; also a two-story 6-room house in rear; houses all well rented and in good repair; lot 25x140. 817.
Rent per month......$ 54.00
Taxes......72.00
Price......$5,000

S. 11th st., 2613.

Two-story stock-brick front house; contains 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath; all conveniences; stable, laundry, etc.; hall 6 feet wide and 30 feet long; also house in rear; can be used for two families. 489.
Rent per month......$30.00
Taxes......64.90
Price......$5,000

Newstead av., 1706-08.

Two 1-story bricks, 5 rooms and basement; lot 21x140 each. 559.
Rent per month, each......$13.00
Taxes......39.06
Price......$5,000

Madison st.

Near Leffingwell, 2-story brick, 3 rooms each floor; arranged for four families; lot 36x140. 611.
Rent per month......$50.50
Taxes......76.34
Price......$5,400

Page av., 3853.

Two-story brick, 6 rooms and finished laundry, gas, water, bath and all modern improvements; house two years old; lot 25x143. 793.
Rent per month......$40.00
Taxes......15.34
Price......$5,700

Madison st.

Near Leffingwell, 3-story stone-front, store on first floor; 5 rooms with bath on second floor, 1 room on third floor; lot 25x140. 611
Rent per month......$60.00
Taxes......89.54
Price......$6,000

Monroe st., 1108.

3-story pressed brick front house, containing 8 rooms, beautiful saloon parlors, finished laundry, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; lot 25x85. 810.
Rent per month......$40.00
Taxes......70.40
Price......$6,000

School st., 3125.

Double brick house, 12 rooms; in good condition; admirable piece of property. 382
Rent per month......$ 50.00
Taxes......106.92
Price......$6,000

Spring av., 2432.

Two-story pressed-brick house, 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; house arranged as flats for two families; lot 25x113; or will trade for nice 7-room house near Page av. 716
Rent per month......$50.00
Taxes......44.00
Price......$6,000

Taylor av., 2420.

Two-story brick house, 11 rooms and fine basement, beautiful grounds, shade and fruit trees, large stable, chicken house, etc.; lot 50x150. 715
Rent per month......$40.00
Taxes......55.80
Price......$6,000

Cook av., 4133.

Two-story, 8-room brick house, reception hall, hot and cold water, splendid bath, hardwood mantels, electric bells and all modern conveniences. One of the nicest homes on the street; lot 25x163. 806.
Rent per month......$50.00
Price......$6,300

Bacon st., Nos. 2756 & 2758.

Two 2-story 8-room brick houses, detached, arranged into flats of 4 rooms each, all well rented; separate entrances, hall, gas, etc.; lot 25x120 each. 863.
Rent per month for all......$60.00
Price......$6,500

Page av., No. 4445.

Two-story pressed brick, 9 rooms, finished attic and basement, hot and cold water, electric bells, reception hall, new furnaces, front and side entrances; modern house in all respects; lot 30x160. 855.
Rent per month......$45.00
Price......$6,500

Finney av., No. 4147.

Two-story stone front, 8 rooms; hall, gas and bath, hot and cold water; laundry, new furnace; front and side entrance; house could be made into flats if desired; lot 37.6x142. 856.
Rent per month......$50.00
Price......$6,500

Clark av., 1506.

Two-story brick house, 6 rooms, hall, water in kitchen; also, 2 two-story brick houses, 5 rooms each, in rear, fronting on Belmont; lot 25x150. 829.
Rent per month......$38.00
Taxes......61.60
Price......$6,500

West Bell pl., 4242.

Two-story Queen Anne house containing eight rooms, reception hall, hot and cold water, bath and dressing-rooms, finished laundry, house modern in every respect, large brick stable and carriage house in rear; lot 25x135. 812.
Rent per month......$50.00
Taxes......65.70
Price......$6,500

Finney av., 3812.

Two-story 8-room brick, mansard roof, hall, gas, bath, house in good repair, new furnace; stable and carriage-house in rear; lot 32x135. 831
Rent per month......$60 00
Taxes......87 00
Price......$7,000

West Bell pl., 4240.

Two-story pressed brick front, stone trimmings, 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, finished laundry, new furnace, house has all modern improvements, large stable, lot 32x155. 812½
Rent per month......$45 00
Taxes......68 22
Price......$7,000

Finney av., 4133.

Two-story 9-room house, stock brick front, reception hall, gas, bath, finished attic and laundry; house brand new; front and rear yard; lot 25x140. 826
Rent per month......$50 00
Price......$7,000

Cook av., 3704.

Eight rooms, stone front, with all conveniences; lot 25x145. 112.
Rent per month......$60 00
Taxes......79 20
Price......$7,250

Chouteau av., No. 1507.

Three-story stone-front, 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath; finished laundry, furnace, etc.; lot 50x150. 851
Rent per month......$65 00
Price......$7,250

Bell av., 3411.

Beautiful two-story stock-brick, 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc; new furnace; house can be made into flats; lots 25x134. 686.
Rent per month......$60 00
Taxes......72 18
Price......$7,500

Lindell av., 3522.

Two-story stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern improvents; lot 22x144. 758.
Rent per month......$60 00
Taxes......121 00
Price......$7,500

Finney av., 4139.

Two-story pressed brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; house furnished in grand style; cabinet mantels in rooms; finished laundry; house built only one year; lot 23x143. 809.
Price......$8,000

Gamble st., 2917.

Lot 25x118; two-story stone-front; 8 rooms, hall, gas, etc.; all modern improvements. 113.
Rent per month......
Taxes......$141 90
Price......$8,000

O'Fallon, 1915-17.

Two-story brick; 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, cemented basement; all modern improvements. 786.
Rent per month, each......$ 30 00
Taxes......118 36
Price......$8,000

Carr st.

Nos. 2336-36½ and 2340-40½, two 2-story bricks, arranged as flats, for four families, hall, gas, etc.; separate baths on each floor; front and side entrance; also 1-story brick, 3 rooms, in the rear of 2336; this is a splendid bargain; lot 46.8x160. 709
Rent per month......$ 73 00
Taxes......113 06
Price......$8,000

Coleman, 2420-22.

Two good houses; lot 25x120 to each house; alley in rear; will sell separately. 11.
Rent per month......$68.00
Taxes......93.50
Price......$8,200

Caroline st., 2642-6.

Two 2-story brick-front houses, arranged as flats of 3 rooms each; and also one 2-story brick house, 7 rooms, arranged for two families; front, side and rear entrance; gas, water and bath; lot 50x110. 128
Rent per month......$78.00
Taxes......99.00
Price......$8,500

Garrison av., 1315.

Three-story brick, 12 rooms; water, gas, bath, furnace; two cisterns; laundry and stable; lot 50x135. 420.
Rent per month......$60.00
Taxes......99.00
Price......$8,500

Thomas st., 2828.

Three-story, 12-room stone-front, arranged for two families; furnace, stationary washstands, bath, etc., in fact, all modern improvements; 25x118. 643
Rent per month......$70 00
Taxes......85 36
Price......$8,500

Olive St., 4273.

Two-story brick, high slate roof, 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, large reception hall, electric lights, cemented cellar, stone porch in front of house, beautiful lawn; lot 30x150. 794.
Rent per month......$75.00
Price......$9,000

Cook av., 4222.

Two-story 9-room brick house, reception hall, gas and bath, electric light, call bells, beautiful lawn; lot 60x140. 843.
Rent per month......$65.00
Price......$9,000

N. 23d, 3608-8 1-2-10.

Three 2-story bricks, 6 rooms each; all in good order; will sell or trade; lot 50x125. 692.
Rent per month......$ 70.00
Taxes......100.10
Price......$9,000

Chestnut st., 3439.

Two-story stone-front, mansard; 10-rooms, saloon parlors, bath and finished laundry, stationary washstands, hot and cold water, new Shaw heater, front and side entrance; lot 25x129. 743.
Rent per month......$ 75 00
Taxes......133 10
Price......$9,000

Nineteenth St., 1322-28.

Two 2-story brick tenement houses containing 14 and 12 rooms respectively, also one 4-room frame in rear, water in yard, also on first and second floors. This is one of the best bargains and must be sold at once; lot 50x127. 811.
Rent per month......$86.00
Taxes......109.00
Price......$9,000

Dayton St., 2949.

Three-story stone-front, 13 rooms, slate roof, hot and cold water on all floors, new furnace, house newly papered and painted. Will exchange for 8-room house in West End; lot 29.[illegible]x115. [illegible]
Rent per month......$75.00
Taxes......13[illegible].00
Price......$9,000

Windsor pl., 3856.

Two-story brick, 8 rooms, hardwood finish, laundry and kitchen in basement, gas, bath and all modern improvements; also 2-story frame, 7 rooms, in rear; lot 25x147½. 391.
Rent per month......$ 65.00
Taxes......146.70
Price......$9,000

West Bell pl., 4429.

Two-story stock brick residence, trimmed with red sandstone, 10 rooms; electric lights, call bells, extra fine bath rooms, finished laundry—in fact, a perfectly modern and novel residence, which must be seen to be appreciated. Lot 30x147½. 808.
Rent per month......$75.00
Price......$9,000

Pine st., 4115.

Two-story brick, 6 rooms; hall, gas, bath, finished laundry, granitoid cellar, large front and rear yard, porch around the house, stable, etc. Lot 37.6x213. 636.
Rent per month......$60.00
Taxes......74.34
Price......$9,500

Easton av., 2826-26½-28.

Three brick houses, 6 rooms each, in good repair; also, two 1-story frame houses in rear; lot 50x144. 491.
Rent per month......$81.50
Taxes......88.00
Price......$9,500

N. 18th st., 708 to 714.

Four 2-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, arranged in flats, all in first-class repair; pay 10 per cent on investment. 624.
Rent per annum......$1,164.00
Taxes......109.12
Price......$9,500

Delmar av., 3921.

Two-story stone front, 10 rooms; gas, bath, furnace; lot 30x135. 505.
Rent per month......$75.00
Taxes......
Price......$10,000

Laclede av., 3519.

Two-story stone-front, mansard roof, 10 rooms; hall, gas and bath; beautiful lawn; house in good repair; lot 37x128. 740.
Rent per month......$65.00
Taxes......94.60
Price......$10,000

Laclede av., 3119.

2-story brick, 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., finished laundry, cemented cellar, house papered and decorated throughout; also a 2-story brick stable in rear: lot 50x128.6. 616.
Rent per month......$75.00
Taxes......94.00
Price......$10,000

Delmar av., 3927.

2-story stone-front house, 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath, hot and cold water, finished laundry and basement; beautiful lawn; house in first-class repair; lot 35x145. 810½.
Rent per month......$67.00
Taxes......106.74
Price......$10,500

N. 7th, 1022 to 26.

Two-story double brick house, store on first floor; also brick tenement in rear; splendid rental property; 53x127.6. 677.
Rent per month......$86.00
Taxes......60.30
Price......$10,600

Hamilton and Julian avs.

Southeast corner; 12-room frame house, hall, gas, bath, furnace, stable, etc.; lot 75x260; supplied with every modern convenience, and an elegant suburban home; will be traded for income property in the city. 147
Price......$12,000

Pine st., 3133.

50x118, elegant double house, furnace and all modern improvements; 9 rooms, exclusive of finished laundry, billiard room, bath; in first-class repair. 603
Rent per month......$100.00
Taxes......
Price......$12,000

Finney, 3725-27.

Two 2-story stone-front houses, 8 rooms each; hall, bath, hot and cold water. 395
Rent per month......$90.00
Taxes......134.46
Price......$12,500

Windsor pl., No. 3814.

Two-story 10-room brick house; hall, gas and bath, finished laundry, Boston heater, good stable in rear; lot 80x147. 841.
Price......$12,500

Windsor pl., 3843 and 3845.

Two double flats, 6 rooms on first floor, 5 rooms on second floor; lot 50x140. 95
Rent per month......$122.50
Taxes......99.00
Price......$13,500

Pine st., No. 3708.

3-story stone front, 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath, hot and cold water, stable in rear; lot 37.6x212. 852.
Rent per month......$100.00
Taxes per year......200 00
Price......$14,000

Olive st., 3843.

Two-story stone front, 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath; finished laundry; beautiful grounds; house in first-class condition; lot 100x162.6. 784
Rent per month......$ 70.00
Taxes......117.00
Price......$14,000

School st., 3128.

Large double-brick house, 17 rooms, all modern conveniences; in first-class condition. 332
Taxes......$194.26
Price......$16,000

Ewing av. S., Nos. 511 and 513.

Two 3-story brick buildings; stores on first floor; flats above, containing 5 rooms each; also, three 2-story brick buildings in rear, 4 rooms on each floor; lot 50x150. 862.
Rent per month......$175.00
Price......$16,000

Chestnut st., 3435-37.

Two 2-story stone-front houses, containing 9 rooms each; hall, gas, bath, etc.; lot 50x128. 758
Rent per month, each......$ 55.00
Taxes......196.00
Price......$17,000

Lucas pl., 2215.

Beautiful dwellings, with all modern conveniences and 18 rooms, stone-front, stable; lot 69x155. 509
Taxes......$271.26
Price......$17,000

Chestnut st., 1127.

Three-story brick, opposite City Hall; lot 22x109. 132
Rent per month......$ 40.00
Taxes......134.20
Price......$18,000

Delmar, 4038-50.

Two modern brick houses, attached, 10 rooms each, bath, finished laundry; good furnace in each house; gas fixtures, screens, etc.; two years built; lot 50x142. 544.
Rent each for......$ 75.00
Taxes......234.00
Price......$20,000

Market, 1013.

Three-story new brick building, lot 22x104; also, lot 25x104 adjoining above and leased for ten years.
Rent per annum......$1,500.00
Taxes......187.44
Price......$20,000

Taylor and Cote Brilliante avs.

N. w. cor., four 2-story brick houses, arranged into flats of 5 rooms each; marble mantels, separate bath, etc.; front and side entrances; finished laundries; lot 63x135. 840.
Rent per month—all......$200.00
Price......$25,000

Leffingwell av.

S. e. cor. Chestnut, containing three houses on Chestnut, 4-room flats, and 2 houses on Leffingwell, 8-room flats; lot 55½x121. 425
Rent per month......$240 00
Taxes......350 00
Price......$30,000

Cass av. and 14th.

N. w. cor.; lot 130x135; covered by seventeen buildings; will sell or trade. 467
Rent per month......$300 00
Taxes......360 00
Price......$35,000

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

414 N. Levee and 518 N. Commercial.

Store and rooms above; well located, and with the new railroad facilities; will rapidly increase in value. 153½.
Price......$6,000

2d st., 1550 and 1552.

Two 2-story brick houses, containing 6 each; hall, water in kitchens; splendid piece of property for speculator; lot 60x80. 835.
Rent per month......$60
Price......$6 750

Pine st., 116 and 118.

With good substantial building, occupied by first-class tenants. 153½.
Price each......$8,000

Pine st., 118.

Rear, large warehouse, in good order; well rented and a most suitable investment. 153½.
Price......$10,000

7th st., 733 S.

West side, between Cerre and Gratiot sts.; rents for $30 per month; lot 20.9x120.6. 176.
Price......$10,000

Collins st., 919 and 921.

Two-story double brick building, 12 rooms, small yard in front and rear; house well rented; this is a splendid piece for speculation, being in the center of the new railway district. 823.
Rent per month......$45 00
Taxes......62 50
Price......$10,000

Vine, 308-310.

Suitable for business of any character; good income property. 153½.
Price each......$10,000

Olive st., 2636.

Three-story brick; large store on first floor, with living rooms on 2d and 3d. Lot 30x96. 802.
Price......$11,000

N. 3rd st., 1004.

Three story brick; store on first floor, rooms above; 22½x94. 529.
Price......$12,500

N. Third st.

948 and 950; 3-story building, with two stores 1st floor; well rented; 40x94. 366.
Price......$25,500

Angelica and Hall.

S. e. cor.; lot 320x144, on the line of Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railroad; very desirable site for a large factory. 331.
Price......$26,000

Main st., 615 to 619 N.

Four-story brick building and factory of Vane-Calvert Paint Co.; this is an elegant piece of business property, and all in good repair; lot 61x150.
Rent per year......$3,000
Price......$36,000

Main, corner of Olive.

300 and 302; very substantial 5-story building; the price asked is less than the value of the ground. 153½.
Price......$80,000

Olive st., 1219 and 1221.

Five-story brick building, bringing in an annual rental of $3,000; lot 49.6x106.4. This is one of the finest pieces of property on Olive st. 691.
Price......

12th st. and Locust.

Southeast corner, 76x100 to 20-foot alley; will erect building for responsible tenant or lease ground. 20½.

Seventh and Christy.

Northeast corner; 105x80 feet; one of the most valuable business corners in St. Louis; will sell or lease. 4.50.

Washington av., $1,250 per ft.

1130-32, one of the most desirable pieces of business property on the avenue, fronting 49.8 feet on Washington av. and running through to St. Charles. 690.

For Sale or Lease for 99 Years.

Market and 18th.

Northeast corner, directly opposite the new Union Depot, a magnificent site for hotel or business house of any description; lot 91 feet front on Market st., and running through to alley; block 495. 681.

Chestnut and 18th.

Southeast corner, just one block from new depot; suitable for any kind of business purpose; lot 162x73; city block 495. 681.

Chestnut and 18th.

Northwest corner, one of the best sites in the city for hotel, being one block from the new depot; lot 175x100 to alley; city block 495. 682.

Walnut and 20th.

Southwest corner lot 100x95; a three-story, 12-room brick building in front, and three-story, 12-room building in rear; also the three two-story, 6-room buildings at 105, 107 and 109 S. 20th st., and the two-story, 10-room house at 2006 Walnut st.; this is splendid rental property and only one block from depot. Rents, [illegible] per month.

SANDERS BROS.

Looking East From Denverside.

1 3-8 Miles From the Rich Heart of the Business Center of St. Louis, Where Real Estate is Worth $3,000 to $5,000 a Foot.

For THREE DAYS, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, We Will Sell Ground at $6 TO $20 A FOOT, Private Sale!

AUCTION NEXT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2 AND 3.

Bring this coupon, and it (one from every one buyer) will be received at its face value in payment on any bid.

COUPON
$1.

Workmen will be wanted for the factories now completing. We will make special terms and inducements to those wanting to buy and build homes.

FLORIDA, HAMMETT & NOEL, 821 PINE STREET, St. Louis, 300 BROADWAY, East St. Louis.

AUCTIONEERS—Lanham & Sutton, 620 Chestnut St., Sam T. Rathell Real Estate Auction Co., 810 Olive St.

INSPECT AND SELECT YOUR LOTS TO-DAY.

NORWOOD PARK.

66 LOTS

AT AUCTION!

Also Six Two-Story Five and Six-Room Houses

Situated Between St. Louis and Maffitt Avenues, Just West of King's Highway,

Will Be Sold to the Highest Bidder on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29,

At 2 p. m., on the Premises.

REFRESHMENTS PROVIDED.

Take the Easton Avenue Cable to King's Highway, then north four blocks, or the Marcus Avenue Extension to King's Highway, then south three blocks.

Terms, One-Third Cash, Balance One, Two and Three Years at 6 Per Cent Interest.

Lots will be sold 30 feet wide or more to suit purchasers. Property is all high ground and well situated, covered with magnificent oak trees, streets and alleys graded, sidewalks laid, lots all terraced, and front on St. Louis, Terry, Maffitt and Norwood avenues.

For plats or information call on

CHAS. J. DUNNERMAN,
622 Chestnut St.,
Or BARNARD-HAMILTON Real Estate Co.,
19 North Eighth St.
LANHAM & SUTTON, Auctioneers.

ARE YOU THINKING OF JOINING SOME GOOD BUILDING ASSOCIATION?

Then Join the New

ACTIVE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION NO. 4

Now Being Organized, and Secure a Home of Your Own?

YOUNG MAN! YOUNG WOMAN! SAVE YOUR MONEY!

Invest It Where It Will Double Itself in a Short Time.

THE ACTIVE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION NO. 4, now being organized, is the largest in the State. Call and subscribe for shares at once. The ACTIVE needs no introduction. Shares $300 each. Payments $1 per month per share. For prospectus come and come quickly.

G. W. DAVIS, Secretary, 1001 Chestnut St.

THE SYNAGOGUE, 17th and Pine St., FOR SALE!

The Board of Pewholders offer this desirable corner, 122x109. The building is very substantial; can be altered for any business. The location for future values is good. Two squares from new Union Depot. Splendid situation for lodges or army posts. All the furniture, carpets, etc., go with the property. The terms can be arranged. The agents are

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, 213 N. Eighth St.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, 304 N. Seventh St.

FINE RESIDENCE LOTS.

90x243 southwest cor. Washington and Newstead avs.	Price	$140 per foot
100x195 north side Morgan st., 200 ft. west of Sarah st.	Price	70 per foot
362x150 north side Bell av., just west of Pendleton av.	Price	65 per foot
120x140 southwest cor. Maple and Union avs.	Price	42 per foot
240x140 north side of Vernon av., about 120 ft. west of Union av.; will divide.	Price	45 per foot
71x186 northwest cor. Von Versen and Goodfellow avs.	Price	38 per foot
50x215 north side Cabanne pl., about 200 ft. west of Clara av.	Price	38 per foot

J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th St.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

15TH AND CHAMBERS STS.—New double store, suitable to any business, with or without rooms.

1100 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Large store and living rooms over same; good locality for grocery; an old established stand; rent low or lease to a good tenant. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 17 812 Chestnut st.

1725 S. 11TH ST.—Small store and rooms above; cheap rent. 17

FOR RENT—Store suitable for grocery or saloon with rooms at 4300 Blair av. Apply 4333 N. 14th st. 17

FOR RENT—Furnished office, suitable for physician or lawyer. Apply 414 Olive st., room 11, from 2 to 4 o'clock. 17

FOR RENT—2612 Laclede av., nice store, $16.65.
3205 Salisbury st., large store.
1327 Poplar st., nice store, $15.
17 C. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.

DRINK GRAPE SANGA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

★ ALL those small annoyances, such as kicking at the drawer and other masculine acts, while thus out of humor, the Star Equalizer prevents.

Store for Rent,

3839 FINNEY AV. (near Vandeventer av.), new store, suitable for bakery or confectionery; first-class location; rent low.

BOOTH, BARADA & CO.,
617 CHESTNUT ST.

☞ Or on premises. 17

FURNISHED HALL FOR RENT.

Third floor, s. w. cor. Leonard and Easton av., a large, light and well furnished hall; has all necessary conveniences and always kept clean.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
17 105 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—STORES.

617 N. 4th st. near Washington av., new 3-story building, now being completed; good dry cellar.
207 N. 2d st., 4-story building; elevator.
103 N. 2d st., 3-story building.
111 S. Main st., 4-story next to Cotton Exchange; elevator.
1700 Austin st., cor. 17th st.

JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
Telephone 454. 107 N. 8th st.

8TH STREET STORE,

Opposite Post-office; contains six stories and all conv. for commercial business. Look at it and get terms from CORNET & ZEIBIG,
17 110 N. 8th st.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to examine them. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st.

111 N. Broadway.

FOR RENT—UPPER FLOORS,
With elevators and shipping facilities.
HAYNES R. & F. CO.,
211 N. 8th St.

TO RENT.

That large four-story building on the southeast corner Main and Washington avenue, also fronting on Commercial street forty feet.

Green & LaMotte,
Eighth and Chestnut.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—3 room frame house; lot 50 feet front; 4655 St Louis av.; price $1,500. 7

FOR SALE—House in West End; desireabl location for physician. Address R 11, this office. 7

FOR SALE OR RENT—6 and 4-room flats, new; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 4836 Easton av. 7

FOR SALE—A bargain, 909 N. 13th st., an 8-room hall, etc., house, lot 25 feet front. Thos. F. Farrelly, 812 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—House and lot, No 2565 Dodier st., lot 25x108, sewer, water and street made; price, $900. Apply 2812 Spring av. 7

FOR SALE—Monthly payments—One 4 and one 6-room house on Burd av. half block north of Easton; open. Inquire 1606 Burd av, or 4582 Cote Brilliante av. 7

FOR SALE—On easy terms—Handsome 9-room house, lot 60x162 feet; one-third cash, balance in annual payments, 6 per cent interest. Apply at 5599 Bartmer av. 7

FOR SALE—3210 to 3214 Newstead av., bet. Ashland and Greer avs., new 9-room 2-story and mansard brick dwellings; reception hall; modern improvements, etc.; $3,750; open all day. 7

FOR SALE—50x118 feet, north side of Gamble st., near Jefferson av., including new stable, with all modern conveniences, and suitable for stabling 16 head of horses. Apply at 2612 Gamble st. 7

FOR SALE—For $8,000, southwest corner LaSalle and Rankin av., two two-story store and dwellings; well-built and in first-class order; lot 50x117.
7 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE or exchange—Why pay $15 per foot when you can secure one at a sacrifice price from owner for $11 per foot in Shrewsbury Park. Address B 20, this office. 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Houses Nos. 2644 and 2646 Lucas av.—Two brand new two-story brick houses of eight rooms each, arranged in four-room flats; rent for $64 per month. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

FOR SALE—2816 Taylor av., a very neat 6-room house, just finished, well built, with beautiful lot; granitoid walks; close to churches and good schools; price lowered; look at them. 7

FOR SALE—House and lot; monthly payments; double house, 5 rooms, near Taylor av., ½ block from electric cars, only $4,000; 50 feet.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

FOR $7,200—Hamilton, northwest corner Minerva av.; lot 240x240; good six-room frame house to one side and room to build other houses; this is a splendid location to build and sell houses.
7 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—On Page av., between Newstead and Taylor, a new ten-room brick house; modern in all appointments; perfect in arrangement and cheap at $6,200; will sell at one-fifth cash, balance monthly. Address M 9, this office. 7

FOR SALE—Houses Nos. 1029, 1031 and 1033 N. Leffingwell av.—Three nice 2-story stone-front houses of 7 rooms each, hall, bath and gas; lot 52½x125 feet to alley. Will sell those at a bargain to close an estate. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

FOR SALE—Houses 2217 and 2219 Walnut st., two almost new 2-story brick houses of 8 rooms each, arranged in 4-room flats; lot 36x125 feet; rent for $72 per month; will sell at a bargain, as owner needs money. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Monthly Payments—4316 New Manchester rd., between Park and Mount Vernon avs., new one and a half story brick cottage of five rooms; lot 25x125 feet to alley. Terms $300 cash, balance $20 per month.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Monthly Payments—5029 Shaw av., one block west of King's highway; new 2-story pressed brick house of 6 rooms; lot 27x170 feet; terms, $500 cash, balance $20 per month. Apply to G. Neukum, builder, 2113 Oregon av., or
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments—House and lot No. 2906 Park av., near Ewing av., brand new pressed brick front house of 6 rooms, hall, bath and inside w. c., lot 25x125 feet to alley; sewered. Park av. is 80 feet wide, and street and sidewalks made. Terms: $800 cash, balance $30 per month. Apply to Chas. A. Miller, 2834 Park av., or
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments—House and lot No. 1219 Victor st. Brand new 2-story pressed brick front house of seven rooms; hall, gas, bath, finished cemented laundry. Lot 28 ft. 5 in by 68 ft. deep. Terms $500 cash, balance $30 per month. Apply to German Neukum, builder, 2113 Oregon av. or KEELEY & CO.,
7 1112 Chestnut st.

7 PER CENT—Interest paid on deposits; real estate security. The Caledonia Building & Loan Association,
ROBERT F. MILLER, SECY,
7 1021 Chestnut st.

$500 CASH, balance long time or in monthly payments, will buy a first-class new 8-room Queen Anne brick house and lot, 1338 Euclid av., near Page av.; has 8 rooms, reception hall, electric lights; cheapest house in the city; open today (Sunday) for inspection; go out and see it; Washington av. electric or Franklin av. cable cars run one-half block from this house.
7 GAY & McCANN, Agents, 710 Chestnut st.

$1.350 BUYS 3129 FAIR AV.—Lovely new frame dwelling, nice lot, E. Kausel, 1721 Ohio av. 7

★ THOUGH they work well when you buy them, do the drawers of any grade of furniture remain so, in use, without the Star Equalizer? 2009 Pine.

DRINK GRAPE SANGA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

FOR SALE.

One of the most choice 12-room residences on Washington av., east of Taylor av.; every modern convenience; substantial and new; everything high-grade but the price; would take a smaller house or good building lot in exchange.

KEENE & GRACE,
717 Chestnut st.

WE CAN SELL

Houses No. 1004 and 1006 Pine st., being two 3-story brick buildings; lots 48.6x109 for $1,000 per foot. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

WEST END BARGAIN.

1019 Pendleton av., between Bell and Finney avs., a neat 6-room cottage will be sold at a bargain if taken at once as the owner wishes to leave the city. Apply on the premises. 7

7 ROOM HOUSES AT A BARGAIN.

4723 and 4725 Cote Brilliante av., new, stylish, modern. 1st class locality; $4,000.

C. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut st.

5-ROOM HOUSE.

No. 1130 Kentucky av.; nice new brick house; good stable; lot 25x1[illegible]0.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

$1,500. Don't Miss This. $1,500.

Why be cooped in the city when for about the same rent and a little cash you can buy a nice, cosy 6-room cottage, large attic, cellar, cistern, etc., near De Hodiamont Station on the new 6th and Locust st. electric line? Only 32 minutes ride to the heart of the city. Get terms. See
7 J. A. SCHISLER, 902 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

4886 Labadie av., just west of Marcus av., in Greer pl., an elegant, 10-room press brick house, hardwood finish, hardwood mantels, reception hall, finished laundry; all modern improvements; lot 50x140; water, sewer and electric lights; open all day.
JOS. C. DARST,
7 822 Chestnut st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

SELL, LEASE OR RENT. Cabanne Place Residences.

THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate Agent,
7 812 Chestnut st.

★ IF you would know how aggravating the drawers in the new furniture you buy to-day will be two months hence, examine some of same kind in use, sold two months ago.

DRINK GRAPE SANGA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

C. G. HOOVER

Builds Houses on monthly payment plan. See me at once. Tell me what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

812 Chestnut Street.

FOR SALE---ELEGANT FLATS.

2423 and 2425 N. Garrison av.,

Each 4 and 5 room flats; will rent for $40; will give big bargain. See them; see me.
7 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

4 SALE.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ashland pl. and Margaretta av., two good 6-room brick houses, $2,600; $200 cash, balance monthly; take Northern Central cars, get off at Newstead av., go two blocks north and one west. Look at these. Keys next door east.
7 RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK, 720 Pine st.

FOR SALE---SPLENDID HOME.

2427 Garrison Av.

Detached 7-room brick house, with all extra modern conveniences and capable of being easily used for two families; sewer, water and gas, inside connections.
Awful bargain; see it.
7 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

HANDSOME DWELLINGS.

CHAMBERLAIN PARK.

5345 and 5347 Bartmer av., two new 10-room houses with reception hall, electric lights, furnace, etc.; very complete; Washington av. cars one block off. Price reduced to $9,000.
RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK,
7 720 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

Below Market Price.

2911 Franklin av., a nice 8-room residence; immediate possession given.

FISHER & CO.,
714 Chestnut st.

DRINK GRAPE SANGA.

Perfectly delicious; try a glass; 5 cents, at Addington's, 700 Olive st. and 17th and Olive sts.

GATES, CLEMENS, VON VERSEN AV.

20 Beautiful lots in this choice section; convenient to 3 transportation lines. $25
To live here it is charming. To invest here it is profitable. City water, streets, sidewalks and electric lights.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

4886 Labadie av., just west of Marcus, in Greer pl., an elegant 10-room press-brick house, Hardwood finish, Hardwood mantels, reception hall, finished laundry, all modern improvements; lot 50x140; water, sewer and electric lights. Open all day.

J. C. DARST,
822 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

3816 Evans av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and bath; big stable; lot 25x155; $3,800.
3820 Evans av., a cottage, 6 rooms, water, gas, sewer; lot 25x155; $2,800.
3954 Cook av., 2-story frame, 4 rooms; lot 25x145; $2,500.
3962 Cook av., 2-story frame, 6 rooms; lot 40x145; big bargain; $3,300.
4245 Finney av., 2-story brick, new flats, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 closets; this property pays 12 per cent on investment.
I have fine building lots on Bell, Finney, Cook, Page, Evans and Easton av.
Should you want to buy or you want to have your property sold call at JOS. HACKMANN,
7 821 Chestnut st.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASE.

To Merchants and Manufacturers:

The property recently occupied by the Post-Dispatch, Nos. 515 and 517 Market street, is offered for lease for a term of ten years. A substantial building will be erected to suit the wishes of lessee. The locating of the new Union Depot and the new City Hall, both on Market street, and other extensive improvements in the immediate neighborhood makes this a very desirable location for the near future. Proposals may be addressed to

D. W. WOODS,
Post-Dispatch Office.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, Agents.

AT AUCTION

—ON—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, at 3 P.M.

We will sell, on the premises, the following two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909 and 3911 Evans av.

And Nos. 1411, 1413, 1415 Vandeventer av.; each house contains 6 rooms, halls, gas and bath, and has a separate side entrance.

The corner house (No. 3903 Evans av.) is especially adapted for a physician's residence and office, and with but slight altertaions will make an excellent stand for a druggist, grocer or saloon-keeper. Cards of admission may be obtained at 3903 Evans av., where, in case of rain, sale will take place. Sale is made to meet maturing obligations and the PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD. Each house to be sold separately.

LINGENFELDER & BOKERN,
814 Chestnut St.

A. A. SELKIRK, Auctioneer.

Monday Evening,
Sept. 28,
8 P. M.,
AT
1015 Chestnut.

☛ GRAND MASS-MEETING

To explain in a business-like way the workings of Building Associations. The meeting will be conducted by the officers of the

PHOENIX BUILDING & LOAN ASS'N, NO. 2,

Who have 200 shares yet unsold. Bring your money, as pass-books will be issued.

POPULAR $300 PLAN.

Combined capital of the Phœnix B. & L. Ass'ns, $1,200,000.

A. R. SCHOLLMEYER, Sec'y,
Member Mo. Building Ass'n League,
1015 Chestnut Street.

LINDENWOOD

LOTS of WATER, LOTS of LOTS and LOTS of MONEY to be made by buying LOTS in LINDENWOOD now and securing the advance.

WATERWORKS AT LINDENWOOD

Now about completed. No other subdivision has exclusive WATERWORKS. Go out at once and see this grand property. See our FINE PARK, our elegantly graded and macadamized streets. See our Grand SPRING and get a drink of this fine water from which we are erecting WATERWORKS. Be on hand at 1 p. m. train to-day. Agent at Union Depot with free tickets.

SAM T. RATHELL, Manager, 810 Olive St.

Looking West From Denverside (St. Louis in the Distance.)

DENVERSIDE IS FILLING WITH FACTORIES FAST.

Note the City Building Elements of Denverside:

Railroads radiate from Denverside to every part of the United States, Mexico and British America.

Factories to make and railroads to carry all kinds of wares to all parts of the country is what makes trade, and trade makes cities; notably, Denverside.

More than a million a month ($1,000,000) is paid to employes in and near Denverside; that makes business, and business makes land value in cities.

Many millions monthly will be paid soon. Denverside is standard property. We offer no cheap inducements to buy. We offer it for sale for what it is worth.

Heim's Brewery, three blocks away, has $20,000,000 behind it, being part of the St. Louis Brewing Association. As its brew can be shipped East without paying the bridge tariff, as much beer will be brewed there soon as is brewed in St. Louis to supply the West Side of the river—which means many millions of money brought annually into Denverside.

Denverside has electricity, gas, water, sewerage and all modern things at command.

You can reach Denverside by any of the following roads:

Missouri Pacific, connecting with the Union Pacific to St. Louis, thence by electric car two miles to Denverside, or by the following trunk lines, all of which pass Denverside:

Mobile & Ohio,
Cairo Short Line,
Big 4,
Vandalia,
Ohio & Mississippi,
Chicago & Alton,
Louisville & Nashville,
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City,
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis,
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas,
The Wabash System,
Or any of these branches:
Illinois Central Branch,
St. Louis Bridge & Tunnel road,
Springfield & East St. Louis,
Belleville & East St. Louis,
Springfield, Alton & St. Louis,
Illinois & St. Louis Railroad & Coal Co.,
East St. Louis Connecting Railway,
East St. Louis & Carondelet,
Venice & Carondelet,
Ohio Valley.

Contributing to the business of Denverside, besides the big works within it, are:

17 Railroads, Shops, Yards, Depots.
Many Steamboat and Barge Lines.
Transfer Companies.
1 Railroad Iron and Supply Works.
1 Nut and Bolt Works.
National Stock Yards.
Many Dressed Beef, Pork Packing and Canning Works.
2 Wire Mills.
A Metal Mill.
A Frog and Iron Works.
A Cotton Compress.
A Brewery.
3 Banks.
7 Express Companies.
1 Carriage Works.
2 Barrel Factories.
2 Coopers' Works.
3 Planing Mills.
6 Wagon Factories.
2 Broom Factories.
2 Chair Factories.
10 Cigar and Tobacco Factories.
3 Harness Factories.
5 Newspapers.
5 Hotels.
9 Churches.
6 Public Schools.
4 Parochial Schools.
3 Libraries.

Auction of 40,000 Feet Next FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

FLORIDA, HAMMETT & NOEL, 821 PINE STREET, St. Louis. 300 BROADWAY, East St. Louis.

Lanham & Sutton and Sam T. Rathell Real Estate Auction Co., Auctioneers.

DARST PLACE

FERGUSON has long been denominated "The Queen Suburb" of St. Louis in a poor effort to describe its attractiveness as a suburban home site. While other more or less inviting suburbs were exhausting their energies and resources to attract attention, Ferguson, by her intrinsic merit, was receiving the coveted recognition.

Kirkwood, the once aristocratic suburb, has lost her prestige, and Ferguson is expected not only to become what she was and outrival her, but to become the suburb par excellence of St. Louis. It lies within the radius of the "Belt Line" circle, 12 miles from St. Louis. Thirty-two trains arrive and depart daily; it is the terminal of several accommodation, including theater, trains, and is favored by a stop from all others to accommodate passengers to and from the city.

It is only three miles from the city limits, west of Forest Park, which is traversed by all trains from the Union Depot, making the trip to and from the city a most delightful one. It is reached by trains from the Union Depot and Franklin Avenue Station in HALF AN HOUR, residents having the choice of a trip on the "Wabash Belt" or the regular Wabash Western line. Fare by commutation ticket is only ten (10) cents.

The suburbs of St. Louis are acknowledged to be very beautiful, but Ferguson is the most charming of them all.

We will have a beautiful little descriptive illustrated pamphlet of the place ready for free distribution at our office in a few days, with which we hope to arouse sufficient interest in the spot to induce readers to visit it, and, after verifying our statements concerning it, to become interested in the purchase of a home site in Darst Place.

DARST PLACE is a sub-division of Ferguson and comprises about 80 acres of high, rolling land, dotted with fruit, oak, hickory and other trees. It is not a suburb of Ferguson, but is contiguous to the homes already built and enjoys all the advantages of the community, which has a population of 1,200 or 1,500, among which are numbered some of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis.

DARST PLACE can have no rival; it would excel all competitors. It has just been placed upon the market, and as it, like all the other properties we handle, is owned by us in whole or in part, our prices and terms must be greater inducements to purchasers than are generally offered. For further information call upon

E. S. GUIGNON & BRO., St. Louis.

FORHAN & ZALINGER, Managers, Room 23, Turner Building, 304 N. Eighth St.

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7 % INTEREST
RED CROSS BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Will pay you for idle money left with Association for 3, 6, 9 or 12 months in sums of $50 and upward. Security absolutely the best. For further information call on either

W. E. LEFFERTY, President, 719 Olive St.,
Or S. L. BARNARD, Secretary, 17 N. 8th St.

SEND FOR OUR FALL PRICE LIST.
Real Estate.

Just out, a large number of new prices. Here those who want find him who has it, and those who have find him who wants it.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut St.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

3930 DELMAR AVENUE.

For sale—9 rooms, reception hall finished in oak, furnace, and beautifully decorated; splendid house; bargain price. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st.
7

A BIG CHANCE FOR

Physician, Dentist or Specialist. A house especially built for you on Washington av., lot 37.6x135; separate entrance for office and waiting room; can be had away down.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
7 207 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

4245 Morgan st., new modern 10-room dwelling; all conveniences; lot, 35x190; price, $9,000.

KEANE & GRACE,
717 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE

At West Cabanne, one block from the station, a beautiful 6-room cottage, bath-room, 9 closets, fine shade trees; 50x155; this is a bargain for a quick buyer. JOS. HACKMANN,
7 821 Chestnut st.

4210 DELMAR AV.

An elegant new 9-room house, handsomely finished and modern in every respect.

C. R. H. DAVIS & CO.,
7 820 Chestnut St.

7% Clerks' & Mechanics' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Will allow you 7 per cent for small sums of money, from $50 to $5,000; good real estate security. Office, 1107 Chestnut st.
7 GEO. N TRUESDALE, Secretary.

$500 CASH DOWN,

Balance $25 per month, will purchase house and lot No. 2930 Sheridan av., near Garrison, being a brand new two-story pressed brick front house of 6 rooms, bath-room and bath, inside water closet, finished laundry, marble mantels up and down stairs. Lot 26¾x150 feet to a 15-foot alley, sewered and paved. Keys at KEELEY & CO.'S,
7 1113 Chestnut st.

GRAND AV. CORNER.

No. 1901 Grand av.; 3-story brick, containing store and 8 rooms; good brick stable; lot 47.6x120; $15,000.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

BIG BARGAIN IN BUILDING ASSOCIATION

Stock. The Harlem Building & Loan Association has a number of shares of stock which they offer for sale at the low price of $32 per share, including October dues. The book value of the stock is $37.25. This association has made loans aggregating $138,720 in 31 months. Here is a rare chance to purchase stock in a first-call association at a big bargain. Further particulars can be had by calling on

CHAS. F. VOGEL, Secretary,
7 716 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS.
JOHN M'MENAMY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
3139 Easton Avenue.

3631 Garfield av., 9-room flat, new; bath and gas; 25x125; all improvements made; rented; $6,800.
3736 Finney av., 8-room detached house; hall, gas; has furnace; now vacant; $8,000.
Cook av., near Pendleton av., 9-room house, new; hall, bath, all improvements; furnace; 50x142 feet; price low.
1810 Goode av., 6-room brick; hall, gas and bath; 50x125; price, $3,700.
1119 Leonard av., 7-room brick house; hall, gas, bath; 25x137 feet. I will sell this property on easy terms; price, $5,000.
4418 Garfield av., 6-room brick; hall, gas, etc.; 35x130 feet; $3,200.
4629 Kennerly av., 3-room cottage; 25x145 feet; in perfect order; $1,500. 14

Shares, $300. Monthly Dues, $1.
Charter Oak Building & Loan Ass'n, No. 2
Will hold its FIRST REGULAR MEETING Tuesday, Sept. 29, 8 p. m.,
At 906 CHESTNUT ST.
Come and subscribe for shares.
NO PREMIUM DEDUCTED.
JNO. G. O'KEEFE, Secretary.
Office: 612 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 house for $4,500; examine and be convinced; No. 767 Bayard av. and No. 764 and 766 Euclid av., new 8- room houses, lot 30x180 feet to each; take Washington and Delmar av cars; cash or time payments; $3,200 will buy No. 1134 Bayard av., lot 30x180, near Page av.; price reduced on No. 5027 Bell av.; handsome Queen Ann house of 8 rooms, must be sold; stop paying rent, $200 cash and $50 per month without interest will buy new 8-room house worth $40 a month rent.

D. B. BRENNAN,
7 816 Chestnut st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

GOOD BUSINESS CORNER.

For sale—Northeast corner Thirteenth and Victor sts., being a new 2-story brick house, with large store on first floor and fine large rooms on 2d floor; lot 28¾x68 feet; house open Sunday; this is a good corner for business. Apply to German Neukum, carpenter and builder, 2113 Oregon av., or
8 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

GOOD 10-ROOM HOUSE.

Modern build; nearly new: $7,000; No. 4219 Cook av.; lot 31.7x162.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

Charming New Houses

With lawn 50x145; 9 rooms and reception hall, on Labadie av. west of Marcus av.; bath, closet, water, gas, cellar, laundry, hard wood mantels, etc. Come out to-day.

R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 902 Chestnut st.

About $2,400.

1309 Kentucky av. A one-story brick house of five rooms; all conveniences; lot 25x150. Price $2400.

3926 and 3928 Lincoln av. Two new one-story brick houses of four rooms. Large hall and cellar and supplied with city water and sewer; lot 25x120 to alley. Price, $2,400.

1824 Oregon av. A one and one-half story frame house of five rooms. Large stable in rear; lot 25x125 to an alley. Price, $2,000.

J. T. Donovan & Co.,
513 N. Sixth St.

A BARGAIN.

Easton av. near Garrison av., two 2-story stone front houses, each 10 rooms, etc.; front and side entrances; lot 50x140. Owner wants to sell and they can be bought for less than cost.

MUELLER & FAIRBAULT,
17 N. 10th st.

FOR SALE.

Lee av., s. e. cor. Warne, 2 stores and rooms above; rent, $1,080; price, $8,500.
3948-50-52 Lee av., three 1-story brick houses; lot 50x110.
2616-18 S. Grand av.; two new 7-room houses; 50x270.
3526 Washington av. 2-story pressed brick, 10 rooms, all conveniences; 27x135.
Washington av., same block; 3-story; 12 rooms; all conveniences; lot 30x135.
Delmar av.; 3-story, pressed brick; 12 rooms; lot 40x140; built two years ago.
Delmar av., same block; 2-story, 9 rooms; 40 feet.
Delmar, bet. Vandeventer and Sarah; stone front, 10 rooms; all conveniences; 29x142.
3538 Pine st., 11-room stone-front; all conveniences; 33x128.
Near Lafayette Park; 3-story stone front; 12 rooms; all conveniences; stable and 75-foot lot.
1451-53 North Market st., store and 5 flats of 3 rooms; rents $832, lot 40x120; price, $8,000.
4775 Leduc st., 6-room brick; 27x240.
2529 Belle Glade av., 5-room brick; 25-134.
3015 Chestnut st., 9-room stone front; 25x128.
1107 N. Compton av., 8-room brick; 40x145.
4435 Delmar av., new 8-room brick; 30x150.
3323 Meramec st., 6-room brick; 25 or 50 ft.
1031-3 Morrison av., 3-story houses; 48x118.
2340 Pine st., 3-story, 10 rooms; 50x145.
2736 Chippewa, 7-room brick; 50x125.
1011 Monroe, 8-room brick; 20x80.
2612 N. 10th st., 3 story, 11 rooms; 40x145.
Building lots from 20 feet to acre tracts in all parts of city.

JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
618 CHESTNUT ST.

WEST END HOUSES.
OUT NEAR FOREST PARK.
5345, 5357, 5361 Vernon Av.

They are large 10-room bricks, finely finished and supplied with all conveniences including water and sewer, situated on the high ground between Cabanne pl. and Chamberlain Park. They occupy one of the best and most attractive locations in the city. The lots are 60x140; price, $9,000 each.

5328—Maple Av.—5356.

Houses similar to above; price, $8,500 each.

SOMETHING NEW!

Three elegant two-story slate-roof houses,

1361, 1363 EUCLID AV.,

West side, between Page and Easton avs. These houses contain eight rooms each; have large reception halls and pantries, and are supplied with every convenience including electric wiring; lots 35x180; will be completed very soon. On very liberal terms—price, $6,000 each.

CABANNE PLACE.

An elegant 10-room frame dwelling, finished in hard wood and complete in every way; lot 50x215, situated on the north side of the street; 100 feet west of Clara av.; price, $7,500.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
513 N. 6th st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

ATTENTION!

HOME-SEEKERS AND SPECULATORS.

The Following is For Your Consideration:

No. 1310 Pine st., 2-story brick house, 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; lot 25x109.4; $8,000.

Four elegant flats, beautifully located, modern and new in every respect; this is a 13 per cent investment net; lot 54x134; $15,000.

No. 4214 Delmar av., 2-story slate roof brick house, 12 rooms, reception hall; all conveniences; lot 40x142.6; this is a beautiful home; $11,000.

The only truly modern dwelling between 27th and Grand av. and Laclede and Washington avs.; price, $8,000. For particulars call on us; this is a bargain.

No. 2701-3 Thomas st., 2-story brick houses; all conveniences; lot 35x140; rent, $900 per year; price, $7,500.

No. 4018 Morgan st., 7-room brick, also brick stable; all improvements; lot 30x155; look at this; $2,750.

No. 4525 Page av., 6-room 2-story brick; all modern improvements; don't fail to look at this if you want a cheap home; electric cars pass the door; lot 25x153; if bought now price $4,000.

Nos. 214-16-18 Argyle av., 2-story brick dwellings, finely built; all improvements; one block from the proposed Pullman Car-works; price now is, $7,500.

No. 1716 Olive st., two-story stone-front mansard, all modern improvements; lot 25x109; this is an investment; $11,000.

No. 3034 Washington av., three-story stone-front, 11 rooms, all improvements; lot 50x134.8; price, $10,500.

Fo. 819 Franklin av., two-story brick store and 7 rooms; lot 25x100; for investment look at this; price, $11,500

No. 1110 Market st., three-story brick building, store and 8 rooms; how is this for Market st.? lot 25x135; only $11,000.

North Grand av., cor. Montgomery, 4 rooms, double flats, elegant in every particular; lot 49x120; rent, $1,440 per year; only $12,000.

Look out for next Sunday! We have several hundred new pieces in our new catalogue just out. Call and get one.

We have five salesmen in the office that will be pleased to show you anything on our books at any time.

We intend to sell, and if we haven't got what you want, we will help you find it.

M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
105 N. 8TH ST.

HERE ARE SOME BEAUTIES.

Open for Inspection To-day.

Those new elegant 7-room houses, stock brick front, cemented cellar and laundry; hardwood finish reception halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, speaking tubes, electric bells, all conveniences.

South side Evans av., between Pendleton and Newstead avs. Monthly payments if desired.

G. W. DAVIS & CO.,
1001 Chestnut St.

WHEN YOU HAVE TIME READ THIS
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut Street.

4653	COTTAGE AV., 6-room frame, lot 29x134	$2,800
4238-40	EASTON AV., flats, 4 and 5 rooms, lot 50x218	9,000
3053-67	MARCUS AV., 8 rooms, brick, lot 33x125	4,500
3010-12	PARK AV., flats, 4 and 5 rooms each, lot 35x140	8,000
3666	FINNEY AV., 8-room brick, lot 30x162	8,000
4723-25	COTE BRILLIANTE, 7 rooms each, lot 25x205	4,000
1918-22	CORA PL., 10-room bricks each, lot 33x125	6,500
2121	CHIPPEWA ST., 5-room brick, lot 25x135	3,000
1923-25	CORA PL., double flats, 5 rooms each, lot 50x141	12,000
3019	CHESTNUT ST., 10-room stone front, lot 25x120	7,000
3604	COOK AV.—6-room stone front, lot 25x145	7,250
2904-6	DICKSON ST.—8-room stone front, lot 40x118	8,500
2702	DAYTON ST.—8-room brick, lot 40x118	5,000
2831	DAYTON ST.—Flats, 5 rooms, lot 25x118	8,250
3433	FRANKLIN AV.—Flats, 6 and 7 rooms, lot 25x128	8,500
4731	TO 37 GREER AV.—7-room stock brick, lot 33x166, each	4,500
2709	GAMBLE ST.—8-room stock brick, lot 26x118	6,000
4758	HAMMETT PL.—2-story brick, lot 50x198	5,000
4417	KENNERLY AV.—5-room frame, lot 25x140	1,800
3517	LACLEDE AV.—10-room stone front, lot 38x128	11,000
4000-04-06-18-20-13-15	LINCOLN AV—7 new 6-room frames, lot 25x125	2,100
4347	WASHINGTON AV.— 9-room stock brick, lot 34x150	12,500
5122	RIDGE AV.—6-room brick, lot 34x177	3,500
2840	KING'S HIGHWAY —6-room frame, lot 50x185	3,600
3653	PAGE AV.—6-room brick, lot 37x120	3,500
4405	ST. LOUIS AV.—8-room frame, lot 80x150	3,000
1807	TAYLOR AV.—7-room brick, lot 25x135	4,500
	BRENTWOOD STATION—7-room frame lot 200x200	3,800
	LINDENWOOD—7-room frame, lot 50x165	3,600

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE

$5,200 Will Buy

No. 3015 Chestnut st., a 3-story 9-room house; furnace, cemented cellar, etc.; lot 25x128.

Paying 9 Per Cent Now.

Will pay 11 next year, S. E. cor. Lee av. and Warne, two 2-story buildings, with stores and rooms; lot 43x110; rent $1,080.

3526 Washington Avenue.

3-story, press brick, 10 rooms, steam heater, cemented cellar; beautifully finished; lot 28x135.

Carondelet Bluffs.

Overlooking the Father of Waters, a beautiful site for home; lot 312x390 feet; near the residences of Messrs. Chas. P. Chouteau, John Scullin, Alex H. Smith, Jas. Foster, Jas. A. Smith, Jacob Schaeffer and Edw Chase; see our sale board.

$4,000 Will Buy

2736 Chippewa, 7-room brick; suitable for 2 families; two electric and one cable line of cars within three blocks; lot 50x125.

$37 Per Foot

Will buy the prettiest lot in Cora place, n. e. cor. of Lucky st.; lot 50x145.

$4,800 Will Buy

No. 1107 N. Compton av, 8-room brick; lot 40x146; ground alone worth $2,800.

3538 Pine St.

3-story stone-front, 11 rooms, laundry and furnace; lot 33x128.

2612 N. Tenth St.

3-story 11-room brick, stable and carriage house; lot 40x145.

$8,500 Will Buy

2340 Pine st., 3-story brick, 10 rooms; lot 50x145.

$3,000 Will Buy

1011 Monroe st., 8-room brick; lot 20x80.

4848 Delmar av.

3-story press-brick, 11 rooms, reception hall, furnace, cemented cellar; 40x140.

17 S. Main st.

3-story brick building, 21x144 to alley; rent $740 per annum.

Ten Per Cent Net.

1451-3 North Market st., store and 5 flats, never vacant; rent $852; 40x120.

$7,500 Will Buy

3222 Pine st., double flats of 5 rooms each; 50x125. Purchaser can build on the east 25 feet. Ground alone worth $4,250; rent $720.

New Union Depot

Is only one block from 2107 Walnut st., a 3-story stone front of 10 rooms; lot 29x135; offered very low.

South End Builders.

Look at our 135x125, e. s. California av., north of Gasconade; offered low if taken in bulk.

Beautiful Maryville.

The prettiest section of the city; choice 50-foot building lots, with restrictions, on Virginia av., near the handsome residences of W. W. Withnell, Dr. R. J. Reilly, Ph. Bardenheier, John Mauntel, Dr. Haydel, F. G. Meister, Jos. Imbs and Maryville Convent. Forty minutes' ride to Broadway and Pine, via California av. electric line.

On Oct. 1st We Remove

TO 10TH AND CHESTNUT STS.
John Byrne, Jr. & Co.,
618 Chestnut St.

8% The Continental BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

(Combined Capital, $12,000,000)

Will allow you 8 per cent interest on all sums of $50 or more, or will sell you paid-up stock in class C for $55 per share, drawing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and guaranteed to mature in six years; secured by first mortgage real estate at 50 per cent cash valuation. Shares in Continental No. 2 now ready; capital $1,000,000; $114,000 placed in St. Louis during July; maturity value of all shares $100 each; third semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent declared to the shareholders from the earnings of this association July 14. Call or send for prospectus. General office, 1021 Chestnut st.

6%

Deposit your money with the Western Union Building and Loan Association and receive 6 per cent interest therefor.

MILO T. BOGARD,
110 N. 9th st. Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Best factory site in city, close to new Union Depot; deep lots. Add. T 12, this office.

FOR SALE—Lot 100x116 feet on the east side of Sophia av., near Fair Grounds and Natural Bridge road, and joins house No. 3812 Sophia av.
8 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Owner says sell my 50-foot lot on n. s. Garfield av., west of Taylor. This is a desirable lot in first-class locality. THOS. F. FARRELLY.

FOR SALE—Lot 60x180 feet on Aubert av., about 200 feet north of Fountain av.; owner, non-resident, has instructed us to sell quick for cash.
8 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Olive st., West End, on cable line, over 300 feet front in lots to suit.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

VISTA AV.—South side, bet. Mount Vernon and Tower Grove avs., 100x132, good building location; $30 per foot; good location.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—To Speculators—For cash or half cash down, 390x132 feet at Sutton Station, 7 miles out on Pacific road, nice high ground, and one and two blocks from depot; price, $5,400. Apply to
8 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Oregon av., west side, bet. Wyoming and Utah sts., cor. alley; we have 102x127 feet that can be bought for $18 per foot if sold at once. This is a good location to build small houses to sell.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—40x115 feet or 120x115 feet s. s. Hogan pl., 700 feet west of Marcus av.; street made and granitoid sidewalk laid; price, $18 per foot; sell in spring for $25; Hogan pl. is two blocks north of Waggoner pl. and four blocks north of Easton av.
8 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

$35 PER FOOT

Will buy a splendid building corner lot 50x130; s. w. cor. Goode and Garfield avs. This is a fine location to rent. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

GROUND FOR BUILDERS.

275x140 on Finney, west of Vandeventer.
245x140 on Cook, west of Vandeventer.
Adjacent to Lindell electric line, and in splendid location for dwellings or flats.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
8 626 Chestnut st.

ETZEL AV.—CHOICE LOTS $25.

Near corner Goodfellow, north side; handsome new house adjoining; city water, electric lights; near Lindell car line.

C. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut st.

Chamberlain Park Corner $42.50.

On high ground and where the residences are; streets and sidewalks made.

C. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut St.

The Cheapest Lot in the City.

$23 per foot will buy the southwest corner of Spring av. and Lucky st.: 125x75. This ground is high, the water, sewer and gas are all in. This is a great bargain.

M. E. SULLIVAN,
8 712 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

A block of ground fronting 375 feet on Washington avenue, 375 feet on Lucas avenue, and bounded by Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. This is the only solid block of ground to be had on Washington avenue.

Green & LaMotte,
Eighth and Chestnut.

DUNDEE PLACE

Grand to Tower Grove av., between Park and Lafayette avs.

Choice Lots at Private Sale.

BLAINE AV.
200 ft. southeast corner Cabanne st.
100 ft. northeast corner Vandeventer av.
150 ft. south side, west of Thurman Boulevard.
350 ft. northwest corner of Thurman Boulevard.
200 ft. north side, east of Klemm st.

FOLSOM AV.
50 ft. south side, east of Klemm av.
50 ft. south side, east of Lawrence av.
50 ft. south side, east of Vandeventer av.
200 ft. south side, east of Cabanne av.

McREE AV.
110 ft. at northwest corner of Thurman Boulevard.
50 ft. north side, east of Klemm st.

TOWER GROVE AV.
170x171 ft. at northeast corner of McRee; beautiful lot; handsome shade trees and electric railroad along its front.

These lots are among the best in the entire tract and for homes cannot be beat at the prices. City water, graded streets and sidewalks laid.

Come and get our prices. Terms to suit at 6 per cent interest.

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Room D. Turner Building, 304 N. 8th st. 8

MONEY QUICKLY MADE.
NOONAN'S REAL ESTATE BANK,
800 Chestnut st.

Olive st., near Compton, 41 feet at $150 per foot.
Jefferson av. and Shenandoah, 40, 50 or 75 feet cheap.
Russell av. and Jefferson, inside lots, $45 per foot.
De Hodiamont Station, 97x148, $16 per foot; bargain.
Taylor and Ashland avs., 100 feet, $18 per foot.
Park av., near Compton, 50 feet at $45 per foot.
Armand st. and Jefferson av., new street near Russell av., bargain to parties who will build.
20 acres on Page av. 8

GRAVOIS PLACE!
AT AUCTION.
MONDAY, SEPT. 28,
AT 2 P. M.
ON THE PREMISES.

We will offer to the highest bidder without limit or reserve,

FORTY LOTS.

fronting on Gravois av., Tennessee av., Louisiana av. and Cherokee st.

The entire property lays well with the grade of the streets, and part of it fronts upon finished streets with water and gas connections.

☞ TERMS: One-third cash; balance in one and two years.

☞ $25 earnest money required on bidding off each lot.

Title perfect. Warranty deeds given. We pay taxes of 1891. Refreshments on the ground.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.,
614 Chestnut St.

ONE OF THE FINEST LOTS on Grand av., south of Caroline; convenient to Lafayette av. cable; 50x258; at very low figure; several fine houses now being built near there; nonresident. ADAM BOECK & CO.,
8 207 N. 8th st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Monthly Payments—At Sutton, on Pacific road, 7 miles out, lots 50 or 100 feet front by 132 feet deep; nice high ground, one block from depot; price, $8 per foot; $10 cash and $10 per month. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st

FOR SALE OR LEASE—$15 mo., cottage, 5 acres market ground, orchard, stable, 1,500 vines; take 6th and Market st. electric cars to Carondelet end, go straight south on Telegraph road one mile, then east one-quarter mile toward Ivory Station. Owner will be on place Sunday, 1 to 4, to show it. J. L. Smith, 4708 S. Broadway. 9

20 acres bet. Webster Groves and Manchester rd.; suitable for garden; a bargain. CHAS. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
600 Olive st.

50 ACRES,

Just west of Normandy, highly improved, one of the best modern 10-room houses, good barns, milk and ice houses; cottage for servants, and a fine selection of fruits and berries; a very comfortable and desirable home. JOS. C. DARST,
9 822 Chestnut st.

For Sale—A Suburban Residence.

A new 11-room frame dwelling, located at the edge of the city limits, with all modern improvements and conveniences, situated on the north side of Plymouth av., just west of Isadore av. This property has all the advantages of railroad facilities, similar to Western St. Louis property, and with only county taxes to pay.

THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
No. 812 Chestnut st.

OLD ORCHARD.

We have two very choice lots in this beautiful spot, on the Big Bend road, 285 feet east of Dale av.; both lots are 110x180, which we will sell very cheap.

C. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut st.

Acres and Front Feet.

A Choice Array for Investment.

We can heartily recommend the properties below to investors; some of them will yield 100 to 150 per cent by subdividing and the others are sure to pay good interest.

1,300 feet on Suburban Electric road; 5c fare.
14 acres on Suburban Electric road, close to city line.
820 feet of beautiful property in southwest part of city.
20 acres at Shadyside, on the Frisco.
40 acres north of Webster Grove; between two railroads.
125 acres close to city, between Suburban Electric road and the Wabash.
50 acres near Clayton; cheap.
9 acres near Poor House; very cheap; beautiful location.
Front feet on Rappahannock st.
40 acres on Wabash.

TUCKER & TESSON,
9 Room 316 Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis.

MAPLEWOOD.

The gem of the suburbs. Examine the Telford streets, granitoid walks, thorough sewer system; beautiful homes and surroundings. Compare it with other places, then judge for yourself. We sell at private sale only. You can take your own time to select your lots. The best is the cheapest. Missouri Pacific Railroad. Take 2 o'clock or other Sunday trains, or make appointment to meet our manager on the ground.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The best farm in Southeast Missouri; good land; 80 acres; all tillable; good improvements; near town. Address D. L. Rivers, Atty., Bismarck, Mo. 79

FOR SALE—86-acre farm, 3 miles from city; new buildings, good water, and Creve Coeur trains cross the property. Apply Barthold's Grove, New Machester road. 79

FOR SALE.

Farm of 50 acres with three-room frame house, stable, orchard, living water, 40 acres under cultivation; a mile north of Bridgeton Station, Wabash railroad; at an awful bargain.
79 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

DENVER, COLO.

Denver lots. Great snap. $4 a foot; 50 feet $200. $10 cash; $10 a month. No interest, or 50 feet $150 cash. Clear title. Add. J 19, this office. 6

STEAMBOATS.

Upper Mississippi.

ALTON AND GRAFTON PACKET.

Str. SPREAD EAGLE leaves daily, 3 p. m. Telephone 3,615.
TOM PENISTON, Agent.

Lower Mississippi.

St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Tri-Weekly Packet

Str. IDLEWILD.

J. H. GRIFFITH, Master. ROBT. TAYLOR, Clk.
Leaves on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 p m. for Cape Girardeau and way landings, also Thebes and Commerce.
Telephone 3615. TOM PENISTON, Agent.

River News.

Mr. Geo. N. Dauer, river editor of the Times-Democrat, has been quite sick, but at last accounts was improving.

The Crystal City will resume her place in the Grand Tower trade next Saturday.

The Belle Memphis arrived from Grand Tower at 2 p. m., with a good trip.

The Dora cleared for Clarksville on time, with all she wanted.

Capt. Isaac Mason, President of the Anchor Line, is negotiating with the Kansas City line for a charter of the steamers A. L. Mason and State of Kansas, which if he succeeds in getting he will load for New Orleans, as they are very light.

Diver Guyer is working at a lot of coal sunk in the river just below the elevator.

The Joe Peters is still lying below the elevator waiting for a job.

The Anchor Line will only send two boats a week to Natchez until the river rises.

Unless a rise comes very soon the Spread Eagle will have to be laid up and a lighter boat put in her place.

The New Orleans boats of the Anchor Line will be laid up as fast as they come in, as there is no water to do business on.

It is said that the river between Cape Girardeau and Cairo is in a terrible condition, and that back of Cairo snags can be seen in every direction.

The Jennie Gilchrist will be brought down from Kansas City to work in place of the Eagle while that boat is gone below for logs.

J. P. Furgeson will pilot the Ora Lee from Louisville to Memphis.

Navigation is now really closed on the Ohio from Pittsburg. Matt F. Allen was unable to complete her last trip and the Lizzie Bay did not attempt to come here this week. All the big Cincinnati packets have been laid up for some time.

The cabins of the four Cincinnati and Memphis packet boats are each to have a new piece of furniture in the shape of an elegant writing table. This is the result of a novel advertising scheme originated by W. H. H. Whiting. Chained to and resting upon each table is an elegantly bound book of views of different parts of the world. The pages above and below these views are devoted to advertising of local firms.

Capt. Ed Barker, formerly a well known river clerk, has invented a steamboat wheel, which has the advantage of not lifting any water, and of gaining an increase of power by forcing the water toward the hull. He is exhibiting his invention in this city.

Some old river men on Change yesterday were predicting that the river would continue low until cold weather set in and a repetition of old times, when the river froze solid clear to the bottom, would be seen. In those days it was no unusual sight to see wagons loaded with iron and drawn by six-horse teams cross over on the ice. Whole droves of cattle would be driven across with perfect safety. At such time the boats were, of course, not in it.

At the hearing before the United States Commissioners of Capt. Litten and Pilot Ben Goodwin of the steamer Courier, charged with recklessly running the Courier upon the lock gates, disabling the same for a time, the United States District Attorney, after hearing the evidence, moved to dismiss the case, which was done. The accident was caused by the breaking of the bell rope by reason of which the pilot was unable to signal the engineer.

The Spread Eagle was around on time in the Alton trade.

The D. H. Pike was in from Illinois River yesterday, and left on time with all the freight she could handle on the water.

Fourteen years ago five large side-wheel steamers ran in the New Orleans and Vicksburg trade, including the following: Robert E. Lee, leaving New Orleans on Thursdays, Frank Pargoud, leaving on Thursdays; Katie, leaving on Mondays; Thompson Dean, leaving on Wednesdays, and the Natchez, leaving on Saturdays.

There is always an amusing incident connected with every accident on the river, and some of them are remarkable for their ridiculousness. When the H. T. Dexter sunk in Diamond Island Chute, and was almost totally wrecked, the pet pig, which is to be found on almost every steamboat, was found perched on the chief clerk's desk in the office, taking things calmly and apparently perfectly satisfied.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Shrewsbury Park

200 feet DEVONSHIRE AV. $6.00 per foot cash.

L. W. STEBBINS,
8 Equitable Bldg. 6th and Locust st.

FOR SALE.

Westminster pl., near Sarah st., 50x150; highest ground on the street.

BOOTH, BARADA & CO.,
8 617 CHESTNUT ST.

McPHERSON AV. AT $62.50.

350 feet west of Sarah, nice trees, etc.

C. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut St.

NOT A SUCCESS.

The Texas Railroad Commission Still Wrestling With Tariffs.

RATES FIXED ON ONE BASIS, THEN CHANGED TO ANOTHER.

The Railroads and Shippers at Sea—Railroad Freight Rates in a Chaotic Condition—Chairman Reagan's Theory Causing Much Trouble—The Senatorial Question.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 26.—The Texas Railroad Commission is still wrestling with tariffs, and it is painfully evident that the Texas Commission thus far is not a gorgeous success. Tariffs on various commodities have been fixed on the mileage basis one week to be called in the next and changed, and both the railroads and shippers are at sea. In short, railroad freight rates in Texas just now are in a chaotic condition, with a hopeless and dismal future ahead, if a prompt and radical change in the methods of the commission is not made.

Chairman Reagan, as POST-DISPATCH readers know, claims to be the father of the Interstate Commission idea, and one of his pet theories is the fixing of rates for short hauls at a less figure per mile than for long hauls. As Chairman of the Texas Commission he is putting his theory into practical use, and if one judges by the numerous complaints of shippers and consumers, the result is disastrous. This is apparent from an illustration in this city. Here the brick industry is important, and very costly machinery is used in the manufacture of brick, which has heretofore been shipped to other points in large quantities. Under the old order of things the railroads gave either the consumer or the manufacturer a rate of $1.50 to $5 per 1,000 brick, owing to quantity, for a haul of, say, eighty miles, the distance to San Antonio. Now the rate under the commission tariff is $3 per 1,000 regardless of quantity. The rate to Taylor, Tex., under the commission tariff is $2, whereas the railroads before the commission took hold only charged $1 per 1,000. Of course it is easy to see the result of such an increase in rates to the manufacturers and no brick is now being sent to distant points. In the shipment of stone the same evil is encountered and stone men have been before the Commission and their complaints taken under advisement. Lumber is also affected, and in a great prairie State like Texas whatever affects the building material so as to increase its value touches the pockets of the people and depletes their purses. The Commission has reduced rates on cotton, but the average farmer as yet has not been able to reap the benefit promised, for the aforesaid benefit goes into the pocket of the speculator and shipper, and to use the language of a horney-handed son of toil, the "poor farmer don't get even a smell of it." In short, the people of Texas up to this time have been unable to see any benefit from a railroad commission and discontent is rampant and dissatisfaction widespread.

Upon the whole, however, taking all the commodities that are sent over railroads and a big average reduction has been made. So big, indeed, that if statements made by railroad men are to be believed, their roads will suffer woefully, especially in sparsely settled districts. The trouble with the Texas Commission is their ignorance, not only of railroad business, but of the business of commerce, hence they are unable to adjust rates upon certain commodities upon a fair basis. For instance, they do not see why a man who wants 1,000,000 brick to put into a building should have a less freight rate per 1,000 than a man who only wants 1,000 to put into a chimney.

THE SENATORSHIP.

An extra session of the Legislature is to be called this winter and it will probably convene in November, but some who are close to the Governor say it will be January before the solons assemble. One of the things likely to come up is the election of a United States Senator and much interest is felt as to the result. It will be remembered that Gov. Hogg when he appointed Hon. John H. Reagan chairman of the Railroad Commission also appointed Hon. Horace Chilton to fill Mr. Reagan's place in the United States Senate. Gov. Hogg is no politician, never was and never will be and his appointment of Mr. Chilton created consternation among the professionals, and they at once kicked and raised a howl. They have kept it up ever since and, if a Senator is to be elected at the called session of the Legislature, there will be lively times, if the signs do not fail. Chilton, however, will undoubtedly be elected, notwithstanding the popularity of Mills, whom, it is believed, the opponents of Gov. Hogg will endeavor to force into the race. Mr. Chilton, though comparatively a young man, is among the foremost lawyers in the State and in point of ability, legal learning and statesmanship he is the peer of Mr. Mills or any other man in Texas. Again, the bitter invective used by Mr. Mills during the great prohibition struggle in this State has not been forgotten or forgiven, and the Texas Legislature on the prohibition question is overwhelmingly against Mr. Mills, and as between him and Mr. Chilton, who was also an Anti, the prohibition vote will certainly go to the last named, and he will certainly be elected in spite of all opposition. There are men, however, prominent in political circles, farseeing and wise in state craft, who differ with this view of the senatorial situation, and they are positive that if Mills is brought out he will easily be elected. We will see what we will see when the time comes.

DRIVEN OUT BY TROOPS.

The Men Who Staked Out the New Town of Chandler.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 26.—A courier from Chandler to-night says the town will not be open until Monday noon. There are 10,000 people there. Those who staked out the new town were driven out by the military. D. C. Wood of this city was shot and killed and Allen Johnson, of Farmington, Mo., rode a horse to death. When the horse fell, it fell on him and killed him. In one of the new wells a pocket of pure lead ore was found. It caused wild excitement and men are staking off mining claims. The Governor and his family are here in an old Indian hut. A courier from Tecumseh says no water was found at a depth of 100 feet. The crowd is leaving there by hundreds and town lots are almost given away.

A Tough Punished.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26.—Cage Brown, colored, 17 years old, was whipped severely by an unknown party at Nashville, Howard County. Young Brown is said to be a negro of gruff address, and he struck a white boy with a club, inflicting an ugly wound. The boys of the town, it is alleged, were the avengers of their companion's injury. Brown was surprised, blindfolded and carried to the woods, where he was stripped and his back lacerated with hickory saplings.

LEFT THE CHURCH.

Mr. Macqueary Is Tired of the Conflict and Resigns From the Ministry.

HE GOES TO THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH FOR FREEDOM OF THOUGHT.

The Suspended Clergyman Abandons His Intention of Going Into the Secular Courts—He Wants to Rest in Peace—A Presbyterian Clergyman Secedes and Joins the Episcopalians.

CANTON, O., Sept. 26.—The Rev. Howard Macqueary, the Episcopal Minister who has been under suspension for heresy in denying the miraculous conception and bodily resurrection of the Savior, has resigned from the church and accepted the pastorate of the First Universalist Church of Saginaw, Mich. His letter of resignation addressed to Bishop Leonard, of Ohio, under date of Sept. 22, is as follows:

> RT. REV. AND DEAR SIR—The third and last sentence you pronounced upon me leaves me the alternative of resigning from the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church or of being restored thereto by complying to the conditions of restoration prescribed. I have determined not to make the promise required of me, for if I were to do so I would thereby admit that the ecclesiastical powers had a right to impose the sentence upon me and this I shall never admit.
>
> Besides, even if I could conscientiously make the required promise, I still hold the opinions condemned. Nothing has been said or done during the past year to disprove these opinions, but on the contrary, much has happened to confirm them, and I doubt not that further investigation and study will still more completely establish them, for the church seems to have nothing but denunciations and excommunications to offer in support of her dogmas.
>
> For such reasons I hereby renounce the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and ask that my renunciation thereof be at once noted by the ecclesiastical authorities. I am, very respectfully,
>
> HOWARD MACQUEARY.
>
> To the Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, D. D., Bishop of Ohio.

In the course of the interview the Rev. Mr. Macqueary said:

"I abandoned my intention of carrying my case to the civil courts, because the good that would result from the reversion of the judgment would not be worth my trouble, and then I am thoroughly tired of the whole business and want to rest in peace."

Mr. Macqueary will leave for Saginaw Monday.

The work that caused the trouble for Rev. Macquery, as the readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH are aware, was "The Evolution of Man and Christianity," which was published somewhat over two years ago. Until then he was an unknown priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Canton, Ohio. The points raised, and which orthodox Christians objected to, were the denial of the virgin birth of Christ and his physical resurrection.

These and other extreme views on the church caused a storm in the Episcopal Church papers, and Bishop Leonard of Ohio was forced to take cognizance of the book and the writer. In June, 1890, the Bishop called upon Mr. Macqueary to retract or resign from the ministry. He refused to do either, and in October he was presented to the Standing Committee of the diocese on the charge of heresy.

The usual formalities followed and the trial began Jan. 7, this year, when the accused pleaded not guilty. He made a long address on his own behalf, but the verdict of the Ecclesiastical Court was against him. On March 18 Bishop Leonard published the sentence, which was that Mr. Macqueary be suspended for six months, and that if he did not retract before the end of that time (Sept. 18), the suspension should become expulsion.

As Mr. Macqueary says in his letter of resignation to the Bishop, that sentence has since been amended and was continued suspension until retraction.

A CHANGE OF CREED.

DR. PAGE ENTERS THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND FEELS THAT HE IS GOING HOME.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Rev. William W. Page, D. D., pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, has decided to cut loose from the Presbyterian denomination, in the ministry of which he has labored for more than twenty-two years, and enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is the religion of his fathers and his fathers' fathers for upwards of 200 years, and in embracing it Dr. Page feels that he is going home. Though this will be news to the great body of Dr. Page's acquaintances, those most intimate with him have known for some time that he was anxious to adopt the Episcopal confession and creed. He has been restrained chiefly by his love for his congregation and instinctive dislike to anything which might look like a reflection upon the church he had served so well.

DID NOT LIKE TO BE A WIDOWER.

A METHODIST MINISTER GETS INTO TROUBLE OVER HIS SECOND MARRIAGE.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Muller, until recently the pastor of the First Methodist Church in Canton, realizes the way of the clerical transgressor is hard. Dr. Muller is an able divine, 50 years old, who possessed an estimable wife who had been a loving helpmeet to him for more than a quarter of a century until called away by death during the last year. A few months later the congregation was shocked upon learning that the venerable pastor again contemplated matrimony and had selected for a bride a young lady of 22. Members of the church called on the pastor and requested him out of respect for his dead wife to defer his marriage at least a year, but the advice was unheeded, and a few months after wife No. 1 was laid away he led a young bride to the altar.

His conduct caused a revulsion of feeling and the congregation decided to dispense with his services at the close of the conference year. At the conference this year it was decided to appoint Dr. Muller to either Euclid Avenue Church, Cleveland, or Trinity Church in Youngstown. The former congregation coolly notified the Bishop that it would not receive Dr. Muller, and similar action was taken by Trinity, one of the wealthiest members stating that if he was sent there he would withdraw his support for five years.

Bishop Fowler was in a quandary, and finally settled the matter by appointing Dr. Muller Presiding Elder of the Cleveland District. The young wife is an accomplished lady of sterling character, and the clerical boycott against Dr. Muller is caused solely by his haste in marrying after the demise of his first wife.

A GHOST IN BLACK.

A Mysterious Visitor Frightens the People of Jacksonport, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26.—No greater excitement ever prevailed in Jacksonport, Ark., than now stirs that town. A few nights ago street pedestrians and citizens who were sitting on their front porches were startled by the appearance of a tall woman moving swiftly along the middle of the street, clothed in sable garments, with a black veil or long raven hair falling in heavy folds to her waist. She said not a word, but moved ahead. When spoken to she fled a short distance and disappeared. The next night she repeated this and has every night since. The negroes are terribly frightened and refuse to wander the streets at night as heretofore. When a negro woman sees the phantom she utters screams and hies in the house. Armed men have laid in wait for her without success. The general opinion is that the ghost is one of a gang of thieves, who have been committing robberies in that section, and has fallen upon this scheme to frighten the negroes off the streets who prowl around at night. The town is in arms and if the apparition is captured blood will surely flow.

Manager Locke in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Charles E. Locke, the operatic manager, has been arrested by the Sheriff upon an order issued by Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court, in a suit by Emanuel C. Hedmont, an opera singer, to recover $1,200.

A SEA LION STORY.

Hand-to-Hand Encounter With the Animal in Gardiner's Bay.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 26.—Capt. Case and the Tunnison brothers, crew of a sloop yacht bound from Greenport to Barcelona, L. I., returned to port in a badly damaged craft recently. Capt. Case told this story: "We were sailing along under a light breeze in Gardiner's Bay, nearly due east of Ravinshead, when Dick Tunnison saw a column of spray rising from the water. He called to me and I pronounced it a blowing whale. I was afraid to sail close to it, for I knew of several instances in which a whale had demolished a craft like mine by a blow of its flukes. I turned the yacht a couple of points to windward, intending to pass on that tack.

"The monster seemed to have sighted the boat, for we saw it coming directly towards us with great speed. Hastily making some preparation for battle, if one should occur, I awaited the onslaught. The monster came through the water, cleaving it like a knife, while foam flew from both sides. Approaching the vessel it jumped at least twelve feet into the sea air and came down with a terrible splash. It then dived and darted under the yacht, rubbing under the keel as it passed and careening the yacht until one gunwale was under water. It was with the utmost difficult that we succeeded in righting the craft.

"The fish, which we believed was a sea lion, next appeared on the surface of the water close to us and showed fight. As it approached I hit it with a clam rake. The rake broke and the monster caught the gunwale of the boat and tore it out with little effort. It charged again and again upon us, but missed in its blind rage. I drew my revolver and fired a number of shots. Each bullet struck the big fish but had no more effect than the blow from the rake.

"We were getting into desperate straits when Dick Tunnison threw our lance, wounding the lion severely, judging from the water, which for some distance was carmined with its blood, when the monster retreated and finally disappeared, much to our relief."

"The monster had the shape of a sea lion, but was much larger. Its jaws were of prodigious size, and filled with long teeth. It must have weighed several tons. Its color—a dark, brownish black—and its shape reminded me of the sea cow, which to my knowledge, at least, has never been seen before in these waters.

"We examined the boat and found her to be leaking badly. We bailed her out frequently, put about for Greenport, and arrived safely, thankful for our narrow escape."

FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.

Death of Scott Gordon, One of the First Colored Democrats.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 26.—The first colored man in this parish to declare himself a Democrat was Scott Gordon, whose death occurred on Wednesday last. It took nerve on the part of a colored man in those days to acknowledge himself anything else politically than a Republican, when United States troops stood ready to do the bidding of a multitude of marshals, grand constables, carpet-baggers and scalawags, and when social ostracism was the fate of the offending colored man, yet poor old Scott stood the test and was subjected to the severest prosecutions and brutal punishments for his loyalty and devotion to Democracy. He was the only colored man among the number of citizens arrested on a charge of complicity in the election riot of 1872, in the case known as "Thompson J. Bird and fifty-nine others." While in prison at the Barracks awaiting the arrival of a gunboat, which afterward transported the prisoners to the parish prison at New Orleans, Scott was taken apart from the others and bribes offered him to betray his white friends, and when thus foiled he was tied up by the thumbs and most cruelly tortured. As the preliminary trial proceeded the prisoners were discharged one by one until but six were left, Scott among the number. He was again tempted to betray the five men but when told that he would certainly be found guilty of the charge of murder and would be hung, he said: "Let her go, pardner, I'll die in good company—wid de white boys."

Had he weakened he would most undoubtedly have placed the others in a bad position, but he stood firm, was discharged with the others for want of evidence, at once set to work forming Democratic clubs, and in 1876 stumped the State for the Democracy, in company with other colored men. As Scott was then so he remained to the end, a firm friend of the whites, many of whom will long remember the steadfast fidelity of this poor colored man. His Democratic friends raised the money to give him Christian burial, and yesterday a large number of the white boys accompanied to the cemetery the remains of the faithful brother in black.

MARRIED THE KING'S DAUGHTER.

Romantic Story From the Paumolo Islands in the South Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—A romantic story comes from the Paumolo Islands in the South Pacific. William Gibson has just returned from there and says that Samuel Harris, 26 years old, who was born and reared here and has been for five years in the islands, has married the daughter of King Tokolaia, and has been made Prime Minister. When Harris left San Francisco he went trading in the islands. He had small capital but he turned it to good account and soon become identified with the pearl fisheries at the harbor of Tokolaia, and quickly made so much money that for two or three years he has controlled the fisheries and is known as the pearl king. The King of the Islands is proud of his enterprising son-in-law and openly states that at his death he will confer the scepter on him. The Paumolo Islands are a long way out in the South Pacific. They are east of the Society group and are a part of what is known as the Low Archipelago. The Paumolos, which comprise some three thousand miles in area, are independent of the French and Harris, as Prime Minister and heir to the throne, says he will take good care that the French do not get their grip on the country. The population of the Paumolos is about nine thousand.

Poisoned Grapes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—Dr. William N. Chapin, Superintendent of the Health Department, has notified the fruit dealers here not to sell or dispose in any way of Concord grapes received from New York State, on account of the presence of copper in the fruit. All the dealers have complied. Many that had stocks for a large Saturday trade will lose heavily. An inspection of the market shows that most of the fruit affected comes from the Hudson iron district and was dispatched in crates, while the handle-basket fruit was free from the poisonous substance.

Achille Perelli, Artist and Sculptor.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—Achille Perelli, a distinguished artist and sculptor, is dying at his residence in this city. He was born at Milan, Italy, in 1823, and was a pupil of the sculptor Galli. He served in the Italian Revolution of 1848 under Garibaldi, and at its close came to New Orleans, where he has lived in semi-retirement, but on periodical occasions producing works with the chisel or brush which gained him a widespread reputation.

Deaths.

The following burial certificates were issued by the Health Department yesterday:

Peter Jewett, 47 years, City Hospital; typhoid fever.
Elizabeth Reny, 37 years, 2804 Ohio avenue; chronic nephritis.
Anna Soffner, 17 days, 2432 South Second street; erysepilas.
George Hartmann, 73 years, 1003 Allen avenue; uraemia.
Annie E. Connor, 35 years, 1208 Elliott avenue; typhoid fever.
Dennis Noonan, 55 years, 2210 O'Fallon street; gastro-enteritis.
Elizabeth O'Hara, 48 years, 2519 Mullanphy street; typhoid fever.
Ruth Nelson, 6 years, 2331 Olive street; cholera infantum.
Mary Gillenick, 1 year, 1500 South Tenth street; atrophy.
George E. Simon, 1 year, 6210 Clemens avenue; spinal meningitis.
Mary L. Schafer, 4 months, 2320 Wash street; bronchitis.
Louis Blattner, 5 years, 2212 North Broadway; bowel complaint.
Frank Van Ver Herdi, 17 years, Grand avenue, near Manchester road; typhoid fever.
Louis Elms, 7 years, 417 South Eighth street; scarlatina.
John Thompson, 23 years, City Hospital; fracture of skull, homicide.
Frank Doettling, 5 days, 1847 South Eleventh street; trismus neonatorum.
Angelena Loddike, 9 months, 1817 Wash street; congestion of brain.

FORBADE THE RITES

Grand Army Burial Ritual Prohibited at Calvary Cemetery.

THE CHAPLAIN STOPPED WHILE READING THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

A Remarkable Scene at the Grave of Michael Treinan—The Commander of Hassendeubel Post Forbidden to Read the Grand Army Ritual—Calvary Cemetery Rules—The Case of Gen. Sherman.

Members of Hassendeubel Post, G. A. R., are indignant over a little event that occurred at Calvary Cemetery in connection with the burial of Michael Treinan, a deceased comrade. The Treinan family is a Catholic one, but the widow and the oldest child, 13 years old, a "Son of a Veteran," greatly desired a Grand Army funeral. A delegation, fully uniformed, went to the house on the day of the funeral to give him the last escort. The funeral was from St. Vincents' Church, and the Grand Army men were shown every courtesy.

THE RITUAL PROHIBITED.

At Calvary Cemetery a hitch occurred.

The priest had intoned his part and Commander Hartman stood by his side while he was doing so, waiting to begin the Grand Army ritual.

As Commander Hartman was preparing to start the Grand Army exercises, the laborors crowded him and the comrades aside and lowered the coffin, and began filling the grave.

Commander Hartman was somewhat disconcerted at this proceeding. He hastily conferred with the Quartermaster, Francis P. Becker, and other comrades, and they agreed that they could as well read the ritual after the grave was filled.

Commander Hartman proceeded to pronounce the ritual.

The chaplain was making the beautiful invocation, when a man bustled up to Commander Hartman and said: "You must stop! You can't have any ceremonies here!"

It was Mr. M. P. Brazill, the superintendent of the cemetery.

Hartman and Becker wanted to know why?

"Those are my orders!" said Brazill.

"How's this that we can't have a Grand Army funeral here? Didn't you let us bury Gen. Sherman here?"

"Those are my orders!"

As Brazill was imperative, they desisted.

THE UNDERTAKER WARNED.

It is said that Mr. Brazill then turned to the undertaker, Mr. Mielenz, of the Lafayette Avenue Livery & Undertaking Co., and warned him that if he were not more careful hereafter to prevent such scenes his friends would be kept out of the cemetery.

Commander Hartman says that he was surprised at Brazill's interference. His post had conducted Grand Army funerals in nearly all the Catholic cemeteries, and this is the first instance, to his knowledge, that any objection had been made.

Quartermaster Dreifus, of Blair Post, says that that society has had burials frequently in all the Catholic cemeteries, and never had any trouble except at Calvary. Usually some one connected with the cemetery stops them as they are beginning the ritual, but if no one interferes, of course they go on. And so it has happened that a good many Blair Comrades have been laid away in Calvary cemetery with the G. A. R. honors.

THE RULES ON THE SUBJECT.

At the office of the Calvary Cemetery Association, Mr. Emory, the secretary, showed the reporter the rules on the subject. One of the provisions is as follows:

> Proprietors will be entitled to bury all members of their family in the lots owned by them. When such persons shall not be entitled to the rites of Christian burial, according to the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, a simple interment will be allowed, provided that no religious ceremony shall take place on the occasion within the precincts of the cemetery.

Rule 7 prescribes:

> No funeral which shall be accompanied by the members of any secret society wearing their regalia or carrying banners will be admitted to the cemetery.

Mr. Emory could throw no light on the subject of the prohibition. If other cemetery associations, managed by Catholics, chose to allow secret society services, it was their affair. The Calvary Cemetery Association reserved the right to keep the ceremonies at the grave under its control. As for Gen. Sherman's case, the General was said to be a Catholic; his family certainly was Catholic; and while Grand Army services were certainly opposed to the regulations above cited, Gen. Sherman's case was one to justify almost any exception."

GROWING SERIOUS.

The Struggle Between the Pro and Anti-Lottery Factions.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—Rev. Dr. Palmer's assertion in his address at the opening of the anti-lottery campaign in this State, that even revolution would be resorted to in order to defeat the lottery, seems destined to a speedy realization. Already in many parts of the State the shot gun has been resorted to. Sabine Parish, on the border of Texas, has fired the first gun. A barbecue and meeting was to have been held at Many, its capital seat, yesterday, but a committee was appointed to notify the party that bloodshed would ensue if they appeared, and in consequence no meeting was held. Thursday evening, Secretary Marshall of the Pro-Lottery Campaign Association; Judge Blackman, of the Red River Circuit; Maj. Sandiford, a Red River representative, and R. H. Snyder, Jr., member from Tensas, went to Robeline, the nearest railroad point to Sabine Parish. The party were sitting on the porch of the hotel when they began to hear rifle and shotgun reports in the distance. These gradually grew nearer and appeared on all sides, and a large force of men were seen in all portions of the town firing guns to intimidate, it is alleged, the lottery speakers and utilizing as targets the large posters on the fences which contained the announcement of the barbecue. Mr. S. C. Presley, editor of the *Journal*, appeared and handed them a communication from citizens of Sabine Parish. This was substantially as follows:

> The citizens of Sabine Parish, in mass meeting assembled to take action in regard to the proposed lottery barbecue here on Friday, the 25th inst., after considering the same in a calm and dispassionate manner, have undisputed evidence that John A. Morris has furnished the money to defray the expenses of said barbecue, when it has been known that we have repeatedly declared that said Morris could not use his money in this parish to influence our people in the matter of his infamous proposition. We have considered the result of the lottery barbecue, and we sincerely believe that said barbecue will engender ill feeling and cause bloodshed if it is allowed to be held in our limits, and we, therefore, in the interest of peace and quietude in our parish, do hereby, in the name of the people of the Parish of Sabine, request that said lottery speakers do not come into our parish to speak on said occasion.

The bearer of this document stated that he presented it by request and added that 1,000 men had assembled at Many, thoroughly armed, to prevent the meeting and had served notice on the men in charge of it that if the fires were lighted to barbecue the meats the men who did it would be killed. Under these circumstances the speakers replied that they would not hold the meeting and left Robeline by the first train next morning.

THE SYRIAN BOY PREACHER.

He Sails From New York to Visit His Parents in Damascus.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—A telegram from Inspector Byrnes of the New York police received this morning dispels all fear for the safety of Fares Anton Behannessy, the 12-year-old Syrian boy preacher, who disappeared on Wednesday under circumstances which led to a suspicion that he had been kidnapped or foully dealt with. Mr. Byrnes says he is in New York and will sail this morning in company with two of his relatives. He is going to visit his parents, who live in Damascus, and will return to this city in a couple of months.

"YOU HAVE BEEN VERY KIND,

And will certainly call on you again," is one of the many remarks made by our customers on settlement of their bills, as we not only SELL GOODS CHEAPER and MAKE TERMS EASIER than any other house, but we are also very lenient in cases of misfortune. The past week has proven that we have no competition in our line, our store being crowded from early morning until late at night. The crowds stood amazed at our beautiful NEW GOODS and EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. We intend to beat all previous records the coming week, and cordially invite all to call. We have the largest Stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.,

In the City, and sell on the Easiest Weekly or Monthly Payments.

Cheval Suit in Oak, XVI. Century, Walnut or Mahogany Finish, $15.00.

Nice Wardrobe, Any Finish, $5.75.

Carpet Rocker at $2.50

Latest Style Frames, Plush or Tapestry Covering, $25.00.

☞ Special Inducements to Those Starting Housekeeping. ☜

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OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

1009 OLIVE ST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

E. A. NOONAN, MAYOR

The Confusion of Executive Signatures at the City Hall.

SEVERAL PERSONS SIGNING HIS HONOR'S NAME AT WILL.

Private Secretary Brennan and Miss Vonderau, the Mayor's Confidential Stenographer, Said to Be Authorized to Act as the Mayor Where Documents Are Concerned.

There has been a good deal of talk lately in the offices of the City Hall about Mayor Noonan's signature, and Register Joseph Wherry's deputies are getting tired of pulling out documents from the Mayor's office for various persons to look at and compare with little slips they carry in their pocketbooks. These slips are fac-simile reproductions of His Honor's signature, "E. A. Noonan, Mayor," and those who go to the Register's office to look at documents in this way are persons who have have had bills passed, and are anxious to know if the measures bear the genuine sign manual of the Mayor or only a counterfeit.

SEVERAL NOONAN SIGNATURES.

For, of late, it has been very freely asserted that Mayor Noonan rarely signs his own name to city documents, entrusting that part of his executive work to subordinates, now and then something has happened at the City Hall that has drawn attention to this. The other day a delegation of Single Tax men went to the Mayor's office to complain that a permit the Mayor had given them had been revoked, and the police in consequence had stopped their street lectures. The Mayor had not revoked the permit himself, nor did Secretary James W. Brennan know anything about it, yet on the order to Chief of Police Harrigan withdrawing the permit appeared the signature.

(Signed) Edw A Noonan

NOT DONE BY THE MAYOR.

The Single Tax men made a very active protest against this sort of work, and Secretary Brennan called into the office Police Sergt. Alex. McGrew, the Cerberus of the antechamber. Sergt. McGrew said outspokenly that he had withdrawn the permit. Then, of course, he had caused that signature to be affixed to the order to Chief Harrigan. Who counterfeited the Mayor's signature so prettily?

Sergt. McGrew uses a stamp to issue permits with, such permits as authorize a man to carry concealed weapons or to keep a banana stand somewhere, but the stamp is not intended to deceive anybody. It prints in red, and one can see with half an eye that it is a stamp. The signature printed above, however, would easily pass as the Mayor's among those who don't know his real signature. It is on scores of documents in the Council, the House of Delegates and the Register's office.

THE GENUINE SIGNATURE.

Here is the real signature of the Mayor, which is from a document which he was seen to sign himself:

Edw A. Noonan

A search through the papers in the City Hall will show precious few of these signatures, and none of them appear on documents under the rank of an important bill. But there is a third signature which is found in numbers on the documents the city officers have filed away. It is this:

Edw A Noonan

It will be easily seen that all those signatures are quite different and each one made by a different person. Who has authority to sign the Mayor's name and are such pseudo signatures legal?

SECRETARY BRENNAN SIGNS.

Frequently when the Mayor is absent from his office documents are sent in there and returned signed with his name. The only person in his office who could handle the papers are Secretary Brennan, Miss Laura Vonderau, the Mayor's stenographer; Sergt. McGrew and Page Raymond Grace. Sergt. McGrew is a very cautious man, and nobody believes that he has ever signed the Mayor's name. He is content to use his stamp. Page Grace sometimes signs Secretary Brennan's name, but he always adds to it "Ray," to show that he has no intention of deceiving. City Hall people who have carried papers to the Mayor's office for his Honor to sign have had Secretary Brennan take them in the private office and bring them out again with the ink still wet on the signature. In those cases the "E. A. Noonan, Mayor." was always the largest signature of those which is shown in cut numbered "3." Incidents like this have led to the conclusion by those in the City Hall who have been studying this signature puzzle that Secretary Brennan signs the Mayor's name whenever he wants to do it.

MISS VONDERAU'S POWER.

But there are times when neither Mayor Noonan nor Secretary Brennan are in the office and yet documents come out of there signed with "E. A. Noonan, Mayor." Often papers at these times need the signature of the Mayor's secretary and they go into the Mayor's office and are sent out signed James W. Brennan. The signature is a very good imitation of the Secretary's handwriting, but it is done much better than Mr. Brennan could write unless he is feeling in very good condition, indeed. Now, who is it that in the absence of both the Mayor and his Secretary keeps the office going and transacts executive business in this versatile manner? Those in the City Hall offices, who have the best opportunity of knowing, say that it is Miss Vonderau. This young woman is about 20 years old, and she is so rarely seen outside the Mayor's office that her face is hardly known to City Hall frequenters. She is slight and graceful in her movements and her eyes and hair are very dark. Now and then she comes from her work in the Mayor's private office into the ante-room for the purpose of showing someone of the staff out there a document, and when she does a dead silence falls upon the loungers out there. It is pretty well understood that she represents the Mayor and she is treated with deference accordingly. Miss Vonderau is the daughter of a friend of Mrs. Noonan, and she suggested the young lady to the Mayor as a confidential secretary at the outset of his term of office. She has been in the office ever since, and the administration secrets are an open book to her. It goes without saying that she is a bright woman. With the prerogatives that are vested in her by the Mayor she would fall into blunders that would make serious trouble if she were not clear-headed and far-seeing.

MAYOR NOONAN'S STATEMENT.

The legality of the Mayor's signature done by others than the Mayor has been seriously discussed in the City Hall since it became apparent that His Honor was delegating his rights in this respect to others. Nobody has made a formal inquiry into the question, because no one cared to raise an issue that might disturb hundreds of people who had had business with the Mayor's office. Mayor Noonan was seen yesterday by a POST-DISPATCH reporter and was asked to make a statement upon the matter.

"I refer you to the City Counselor," said he. "I am not in the habit of doing illegal things. Whenever I do anything illegal, why let the press pitch into me."

"Are there persons in your office who are authorized to sign your name?"

"Why, yes," said the Mayor, "in matters that are not important. I can't be expected to sign my name to every little paper that passes through this office."

COUNSELOR MARSHALL'S OPINION.

City Counselor W. C. Marshall was asked to give the POST-DISPATCH an opinion on the legality of the signatures not made by the Mayor. Counselor Marshall took the ground that if the Mayor's mind directed the act, it made no difference who signed the name.

EAST ST. LOUIS AND BELLEVILLE.

The East Side Teachers Organize an Institute—Other Items.

The teachers of the public schools held a meeting at the Webster building yesterday and organized an institute. City Supt. Jas. P. Slade was elected President, Miss Lizzie Bergin, Vice-President; J. J. McGlynn, Secretary. Benard Guithes, J. C. Edwards, Arthur O'Leary and C. H. Manners were appointed members of the Programme Committee.

Mrs. Margaret Elliott, aged 42 years, who lived with her husband, Joseph Elliott, and two children in a tent on the levee, died yesterday afternoon without medical attention. Coroner Woods investigated the case and found that death had resulted from exposure.

A special election will be held in Lenzburg Township, Oct. 3, to vote on a proposition to donate $250 for the purpose of starting a coal mine in operation.

Prof. Joseph La Roux, the aeronaut, will make another ascension from Baugh's Garden to-day. He will descend by means of a parachute.

Rev. F. R. Stutzman, pastor of the First Christian Church, will lecture at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon.

The directors of School District No. 2 have ordered furniture for another room at the Illinois City building and will employ a new teacher as soon as it is ready for occupancy.

The Lenzburg creamery is again in operation, having changed hands. Frank Blum has purchased it from the former owner, Daniel Wildy. All the creameries in the county are now in operation and doing good business.

Members of Rathbone Division, No. 17, K. of P., crossed the river last night and gave an exhibition drill with Red Cross Division, No. 4, of St. Louis.

The Jolly Boys' Social Club of East St. Louis gave a ball last night at Abbey Hall in Cahokia.

The Union Fire Co. of Millstadt has purchased a large factory building there and will remodel it for an opera-house.

Two St. Clair County Base Ball Clubs played a match game last week, the score of which at the end of nine innings was 52 to 16. The 52 runs were mostly the product of hard batting.

St. Patrick's Building Association meets to-morrow evening to loan money to shareholders.

The Nomads and the Sullivan Brothers will play ball at Broadway Park to-day for $25 a side.

Prosper Jacquot, who spent the summer at his old home in France, has returned.

Joseph Haas of New Athens fell from a ladder yesterday and broke his arm.

J. J. Dwyer and C. Attebury of Litchfield are visiting friends in East St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan of Louisville, Ky., are the guests of John P. Enright.

Mrs. Ida Carr of Chicago was the guest of Mrs. J. G. Carr last week.

Miss Ura Beckwith has returned from Rogers, Ark., where she visited her sister, Mrs. F. C. Steele.

Miss Minnie Bird is visiting relatives in Troy, Ill.

Miss Mary Maddux is at Carlyle visiting relatives.

Mrs. John Wright of Cairo is the guest of Mayor and Mrs. M. M. Stephens.

Belleville.

A thousand and one marriages. That is the number Justice Martin Medart of Belleville has performed. He united two couples yesterday afternoon. Edward Harris of St. Louis and Miss Lizzie Hillisheim of Freeburg were the thousandth couple to stand before him while he pronounced the statutory marriage rites. By uniting William Lischman and Miss Augusta Guse of Carlinville, he started on his way to the 2,000 mark, which, however, he says he expects never to reach. Mr. Medart has been a Justice of the Peace in this city twenty-five consecutive years. He has been an officeholder for thirty years, having been Constable and Chief of Police before he was elected a Justice.

Archie Gray of Decatur and Miss Annie Conder of Cisco, Ill., applied at the office of County Clerk Rhein for a marriage license yesterday, but failed to obtain one. It was refused because the young lady appeared to be under age. She claimed to be 18. Licenses were issued to Peter N. Weingaertner and Emma L. Hoereth of Caseyville, Edward Harris of St. Louis and Lizzie Hillisheim of Freeburg, William Lischman and Augusta Guse of Caseyville.

Miss Mary Ellen Owens of O'Fallon was adjudged insane by a jury in the County Court yesterday and was sent to the County Hospital temporarily. She has been irrational for five years, but until recently appeared harmless. About two weeks ago she suddenly became violent and has continued to rave since.

William Henderberg, Thomas Lee and Otto Swartz, the three boys who were arrested in East St. Louis on the charge of robbing freight cars in the Wiggins Ferry yards, were arraigned for a preliminary examination yesterday before Justice Maddox. The case was continued until Tuesday.

The Nationals go to St. Louis to play the Browns Reserves at Sportsman's Park. Millard and Kleibar will occupy the points for Belleville.

The Bavarian Band of Belleville has been engaged to furnish music for the Perry County Fair, to be held at Pinckneyville Oct. 6 to 9.

Mrs. Seibert, wife of John Seibert of Hentchler Station, was stricken with paralysis yesterday. Owing to her advanced age her recovery is doubtful.

East Main street merchants are raising a subscription fund for the purchase of a street sweeping machine to be used on the cedar block pavement.

Adolph Fietsam and sister, Miss Ida, have returned from a visit to relatives in Texas.

Mrs. C. H. Leunig has returned from Colorado Springs, Colo.

A Good Thing for North St. Louis.

The Edward Heitzeberg Packing & Provision Co., located at 3101 to 3113 North Broadway, have opened their packing house for winter operations and are now slaughtering hogs daily. The residents of North St. Louis can now get a daily supply of fresh pork, sausage, spareribs, etc., at moderate prices.

On account of an unavoidable accident to the refrigerating machinery these works have been closed for the past month to repair the machinery and make needed improvements for an increased slaughtering capacity. The pork house is now in perfect working order and a large number of hogs will be slaughtered daily, furnishing cheap provisions to thousands of people and work to a large force of men.

FATHER DENT'S APPEAL.

Deposed as a Franciscan Monk He Invokes the Aid of Civil Authority.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The case of Rev. Francis Dent against the Society of the Friar's Minor of the Ondenoft Francis, is still pending in the Brooklyn courts. Father Dent was deposed as a Franciscan Monk four years ago. He vainly appealed to ecclesiastical authorities, and now he invokes civil assistance. The last phase of the case is that the ex-friar appealed for a commission to go to Rome to take the testimony of certain dignitaries in Rome and the petition was granted, but Judge Cullen ruled out the greater part of the friar's interrogatories. A few days ago Father Dent appealed to the Supreme Court against this striking out. Father Dent made his own argument before the Court. Decision was reserved and it is not expected to be handed down before December.

Sugar Refining Company Formed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Millenhauer Sugar Refining Co., formed to manufacture and refine sugar from the raw material in Brooklyn, was incorporated to-day with a capital of $[illegible].

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ANGRY MINERS.

The Tennessee Mountaineers Indignan
But Not Ready to Act.

THE HIDEOUS FATE OF CONVICTS LEASE
TO MINING CORPORATIONS.

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THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25 TO 32.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1891.

ANGRY MINERS.

The Tennessee Mountaineers Indignant But Not Ready to Act.

THE HIDEOUS FATE OF CONVICTS LEASED TO MINING CORPORATIONS.

The Men Are Resting on Their Arms—The Truce of July 25 Has Expired and a Renewal of the Conflict Is Feared—A Cowardly Legislature—The Convicts' Misery.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26.—What is to be the outcome of the miners' trouble at Briceville? If there is any man who can answer this question positively, he has not been found.

When the miners reached an agreement with the Governor sixty days ago Thursday, by which peace was to be kept and the militia sent home, everyone breathed easier. The convicts went back to the stockade, the Governor called the Legislature together and the miners were jubilant. They believed they had won and that they would soon have things as they desired.

HOPEFUL BUT RESTLESS.

In due course of time the Legislature met. One of the questions prominently before it under the Governor's message was the Penitentiary question and the mine trouble at Briceville and the entire Coal Creek district. A committee of miners, duly authorized and empowered to act, went to Nashville to represent the claims of their brethren. They worked heroically day in and day out, but that they failed to find relief is known. As the days wore on and the time for the Legislature to adjourn came nearer, a spirit of restlessness again manifested itself among the miners at Briceville.

When the Legislature adjourned, instead of any relief, it really seemed the system was more tightly fastened on the State than ever. The Governor was given power to use the militia at his own sweet will and an appropriation made to support it. The miners saw all those things, they saw that even in the courts the Commissioner of Labor and the Prison Inspection Board had been defeated and the convicts who had been stopped from work in the Briceville mines ordered to be put to digging coal again.

Warden Yoakly of the Knoxville Iron Co.'s mine, where about 125 convicts are worked, took a gloomy view of the situation. He said that there would certainly be trouble. He saw many signs of it, and believed that the miners in great numbers would attempt the release of the convicts. The miners in the Coal Creek district would be aided by those from the Jellico district, particularly large numbers from Kentucky.

Labor Commissioner Ford has spent some time with the miners this week. He gives it as his positive opinion that there will be no more trouble. He says the leaders advise the men to obey the laws and hope for relief in the future. They tell the men, too, that they will lose public sympathy if any more outbreaks are committed.

THE CONVICTS' QUARTERS.

The sleeping, eating and cooking quarters, together with the houses for the guards and officials, are inside the stockade. Eight to twelve houses are built in a row, end to end. Some of the partitions have been torn out, and when they have been you have a building one or two hundred feet long, about twenty feet wide. There are doors and windows affording light and air and in one of these long rooms the tables are set. Here the men take their meals. In similar quarters they sleep.

The board for the prisoners is somewhat as follows: For breakfast—Coffee, bacon, or beef, or mutton, or pork, potatoes, bread with syrup and rice at pretty frequent intervals. Dinner—Bacon and cabbage, or bacon and snap beans, potatoes (sometimes yams, sometimes Irish potatoes), corn bread, with roast beef or mutton substituted for the bacon and cabbage. Supper—Meat of some kind, biscuit or corn bread, rice, coffee, and occasionally syrup.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The troubles in the Coal Creek mining district, which the cowardly action of the Legislature revives, began in the middle of last July when an attempt was made to place a lot of convicts with the Tennessee Coal Mining Co. by William Morrow, penitentiary lessee. The contract was that as many convicts as were needed should be furnished to work in the mines at Briceville. Convict labor is an old thing in Tennessee, but it was new at Briceville, and the mountaineers objected. But the company claimed it was impossible to get along with free labor and were forced to employ the convicts. The contract was concluded early in July, and stockades were erected to accommodate the prisoners by about forty white convicts—carpenters—sent to prepare for the deluge of black convicts destined for the mines. July 14, at midnight, about 300 miners surrounded the convict camp, and sent word to the guards that no convict labor should be employed in that section, and also informed the convicts they might have their liberty. The miners took charge of the convicts and marched them and the guards to Coal Creek, the railroad station, about five miles distant, put them all on the cars and shipped them back to Knoxville.

The next day troops were ordered to the scene, and soon several hundred convicts were in Briceville protected by the militia. Again the miners gathered 1,200 or 1,500 strong, notifying the militia officers that they must give up the convicts. The officers parleyed a while and then surrendered. The troops were generously permitted to retain their arms, but they were all, convicts and soldiers, packed into box-cars and shipped away. The troops promised the miners that they would not return.

Then followed consternation and negotiation. The Governor ordered out the whole military force of the State and went himself to Knoxville. He met a committee of miners, and after several days of parleying yielded to the demands of the men, which considering the circumstances were moderate. In consideration of the Governor's promise to convene the Legislature and abolish the convict lease system, the miners agreed to allow the convicts to go a third time to Briceville and enter the mines, but the soldiers must stay away.

THE TRUCE.

The agreement was in substance:

1. That the convicts should return to the mines and be unmolested.
2. That the militia be ordered out of the district and kept out.
3. That the truce be maintained sixty days.
4. That an extra session of the Legislature be called and that the Governor shall recommend the abolition of the convict lease system.

This agreement concluded, the convicts went back to work, the miners to their homes in the mountains and the militia was disbanded. The Governor received this message from the strikers: "Tell him we pocketed his militia once; we will chew them up the next time."

True to his promise, the Governor, who is really in the heartiest sympathy with the miners, convened the Legislature and made the recommendation agreed upon. But the influence of the coal companies was too strong. The Leislature adjourned without action on this question, and on the 25th of September the truce expired.

It is not only the misery caused free laborers by the introduction of black slaves—the convicts are mostly negroes—but the inhuman treatment of the convicts themselves. During the troubles of last July Gov. Buchanan's attention was called to the awful suffering of the prisoners under the lash of irresponsible corporations and their guards, and took measures to protect them, but it is not possible to correct the evil until the whole system is abolished. Scores of the convicts actually court death. They are treated like so many animals, herded like beasts of burden and feel the lash at the first sign of fatigue which the guard detects. The company counts upon the guards to get a certain amount of labor out of each convict. As the guards are from the lowest class of white men in the State, the treatment of the prisoners may be imagined. Sickness is not counted as inability to work unless the poor wretch is too weak to move. The policy is to work him until he drops and then put him in the ground. Another is at hand to take his place. The guard is absolute and practically irresponsible. He curses, kicks, clubs or kills at pleasure. The company asks no questions, and even if the State authorities should find it out nothing could be done, for there is no widespread indignation to compel the officials to act.

As mentioned above, there is a marked improvement in the treatment of these unfortunates, but it remains to be seen whether the companies will persist in their good conduct when the fear of violence is removed.

BEGGARY AND SLAVERY.

This is the convict's case. It is not necessary to go into detail concerning that of the miners, although the mountaineer of East Tennessee has wrongs all his own. The people's case can be summed up in six figures—$100,000. That is all there is to it; and for this beggarly sum thousands of free miners are reduced to beggary, thousands of convicts are reduced to slavery, and a foreign corporation grows rich. The people of East Tennessee are convinced that the convict lease system costs more than it comes to. But the interests of the two sections are not identical. In many respects they are antagonistic. When the system was first established twenty years ago the convicts were distributed through the State. But in the factories wherever a small amount of skill was necessary they were not profitable. This taken with the violent opposition of the free workingmen soon secured their withdrawal. Employers, like the old time slave owners, discovered that free well paid labor was cheaper than slave labor. West and Middle Tennessee did not long suffer from the convict curse. The "zebras" were pressed back into the mountains, and the great coal corporations saw their opportunity. West and Middle Tennesseeans lent a willing ear to the solicitation of the companies. The State was poor. They needed money and $100,000 would lighten the burden of taxation. Besides the penitentiaries were costly and the buildings in need of constant repair and rebuilding. The people of East Tennessee, the mountain miners, were not numerous enough to prevent the outrage, and the infamy was consummated. West and Middle Tennessee were arrayed on the side of the corporations against the free men of the mountains, and not even the warning of last July was enough to bring them to their senses. They are making a profit out of the misery of their mountain fellow-citizens and out of the convicts' agony and they won't yield an inch.

The mountains have gradually filled up with convicts. The prices at first paid to free miners were not affected because the convict mines did not cut the price of coal. But competition grew fierce. The slave mines could sell coal at 1½ cents a bushel and made a profit. The free mines required 2 cents. Down came the wages of the freeman to a slave basis and then the war began. But this is not all. The companies are determined to get rid of free labor altogether. It should be remembered that skill is not in request in the mines. Mere muscle is all that is needed. Hence, skill has no market. The negro convict with his muscle is as good a producer as the free white man with his brain. The companies can make nothing by getting brain. They want brawn and the State of Tennessee sells it cheap. Free labor is conscious of its rights. The State takes care of it and sees that tyranny is not practiced. The convict has no friends. He can be worked ten, twelve or fourteen hours a day, and he has no redress. It costs 20 cents a day to keep him and guard him. He does not live high on this but he lives and mines three or four tons of coal a day. The companies make from $5 to $7 a day out of him and the supply of him is inexhaustible. Another abuse at which the free miners kick is the pluck-me store and short weights. Sometimes he is very violent in his opposition to these. The convict miner does not trouble the companies, because he has no interest in stores or weights. It would seem that his family ought to have some of his earnings, or that he be allowed to lay them by against the end of his time. But he gets nothing and it matters not to him whether weights are long or short.

The state makes $100,000 out of it. The necessity of feeding and housing prisoners is obviated. These are a gain directly, but the indirect loss is greater. Only the West and Middle Tennesseeans do not see it. They have the mountaineers at a disadvantage and the majority which rules by divine right oppresses the minority with merciless despotism. Tennessee to-day is the most despotic government in the world. It is the hard, grinding despotism of a majority having its own sectional interests at heart, and all evidence points to the conclusion that the majority is making a huge mistake. That the loss is greater than the profit.

AS TO THE MILITIA.

An interesting question just now is the conduct of the soldiers. Last July they were curiously cowardly. That is they appeared so, but the fact was they did not want to do the work required of them and followed their own convictions when they surrendered to their friends. During the last two months they have been thinking. Whatever they may say, when the fight comes they cannot be depended upon to act. They will not serve as guards and they will not aid in perpetrating a lawful outrage. Further than this the authority conferred upon the Governor by the Legislature to call out and move the troops at will is constitutionally weak. The constitution is very clear on this point and good lawyers are of the opinion that the authority recently conferred is not worth the paper it is written on. In fact the Governor of Tennessee hasn't much power as an executive. He may not execute the law unless the people of the various sections acquiesce. It is granted that such a condition is an anomaly, but it is also a hard fact with which the people have to reckon. Lowland law is not liked in the Tennessee highlands. The mountaineer here, as everywhere else, loves liberty and often hates law. In such a community the Governor can under ordinary circumstances execute such law as executes itself. If the constitutional point is raised and sustained he will find himself helpless in the face of an infuriated populace. The mountaineers on the whole have the best of the fight and whatever the outcome of the present difficulty the easy-going grangers of East and Middle Tennessee will be forced to abandon their selfish and short-sighted policy, put the convicts in penitentiaries where they belong and leave the corporations and the mountaineers to fight out their battle without interference from the State.

A Postage-Stamp Museum.

At Vienna a postage-stamp museum has been opened to the public at Plankengasse No. 1, in the very heart of the city. The museum will be opened to visitors daily and gratuitously. In one room are shown chronologically all stamps of which specimens exist from 1840 to 1891. Among the postal curiosities shown are balloon letters, pigeon post and submarine post letters, as they were sent during the siege of Paris in 1870. A collection of forged stamps is also very interesting to the collector. Among the curious objects shown are letters of the Anthropophagi in the Dutch Indies, pieces of wood covered with hieroglyphics, and postcards which have made the tour of the world. For one of these with a penny stamp, which took 119 days to return to its starting point, an offer of 1,000 florins has been made. There is also a case with a collection of all the coins struck during the Emperor Francis Joseph's reign. The finest object in the collection is believed to be a Dundee stamp, worth £500 sterling, and a Cape of Good Hope stamp, valued at £100. The exhibition comprises 2,000,000 stamps and other objects connected with the post.

ENGLISH DUPES.

Reginald Birchall's "Farm Pupil Swindle" Revived.

TEMPTING OFFERS HELD OUT TO YOUNGER SONS OF ENGLISH LORDS.

The Advertisements Which Led Benwell to His Death and Nearly Ended Pelly's Life Reappear in English Papers—How the Swindlers Gull the Unwary British Youths.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 26.—Two continents were wildly excited a year ago over the revelations of the Birchall trial, which was taking place at Woodstock, Canada. Woodstock had been the center of the "farm-pupil business," of which the murder of F. C. Benwell by Reginald Birchall had been the original outgrowth. The farm-pupil business, as was shown in the course of the trial, was a swindle almost from beginning to end. It had been going on for a good many years, thousands of victims were scattered all over Canada and the United States, and it was confidently believed that the exposures of the Birchall trial would put an end to the business.

This has not been the case, however. Like the green-goods bunco game, the farm-pupil swindle in spite of exposure goes on finding new victims from week to week, aided by the fine crops of the present year. For a few months following the Birchall trial there was a cessation of the delusive advertisements in the London newspapers. But then they began again with new names substituted for the old, and a fair sample is the following from a recent number of an English newspaper:

> Canada farmer, university man, six years in the Colonies, desires to form copartnership with younger son having small cash capital. No experience required, except in handling horses, and work will consist of supervising hands. Farm of 400 acres, is in good hunting country, with plenty of ground and feathered game; trout and salmon waters near. Applicant can spend three months on farm before concluding final arrangements. Eight hundred pounds will purchase half interest, with good annual profits. Address FINSBURY PAVEMENT.

This is almost identical with the bait thrown out by Reginald Birchall to lure Benwell and Pelly to death. To anybody with a knowledge of the conditions of Canadian life or possessing ordinary business sense it would be apparent that some swindle was concealed behind this announcement. In the first place no Canadian farmer spends his time supervising "hands," but has to hustle for himself the same as any American farmer. Then he has little time or money for hunting or fishing, and to make both ends meet he must be a hard worker and a man of experience. The fact of being a "university man" is of little commercial value.

It was, however, just such an advertisement as this which induced Benwell and Pelly to pay out about $1,000 each before they had even seen the "farm," and Birchall, of course, knew nothing of farming and never owned a foot of land in Canada or anywhere else. But he knew the social conditions of English life, which is absolutely necessary to anyone intending to prosecute the farm-pupil business, and apparently there are others as desperate as he cultivating the same field.

Note the thread of social exclusiveness running through these advertisements. The advertiser is a "university man," and he desires to meet a "younger son." The younger son is not required to know anything about base trade or manual labor. He need only know how to handle horses, which is itself regarded as an aristocratic achievement, although very common in England. Then he is to spend his time "supervising hands," although it is not stated how he could supervise them if he knew nothing of farming. The alleged farm is "in a good hunting country." Now, it is probably true that there is not in the whole of Canada a good hunting country, as those words are understood in England, for fox-hunting is meant, and in Canada foxes are hunted with guns instead of by a pack of hounds and red-coated riders.

The English love for out-door sport is strongly appealed to in all such cases. As in this instance is is nearly always the case that much more is said about hunting, fishing, etc., than about the real nature of the proposed investment. And yet very little difficulty is apparently encountered in finding fresh victims. But the victims of the farm-pupil business are all drawn from the educated classes, who ought to know better. Benwell's father, for instance, was a wealthy retired army officer, and Pelly's father was a clergyman. Being assured of the "respectability" of the man with whom their sons were about to enter into partnership, they did not hesitate to pay down large sums of money for a share in a scheme which did not even take the trouble to investigate.

The farm-pupil business in Canada is meant to include all of those farming swindles which are worked upon the superfluous sons of the upper classes in England, who constitute in themselves a large army of the unemployed. A common scheme that is worked is to secure a lot of these young men to come out to Canada and learn the farming business. They pay $500 to $1,500 apiece. For this they get their cabin passage paid to New York and fare and expenses to some place in Ontario. This they could purchase themselves for about $100. Arrived at their destination they are met by an alleged farmer who has already received his share of the swag. The farm pupil is then allowed to work on the farm for a year without receiving any wages, or but a small nominal sum. The clear profit to the gang when they receive $1,000 is over $900, for in addition to his share of the plunder the "farmer" gets the labor of the pupil for a year for nothing.

Of course very few of the farm pupils ever work out the year. Sometimes they discover the swindle in a day or two, but it generally takes them some months to get their eyes open. Then, ashamed to return to their relatives in England with the confession that their career as agriculturists has been a failure, they hang about the province waiting for something to turn up, and laughing at every new farm pupil who arrives in the town.

The latter nearly always wears a check suit and a single-barreled eye-glass. He hangs on to the monocle until his eyes are opened. Then he drops it into the soup where he has himself fallen, and tries to become a Canadian. The Canadians, who laugh at the new arrivals, have several times tried to break up the farm-pupil business, but it rests upon the ignorance of their own country prevailing in England, and this will not be dissipated.

The country about Woodstock is full of these victims of the English bunco game, while others have wandered off to Manitoba and the new provinces of the Northwest. Some of them go into business and a few have made money. The majority of them, however, affect to despise life in the large cities. They want to live in the country as amateur farmers, or hunting ranchmen, in which few of them ever succeed.

The supply of these gullible young men in England seems to be inexhaustible, and a high authority there says the reason they are unfit for serious work is because of the English system of education. They are nearly all highly educated. Birchall, for instance, was an Oxford man, but that did not prevent him from becoming a murderer. He had originally been sent to Canada by Ford, Rathbone & Co. of London, the originators of the farm pupil business, whose industry was broken up by the Benwell murder. Birchall being sharper than the average farm pupil, quickly saw the swindle, and after spending two days on a farm near Woodstock he went into the business himself. Pelly, whom he nearly succeeded in throwing into the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara, was a graduate of Harrow, and Benwell came from Eton. They had an elaborate wardrobe of eight or ten trunks each, with opera-glasses, dress suits, smoking-jackets, etc., and, of course, the indispensable eye-glass.

In this they were fair samples of the farm pupils who are now being induced to come to the same field upon cash payments, for which they get nothing in return. Many of them, it is true, are younger son or black sheep, whose families in England are glad to be rid of them on any terms, but others are only sons just setting out in life, with loving parents "at home" anxious for their welfare. It takes a year or two of poverty and disappointment to knock the nonsense out of most of them. As soon as they get a little hard sense of the Canadian or American variety they are apt to develop rapidly into valuable citizens.

HE COMES FROM CLEVER ROW.

A Newspaper Man Who Has No Rival as a Recorder of Hangings.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—One of the jolliest reporters on a Park Row newspaper is known among the fraternity as the "Hangman." He acquired this distinctive title because of the many hangings he has "done." He has reported every execution in this and neighboring States for the past ten years. He is as clever as anybody in the business, and has never been "beaten" on an assignment. The stories he tells of how he got the report of this or that execution to his paper in advance of his rivals are decidedly interesting.

On the occasion of the hanging of Mrs. Druse, in Herkimer County, he arrived upon the scene two days before the execution. He found that everybody had been "fixed" by a rival reporter who had arrived days before. There was only one telegraph office in town. That was located at the railroad office, a mile from the jail. A single long-distance telephone was situated in an undertaker's office near the prison. Time would be everything with him on that day, and the telephone, in his opinion, was the only standby by which to get the news to this city. He made application for the use of the 'phone and was informed that his rival had hired it for the day of the execution.

Here was a dilemma, and he made up his mind that the other fellow was likely to "scoop" him. It would be impossible to get from the jail, travel to the far-away telegraph office, put his matter on the wire and "beat" his rival, who had a special telephone at his hand. So he held a conference with himself and decided that his only chance was to get possession of that telephone by fair means or foul. All of that night he tossed on his bed in the hotel where he was stopping, and as the gray streak of morning announced the coming of a new day he hit upon a plan. After breakfast he went to a near-by livery stable and asked for the services of an intelligent boy. He secured one, promised him $5 for a day's work, but did not take him into his confidence.

The boy accompanied him to the undertaker's shop, and then the reporter told the proprietor of the establishment that he wanted to use the telephone after the *Evening Axe* man had sent off his stuff. The undertaker was satisfied with the plan, he being the custodian of the telephone. The latter was situated in a large room in one corner of the shop. Our hero examined this room closely, saw there was a spring lock on the inside of the door and a big desk in one corner. Coming out, he said to the undertaker:

"This boy will remain in that room all of to-morrow morning. I want him here to send my telegrams to the railroad depot."

The undertaker had no objection to that, and the *Daily* —— reporter and his boy went away. All that afternoon the *Evening Axe* man taunted his rival with the poor prospects he had for getting his copy to this city on time.

"We are to get out an extra," he said, "and you'll have to hustle if you want to be in the hunt."

"Well, I don't expect to 'beat' you," the other said. "You have everything your own way up here."

That night at the hotel the hanging specialist man coached his little assistant for several hours. "If you do your work properly," he said, "I'll give you another five-dollar bill." That was more than the little fellow had ever seen, and he fairly boiled over at the prospect of being able to earn it.

"Here's what I want you to do," said the reporter. "You go to the telephone room the first thing in the morning, and when it comes to 8 o'clock lock the door. When you hear anybody pounding on it call up the *Daily* —— office and say that Mrs. Druse has been hanged."

The boy was drilled like a soldier and finally knew his duty by heart.

Promptly the next morning he arrived at the telephone office, went inside and locked the door. The two rival reporters were then at the jail waiting for the eventful moment. At last it came and Mrs. Druse paid the penalty for the murder of her husband. The *Evening Axe* man could scarcely hold himself, so anxious was he to get to the telephone.

He rushed out of the jail and fairly flew to the telephone office. The hanging special appeared to be in no hurry, for he lit a cigar and started to walk slowly after his rival. The latter rushed into the undertaker's shop like a madman and sprang towards the telephone room. The door was locked. He knocked, and finally kicked at it. There was a scramble of feet inside, the telephone bell rang, a weak voice called out for the *Daily* —— number, and while the *Evening Axe* reporter was boiling over with rage on the outside, the lad on the inside was sending the first news of the hanging to his employer's paper. The *Daily* —— had an extra on the street a full half hour before its rival, whose money had been lavishly expended in "dead sure" arrangements.

On another occasion, at the hanging of Peter Smith in the Tombs, this reporter again showed his superiority over his fellow workmen. It was the custom at hangings in the Center Street Prison to make the reporters the Coroner's Jury. They were not permitted to leave the jail until the death certificate was signed by the Coroner, doctors, and all the reporters. There was great rivalry between three papers at that time, and each journal was very anxious about getting out the extra in advance of the other. Peter Smith was hardly lifted from his feet by the rope, when the reporter referred to went down in his pocket, pulled out a new baseball and threw it over the prison wall into Elm street. The other reporters then realized that they were beaten. The ball fell in the midst of a hundred or more idlers who were congregated there awaiting the news of the execution. They did not know where the ball came from, but a smooth faced young man leaning against a lamp-post did, and he skipped off to his office like a steam engine. It was fifteen minutes afterwards when the reporters emerged from the prison, but by that time the newspaper our hero represented was on the street with an extra.

The Coming Airship.

It is now quite widely believed that the discovery of a system of artificial flight capable of practical application is only a matter of time. It is also said to be conceded by those who have carefully investigated the subject that the airship of the future will be propelled by electricity. Prof. Trowbridge, in a recent article on the subject, suggests the directions in which a solution of the problem may possibly be found. Of the two methods suggested, one is the so-called telpherage system, used in England for the purpose of transporting small packages on a kind of aerial railway. An electric motor runs on a species of elevated railway at a great speed, and since the railway can be practically an air line the serious objections of deep cuttings, tunneling and sharp curves can be avoided. Another mode of aerial locomotion is the employment of airships. A suitable balloon could be made and provided with an electric motor, properly fitted with screws, vanes and rudder, and a powerful current could be led to the motor by means of trolley wires, which slip, or the end of which run along elevated wires, such as those now used on certain double trolley electric railroads. Such an airship would be equivalent to an aerial electric railway line, with this advantage, however, that it could travel through space unhampered by conditions of stability of roadway or limitations of curves or gradients.

Artificial Silk.

The German trade papers announce that a factory has started at Pontay, Alsace, to work Chardonnet's method of producing artificial silk from wood or cotton cellulose. A local manufacturer has discovered the means of impregnating the stuff which is said to render it uninflammable. The Germans are expecting great results from the new industry, as their imports of raw silk in 1887 amount to over 6,000,000 pounds, valued at more than the same number of pounds sterling.

THE LOWEST PRICED HOUSE IN AMERICA FOR FINE GOODS.

Broadway and Locust.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S.

The Amusement Season Being Fairly Started, You Doubtless Feel the Need of a Good

OPERA GLASS!

No Concern in America

Shows Such a Grand Collection as the

Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.,

In Prices Ranging From $3.50 to $75,

☞ STAMPED "MERMOD, JACCARD & CO." ☜

Guaranteeing Their Superiority.

OPERA GLASS HOLDERS, AN ELEGANT VARIETY IN GOLD and PEARL, $3.50 TO $15.

GOLD SPECTACLES, GOLD EYE GLASSES, $5 AND UP. Accurately fitted by the best opticians.

STEEL SPECTACLES, STEEL EYE GLASSES, $1 AND UP. Accurately fitted by the best opticians.

LORGNETTES. SEE OUR ELEGANT STYLES. $6 TO $20.

☞ Just Opened—An elegant line of Chatelaine Cases for Eye Glasses and Spectacles in Optical Department.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway and Locust.

☞ Write for Their Great Catalogue of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes and Silverware, 2,000 Engravings, Mailed Free. ☜

WILL GO TO ROME.

Father Hynes' Appeal Ignored by the Archbishop of Chicago.

THE EX-COMMUNICATED PRIEST WILL LAY HIS CAUSE BEFORE THE POPE.

An Extraordinary Case—A Lonely Priest Enters the Lists Against the Catholic Hierarchy—The Bishops Do Not Know the Law—Curious Charges Against the Ecclesiastical Authorities.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The now famous case of Father Hynes, the excommunicated priest of Pierce City, Mo., has reached another stage. The Archbishop of Chicago, to whose court Father Hynes removed the case on appeal from the court of Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, has ignored the appeal altogether. He does not know of the existence of Father Hynes as a priest with standing in the ecclesiastical courts and the excommunicant is left where the sentence of May 18, 1890, put him, that is, outside the priesthood and outside the church.

Father Hynes, however, is not cast down. The vigor of the man is wonderful. He is as hopeful as when he first made a stand against what he considered the tyranny of Bishop Hogan. He says he is sure of success, and at any rate he will not falter in his way until every source of justice is exhausted. He has appealed to Rome. It is not yet certain whether he will go to the Holy City himself or place his case in the hands of counsel. The papers in the appeal are now with Archbishop Feehan but according to Father Hynes it does not matter whether he recognizes the appeal or not. The excommunicate has a standing at Rome in spite of his excommunication. He is hopeful and defiant, and full of confidence.

This celebrated case had its origin as far back as the appointment of Bishop Hogan to the diocese of Kansas City. At that time, 1883, trouble was brewing between Hynes and his congregation and the Bishop, so Hynes charges, was very ready to take a hand. Some of the congregation were tradesmen who wanted a monopoly of Catholic custom. They tried to induce Father Hynes to coerce the Catholic population or at least to use his influence to secure their trade. This he immediately and emphatically refused. On the Bishop's first visit to Pierce City these mal contents informed him of the trouble and asked his co-operation, but he declined, saying that he could not act. He told them, however, that if they would bring charges he would listen. Father Hynes declares that he almost solicited charges, or at least made it very plain that he would welcome a chance to destroy the priest's influence.

THE CHARGES.

Charges were preferred and litigation followed. The case went into the secular courts, and out of it have grown slander suits, assault and battery cases, actions for slander and other unseemly wrangles. Hynes was suspended, but appealed to Rome. There he was sustained and returned to his charge in 1887. A violent outcry was raised. Fr. Hynes claims that this was factitious, that it was the work of Fr. Healy who had been officiating as priest during his suspension and who "stood in" with Bishop Hogan in his unrighteous warfare. Two protests were forwarded to the Bishop. One from the Catholic citizens, to which it is said there were 275 names attached; another from Protestants reiterated the charges and demanded Hynes' removal in the interests of good morals. Hynes held his ground, however, until Aug. 7, 1888, when he was ordered by Bishop Hogan to go to Higginsville and take charge of the congregation there. He refused flatly to leave his Pierce City charge. Another appeal to Rome followed and Hynes was ordered to submit. Again he refused to obey the Bishop and more litigation followed. May 18, 1890, he was excommunicated by Bishop Hogan. His appeal to Archbishop Kenrick was on the question of the validity of this sentence of excommunication.

A sentence of this sort, according to Father Hynes is either valid or invalid. A valid sentence is, of course, always good, but the excommunicated individual may appeal, alleging that it is unjust or unreasonable. Such appeal operates to vacate the sentence. Father Hynes denied the validity of the sentence and further alleged its injustice and unreasonableness. In his own view he is not an excommunicate because he took his appeal and went through the necessary formalities within the time prescribed by the canon law. According to this view the validity of a sentence of excommunication cannot be determined short of Rome if the excommunicant wants to press the appeal to the highest court. Every appeal nullifies the sentence until the court of last resort confirms it.

But neither Bishop Hogan nor Archbishop Kenrick took this view. They demanded submission first. Without it the sentence must stand. When Hynes appealed from Bishop Hogan to the Archbishop of St. Louis he was ignored. The same fate has overtaken him in Chicago. He now goes to Rome on a law point and claims that he will have no difficulty in getting the sentence cancelled.

ALLEGED IGNORANCE OF THE LAW.

This is one of the most extraordinary cases that ever vexed the church in America. It is extraordinary, not because of anything peculiar or singular in the facts, but because of the many law points raised and the marvelous legal acumen shown by Fr. Hynes. He is a close student of the canon law, and pretends to be a master of all the intracacies of the legal web. He sneers at the bishops of the church, saying that if they had been possessed of the legal knowledge required by the prescriptions of the church the case would not have gone beyond the first stage. According to the father these prescriptions, going back to the Council of Trent, require every bishop to be a doctor of laws. Not a single bishop in the United States has that academic degree. He also says that not more than fifty copies of the canon law can be found in the United States and he owns two of the fifty. Fr. Hynes is confident of success in his appeal to Rome, but should he fail he has one more arrow in his quiver—an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and the attachment of Peter's pence. Just how this extraordinary legal phenomenon is to be brought about he does not explain, but he is very sure it can be done.

In conversation Father Hynes is modestly silent as to his own intellectual equipment, but it is easy to see that he is a master of legal knowledge, both secular and canonical, and has acumen superior to that of most of the priests of the American church who have won distinction and power. He is quiet, earnest and self-reliant. But there is nothing boastful in his speech or manner. He thinks that he has been wronged, and takes it as a matter of course that the wrong should be righted. Whatever the merits of his case he cannot fail to command the respect of impartial observers for his personal qualities and for his thorough scholarship and extensive knowledge of the law. He has friends among the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome who will see that justice is done.

THE law and collection offices of Joseph Lathrop & Co., on or about Oct. 1 will occupy their new offices in the St. Louis Trust Co. Building, northwest corner Fourth and Locust streets.

An Electric Boat.

United States Consul Catlin of Zurich, Switzerland, has just made an interesting report of a trial trip made by the new electric accumulator boat Zurich which took place last May. The trial proved in every way successful, and, as the event may be said to introduce a new era, or, at all events, to mark a long step forward in navigation, a description of the boat is undoubtedly of interest and value. It is claimed for it that it is the first of its kind on the European continent and the largest in existence anywhere. England has already built some smaller ones, accommodating thirty or forty passengers, while this one has room for from eighty to 100. Its length is about 50 feet, its draft 4 feet and its total weight about sixteen tons, including machinery and accumulators, which alone weigh six and one-half tons. With the exception of the lever for stopping the current, the steering wheel, and the apparatus for regulating the amount of power to be applied (amperometer and voltameter), the deck is clear of all machinery. In the hold, where the machine-room is located, there are ranged in order no less than fifty-six accumulators for storing the electric power, which is thence transmitted to the dynamo machine, the armature of which, thus set in motion, communicates directly with the screw propeller. On the trial trip the revolutions varied from 248 to 365 per minute.

The rate of speed attained on the trial trip was highly satisfactory. A course of about three miles was covered in 23 minutes and 25 seconds, showing a speed of about eight miles per hour. A good average of six and one-half miles per hour may be counted upon for longer trips.

The boat is now on exhibition at Frankfort.

The Berlitz School of Languages

Offers special advantages and guarantees the best results to persons wishing to learn how to understand, read, write and speak foreign languages in the shortest time. Several classes are just now in formation and a few more pupils needed to complete them. Apply immediately at Odd Fellows Building from 10 to 12, 3 to 5 or 7 to 8.

A MICHIGAN SKUNKERY.

An Enterprising Farmer Develops a New Industry.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 26.—No one will dare question the thrift and daring originality of the Michigan farmer since the skunk farm has become an established fact, a remunerative fact, an established fact.

T. J. VINING.
COLUMBIA, JACKSON COUNTY, MICH.,
Dealer in Prime Skunks.

Such is the legend on the business cards sent out by an individual who desires to rank with Col. Sellers for the brilliancy of his schemes.

In these days of big mortgages and high interest, when all farmers are casting about for ways and means to keep the wheels of agriculture greased, Mr. Vining has chosen to try skunk oil, and he has the idea that it will just about do the business.

Mr. Vining's farm is located on the town line between Columbia and Liberty in Jackson County, and is a splendid one in many ways. Its owner, however, is a man of many mental resources, who thinks skunk raising is easier, pays better and is pleasanter than plowing.

"Make a note of these figures," he said to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, "and see if I have figured correctly. A year ago I started in business with five female skunks. These have borne me six baby skunks at a litter, three of which have been females. Now by the same rule that governs the old problem relative to giving the blacksmith one kernel of corn for the first nail in a horse-shoe and doubling it for each nail, I conclude that four years from now I would have 10,289 skunks, which would be worth to-day, assuming that they were all black, $17,968,250. Beats chasing a plow, don't you think? Of course I would much rather you would say nothing about my business, for if all the farmers should go into skunk farming, the present high prices would not last long. For striped skins there is but little demand, so I am breeding to solid colors."

The skunkery maintained by Farmer Vining is not unlike a huge chicken coop. Pleasant sleeping apartments are arranged for the little chaps, and ample yards surrounded by wire fencing serves them as as a capering-ground. And what caperers they are! As fun-makers the kitten and the monkey are not "in it."

There was one coal black little wretch that is made an especial pet, and his sweetness of disposition and almost human affection was certainly wonderful. He would climb upon his master, eat sweetmeats from his lips and nibble in a coquettish way at his mustache.

"Yes, but I miss the proverbial odor," ventured the scribe.

"Ah," said the skunkateer, with a wink full of import, "there's the secret of my craft. You don't smell it because it does not exist. I venture to say that I would have plenty of competition in skunk breeding if all farmers knew the process of removing the perfume duct. I can deprive a baby skunk of its means of defense in two seconds without drawing a drop of blood. Yes, it's a fine art, that's so. I have had right smart trouble with my dogs. You see I kept them muzzled. Have to, for they are death on skunks, and I have never been able to establish a friendly relation with them."

"What do you feed your stock?"

"Anything. That's the beauty of the skunk; he's a good feeder and not a bit dainty. Of course he has his tastes—eggs, for instance, tickle his palate, but he won't refuse anything that's eatable. Do you know that I get so attached to my little friends here that it actually tugs at my heart strings to kill them. Each one knows his name as you observe, and they all seem warmly attached to me and the members of my family."

When you nestle your pretty head in your martin fur collar this winter, and an admiring friend asks you where you got it, be honest and tell him that it came from the skunkery, for it is pounds to puddings that you would speak the truth.

GO AND VIEW THE LAND.

Three Cheap Harvest Excursions.

On Sept. 29, low rate harvest excursions will be run from all stations on the Wabash Railroad to the great farming region of the West, Northwest, South and Southwest. Tickets good returning for thirty days from date of sale.

E. H. COFFIN,
City Ticket Agent, southeast corner Broadway and Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Stevenson's Alarm.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote recently to let us know that a fresh outbreak of hostilities was imminent in Samoa, and that she and her husband were resolved to stick at the post of duty and not flee for safety to other islands, as some of her friends were thinking of doing. As the cable has been silent on the subject, we may conclude that Mrs. Stevenson's alarming anticipations have not been realized.

A TALE OF TWO MISERS.

A Story of Misery, Heroism, and Final Happiness; a Romance of the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

By EDGAR FAWCETT.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. [Copyrighted, 1891, by the Authors' Alliance.]

CHAPTER I.

About seventy-five years ago in New York the people who kept their private carriages could almost have been counted on the fingers of one hand. Hence, when old Myndherst Van Doren drove out in his cumbrous vehicle, with a hammer-cloth and yellow wheels, people would stare and wink at one another in high diversion and dismay. Surely such luxury was almost without precedent in the peaceful and unostentatious little seaport town of 1815. But what made it all the odder and funnier was the fact that for many past years old Van Doren had been accounted the most miserly of men. He had a wide house facing on the Battery, in which he lived entirely alone except for two old servants, a man and his wife. Van Doren had once had a wife himself, but that was years back, when he had just entered the shipping business on South street, from which he had long ago brought away a handsome fortune. "Two hundred thousand dollars if a cent," old PeterVan Zandt, a fellow-merchant, had declared him possessed of on his retirement, and the enormity of such a fortune thrilled, at that period, all who heard of its being possibly owned by any one single man. It was still whispered that young Mrs. Van Doren had died of a broken heart, her husband having treated her with sternest parsimony and neglect. He had a sister, too, and she had married against his will a Southern gentleman of literary tastes and a precarious income. Though Ralph Stanfield's birth and social rank had both been excellent, the brother of Martha Van Doren had never pardoned what he chose to denounce as her gross misalliance. He had known nothing of her for many years, and at the time our little chronicle opens he had received the card of a young man who announced himself as his nephew, Alfred Stanfield. On the day that he sought to visit his uncle, Stanfield was met by old Samuel, the servant, with a sad but firm announcement that Mr. Van Doren could not be seen. Then the young man had written his kinsman quite a long letter in which he told of his orphanage, his poverty and his desire to win some sort of clerkship here in New York.

The letter was not answered. After three weeks of waiting Stanfield began to grind his teeth with wrath at his uncle's heartless behavior and to say of that gentleman the very bitterest things.

He said these things to a person whom he had not mentioned in his letter. That person was his young wife, Martha, whom he had married just before shaking the dust of Charleston from his feet. Their union had been an elopement and they were now living on a somewhat slender legacy which Martha had inherited when a child. Her father and several relatives were all furious at her for having married Stanfield. They admitted that he was a gentleman, but declared that his family was broken down, and that a daughter of the haughty house of Rollaston should never have chosen so ineligible a lord. These Rollastons were then what we call leading people in Charleston, which at that time was a town filled with fashionable pretension.

But Martha had made her choice, and though she felt sure that it would always be sneeringly regarded by her kindred as an imprudence alike desperate and unpardonable, she soothed her perturbed soul with thoughts of how she had won the husband of her maidenly choice. Trouble now seemed lowering in gloomiest threat over the fortunes of the young pair. Before long Martha's legacy would be spent to its last dollar. As it was, she and Stanfield were living in rather inferior apartments on Catharine street. What was to be done? They had come from Charleston with the hope of ultimately and perhaps promptly winning Van Doren over. But here, as it were, the old fellow invisibly scoffed at them, fortressed in such impregnable manner against their approaches that he might as well have been the Emperor of China, once and for all.

"They told you he drove abroad in his own carriage," said Martha one day. "If I were you, Alfred, I'd just stop it and insist on speaking with him."

Those words of his wife's, as afterward remembered by Stanfield, were fraught with a queer prophetic humor. For a few days after the strange occasion came to him of indeed "stopping" Mr. Van Doren's carriage.

It all happened like a flash, as such things are so wont to happen. One morning Stanfield was strolling on Broadway when he saw the clumsy though somewhat aristocratic conveyance of his uncle come trunneling along past Rector street. He had no idea who owned the vehicle with its cockaded driver and its two ponderous roans, though he had seen it several times before during previous strolls. Already, however, he had heard, as we know, that his rich uncle committed the monstrous New York extravagance of driving out in his own coach. Then, again, the cynic tidings had drifted to him that Myndherst Van Doren would never have dreamed of setting up for himself this private equipage if he had not become a martyr to rheumatism. "Not gout, not a bit of it," Stanfield's informant had added, "he's altogether too plain a liver for that."

And now as the slow, massive carriage passed him, Stanfield glanced within it and discerned, though somewhat faintly, a thin, hard-faced man leaning against its back cushions. Just after this glimpse of his unknown uncle had been afforded him he started as he perceived a large dray, driven by two maddened runaway horses, come dashing up the street. At first there seemed no danger to Mr. Van Doren's carriage, though the coachman brought it to an abrupt standstill and watched the hurrying bulk with anxious eyes. As it sped nearer, however, the headlong regularity of its progress changed. The driver was gone, having rashly jumped from his seat some time ago. The horses now began a plunging course and several other wagons narrowly escaped collision. Not so with Mr. Van Doren's vehicle. Towards that the wild creatures now swerved, and in another instant they were rearing furiously and yet still galloping onward, with their own wheels locked in the heavy yellow ones. It was a horrible moment for Stanfield. Young, strong, with ardently humane impulses, he saw the carriage of the old man violently overturned and the coachman flung from his box. There is no doubt that he now acted with a splendid promptness and courage, for in a trice he had darted, fleet of foot, after the whole hurtled commingiement of horses and woodwork. The Van Doren team had not yet taken fright and were pulling solidly against their terrified brother. This gave Stanfield a chance, and he leaped with great daring and nimbleness upon the shafts of the dragging coach. Still braver was his act in springing thence upon the dray itself. He happened to have a large clasp-knife in his pocket, a memento of a shooting trip in the South Carolina wilderness, taken but a short time before his romantic marriage. He remembered afterwards that while getting himself over the dashboard of the dray, and clinging to it with one hand as he cut the traces with the other, it flashed through his mind how he was almost giving his life one chance out of twenty. But a few lunges of that stout steel blade so far unfettered the furious horses that within the next twenty seconds they had quite rid themselves of every restriction and were scampering up-town with a new and horrid liberty.

Stanfield felt dazed after his magnificent work. Still clinging to the dashboard, with the knife in his hand, he fancied himself for the first time in his sturdy young life on the verge of a positive swoon.

Then somebody caught him and he opened his eyes without realizing that he had closed them.

A crowd had collected, and plaudits rang to him from every side.

"The most heroic thing I ever saw," said a man who had the speech and appearance of a gentleman. "I'm proud to shake hands with you, sir. Perhaps you don't know whom you saved from a horrible death," he continued, while holding Stanfield's hand. "It's Mr. Van Doren, the retired shipping merchant."

"Van Doren?" faltered Stanfield, who now began to feel himself again, his brief faintness vanishing as a scrap of mist is blown away from a rugged hillside. "Do you mean Mr. Myndherst Van Doren?"

"Yes," said another voice, before the gentleman could respond. "Here he comes, now. It's a wonder he wasn't killed by the carriage upsetting as it did."

Nothing could more clearly have expressed the provincialism of New York at that period than what now followed from another member of the throng.

"Oh, he's so gouty, or rheumatic, or whatever it is, that he keeps his carriage all padded inside, just like a baby's."

"Hush! here he comes," murmured the gentleman, and soon Mr. Van Doren moved up to Stanfield with an extended hand. His rheumatism made him limp a little, but he had sustained no injury. His greeting of the young man who had certainly saved his life was civil, but by no means gracious. The face which his nephew looked upon, rising clean-shaved and sharp-featured from its ample stock, was almost frigid and lifeless enough to have been carved from some sort of grayish marble.

"I thank you, young sir—I thank you very much, very much." He was holding Stanfield's hand while he thus spoke, but on a sudden dropped it, and fumbled in a side pocket of his coat, which was cut like the evening "swallow-tail" coat of the present. Soon he produced a wallet and drew from it a card, which he handed Stanfield. "There!" And then he stared fixedly at his preserver for an instant, finally giving a helpless little shrug of the shoulders and disclosing a shattered pair of spectacles which he had thus far kept in his drooped left hand. "I can't see anybody very well without these," he pursued. "But I'll be able to look at you better if you'll call upon me. Come to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the morning, will you? I'm a little shaken up, you know, though I ain't hurt." He said this with a sort of generally challenging grin to the crowd—an expression which his nephew no sooner saw than he greatly disliked. And then he was helped away by some one who knew him well enough to offer him an arm, though he had no actual friend in New York, throughout whose limited community his wealth and his avarice had both quite notoriously transpired.

Stanfield moved away in another direction. He began to feel a little stiff in certain muscles and realized, now that it was all over, the tremendous risk which he had run. The dispersing assemblage called gay words after him, half gratulatory, half satiric. Some voices assured him that he was in for "a thousand dollars sure," on the morrow, and others mockingly doubted such an amount of guerdon, while at the same time mixing their cynic distrust of "old Van Doren" with tones of respect for his dauntless young savior.

"Just like the selfish old miser," was the last comment that Stanfield heard. "But perhaps this handsome young chap is rich himself and don't want any reward."

"Don't want any reward!" thought the hero of the hour, as he remembered his own and Martha's dwindling purse. "What would they say if they knew he was my mother's brother? I wonder what he will say when he hears. And he never even asked me my name. Well, well, we shall see to-morrow what we shall see."

When he reached home he began his story to Martha, she broke into little cries of horror and alarm. Before he had finished she was at his feet, kissing his hand and gazing up with wild wistfulness into his face.

"And you're not the least bit injured?" she at length exclaimed. "Oh, you noble, glorious Alfred! But I'm angry at you," she broke off, rising; "you should never have put your life into such awful peril—never!"

While she wept and trembled at the deed he had done, Stanfield threw his arms about her and kissed each ivory lid of her sweet gray eyes, each dimple at the corners of her arched pink lips.

"Think, Martha," he said, "think what may come of it! There he was, my actual uncle, Myndherst, and I never dreamed of such a thing! Miser or no miser, he'll be forced to help us now. Not that I want his money. Oh, no, it isn't that. But by lifting a finger he can get me something to do. There's the joyful part of it; there's where the very hand of Providence itself seems to have been stretched forth in our behalf—your's and mine!"

"Oh, it does look as though our troubles were over," said Martha, wiping her eyes. "But then, Alfred, to think of your doing so awfully reckless a thing! Promise me you'll never think of risking your dear life like that again—not even to get millions and millions."

"I won't," he laughed, once more kissing her. "I'll draw the line as regards my future deed of valor precisely at one million."

CHAPTER II.

With great punctuality Stanfield presented himself the next morning at his uncle's house in State street. The house had by no means a cheerful look as he rapped with the bright brass knocker on the white painted door. Its blinds were tightly closed, and it seemed to drouse in an apathy of oblivion. But this was not his first ascent of that slim-railed stoop; he was prepared for the sallow, stooping butler, who presently admitted him without a word, but with an air of having expected him.

Soon he was shown into a parlor so dark that he almost stumbled against a small but heavy mahogany table on which was a "friendship's keepsake," in crimson-and-gold binding, and one or two enormous, grinning, rose-lipped conch shells. After a little while old Samuel made it lighter, and then Mr. Van Doren came into the room.

It is possible that the old man had never treated any one more cordially in all his hard, austere life than he now treated Stanfield.

"You did a very fine thing, sir," he said; "you saved my life beyond a doubt. Yes, I grant it, you see, I grant it." Then he rubbed one hand against the other as though, in spite of gratitude, he were washing away from them all material obligations of a remunerative kind, and with his shrewd, beady eyes ambushed below their gray slants of shaggy eyebrow, he glanced round him at the threadbare carpets, the mirrors in their tarnished frames and the haircloth furniture whose edges here and there betrayed the tawny buckram below them. But he doubtless descried none of these or other signs, all glaring enough to attest his own avarice. He was very probably refreshing his memory concerning the little "business-like offer" which he had resolved to make this handsome, stalwart young gentleman in the way of recognition and recompense. But Stanfield had now made up his mind to speak, and promptly did so. He told Myndherst Van Doren who he was, and at length added: "Not, sir, until I had been the means of your rescue did I learn of our relationship. You did not ask me for my name, nor did your servant seek it of me this morning. But since I have already made this name known to you in my efforts to gain your kindly notice I feel sure that 'Alfred Stanfield' will not strike so very unfamiliarly on your ears."

As he finished speaking the young man placed a card, which bore his present address, on the shelf-adorned table near which he sat. He did not proffer it to Van Doren, though perhaps if he had done so that gentleman would have hurled it aside in disdain, for his nephew had scarcely ended before he rose, pale and tremulous with wrath.

"I see! I see!" he exclaimed, "It's all a trick, a miserable trick! Your mother threw herself away on a penniless lover, and now you've watched your chance to steal into my good graces—to get money from me—the money I've made by hard work, sir, and mean to keep with a tight hand, I can tell you!" At this point the speaker agitatedly rose. "Samuel!" he called. "Samuel!" in a shrill, falsetto voice; and the old servant, who had lately gone from the room, now reappeared with strange promptitude.

"Show this—this person to the door!" fumed Van Doren. Then, wrathfully, to his nephew: "Your scheme has miscarried, sir—completely miscarried!" and, hurrying to a pair of heavy folding-doors, which were partly divided, he passed through the aperture, closing it behind him an instant later in noisy and savage fashion.

Stanfield, as he quitted the house, laughed aloud a laugh of the heartiest scorn. "Was there ever such an old beast?" he said to his wife after reaching home and telling her how he had been treated.

"No wonder he acted to my poor mother as he did. Upon my word, when I think his conduct over in its true contemptible colors, I wonder that ever his age and kinship prevented me from giving him the soundest of thrashings."

But before evening all had changed. Myndherst Van Doren presented himself at the lodgings of Stanfield that afternoon and harshly begged his nephew's pardon. He performed this duty with much awkwardness, but emphatically he performed it nevertheless.

"Of course you saved my life," he said, "and I played a very shabby part to you this morning in speaking as I did. I beg you to forgive an old man for letting his bitter tongue run away with him. I know I'm crabbed and surly and all that. What you said about being my nephew surprised me a good deal, but I don't mean that such surprise was the slightest excuse. Now, there; will you be kind enough to accept my apology and—and"—here the old man seemed hesitating how to conclude his peaceable overtures, and then, with a sudden curt briskness, concluded—"agree that you and I shall turn over an entirely new leaf!"

Flushed and stern, Stanfield had listened, and here he glanced at Martha who was not far away, and who gave him a little nod suggesting propitiation. Van Doren's hand was now slightly lifted. His nephew gnawed his lips for a moment and then went forward and took it.

"I will do as you say, sir," he replied, "and I promise that the new leaf shall not be soiled by any misconduct of my own."

Martha, who had been secretly quivering with nervous dread, here struck in a gentle laugh, and said, as she joined her husband's side: "Please let me be counted in, too, for all Alfred's friends are mine, and if you will receive him as your real nephew at last you must let me become your real niece besides."

This little speech was given with much grace and winsomeness, but it seemingly had no effect upon Van Doren. His manner grew, indeed, somewhat grimmer, now that his apology had been made and accepted. After having seated himself at the request of his host, he bluntly said:

"I'm not going to beat round the bush—what's the use? I've got a pretty fair pile of money that it took me a lot of time and trouble to make. I shouldn't be surprised if I'm what people call a miser. I let 'em talk as they choose. Now, of course, it isn't going to be very pleasant for a man who's as fond of his dollars as I am to give you many of 'em down. I won't do anything of that kind. I can't and I won't." Here Stanfield and his wife exchanged glances, and the eyes of the former seemed to say: "Oh, the unspeakable old skinflint!"

"But I'll tell you what I will do," Van Doren soon resumed, with a keen though sidelong look at his nephew. "I'll leave you all I've got when I'm done with it. That oughtn't to be so long, either. I'll reach 68 my next birthday. My father died at 56 and both my brothers went at ages under 30." He now gave a husky little laugh, about as joyless as the turning of a rusted key in its lock. "So, you see, the chances are against your waiting very long. I'll send for a lawyer to-morrow, and by next Thursday the will can be fully drawn up. I intended giving it all to charities, but instead of that I'll leave every dime of it to the nephew that saved my life at the risk of his own. Now, what do you think of this arrangement? Does it satisfy you? Because if it doesn't," finished Van Doren, rising, "I'm afraid it's altogether the best I can do."

His own face had soured as he watched the expression wrought by these words on the face of his nephew. But Stanfield's reply, though very frank, was quite free from ill-feeling.

"Naturally," came his answer, "I do not wish to concern myself with any compact that bears relation to your death. Still, if you are willing to make me your heir, I can but thank you for having so decided, and yet," he continued, "I would ask you, sir, for some immediate help. Our needs are growing urgent, though they are not at all excessive. My wife and I could live on a very moderate annuity. If you would consent to aid us with a certain monthly sum I could, perhaps—indeed, most probably—succeed in getting a clerkship here in New York that would swell the amount donated until it became an actual competence."

"M-m-yes, yes," muttered Van Doren, stroking his bare, sharp, shaven chin. "You want, in other words, more than I'm willing to give. I thought my terms very fair—very fair," and he looked both Stanfield and Martha full in the eyes, for a moment, with a gaze that seemed to both of them positively vulpine.

But the young wife, whatever may have been her furtive repulsion, now drew nearer to the obdurate old man and addressed him with a simple and lovely eloquence of pleading. She spoke of their marriage and the deep mutual love that had caused it; of Alfred's great willingness to work, and of her own eager desire to fill their little home with happiness and thrift. There were tears of entreaty in her voice, though none in her tenderly beseeching eyes. But possibly a light was there that somehow crept, with whatever faintness, down into the sullen gloom of that unnatural heart. Before the interview was over Martha, and not her husband, had gained a victory. Stanfield was to receive everything at his uncle's death and, meanwhile until that highly uncertain event occurred, he was to get a small monthly allowance. But, beside this, as Van Doren gravely conceded before his departure, efforts would be used toward securing for his nephew the desired mercantile clerkship.

That last promise, like the former one, was faithfully carried out. The old man, in spite of his detested stinginess, retained a certain distinct business influence. He recommended Stanfield to a firm of some importance, and here, in a prim office overlooking the throngs of masts at the docks of Water street, Martha's husband soon found himself seated before a ledger-laden desk.

It was tiresome work; he had, as the phrase goes, a head for figures, and by nature he was not one to whom the giddy pleasures of cities offered tempting lures. But it began gradually to bore him with increasing keenness that he could not gratify in the cautious and conservative atmosphere of Messrs. Van Veckten & Co. his longings for quickly acquired riches.

"I despise money merely in itself," he would say to Martha. "But what it will bring—ah, that's another affair! Think! you and I might go round the world together, arm-in-arm, as it were, if that old fellow would only consent to let us!"

"And so we shall, some day, no doubt," whispered Martha, with lips against his cheek.

"Hush," he said, almost pushing her away from him. "I hate to count on anyone's death—even his."

"Yes; you're right, dear," said Martha. "Forgive me."

Nevertheless he did count on his uncle's death, harshly as it first went against his nature to do so. During the next five years two children were born to Martha and himself, a boy and a girl. The little family had just enough to supply its wants and not a dime more. Martha, with her babies and her domestic cares, kept up her spirits in blithest fashion. But the change in Alfred worried her. She saw that his office work was growing a more and more leaden task to him, and that the yearning for Myndherst Van Doren to die had become like a cancer that slowly eats deeper and deeper into the flesh.

When their first child was born they brought it to the old miser, but he caressed it in only a languid and perfunctory way. The truth was, he could caress nothing with any real pleasure save dollars, and these he actually did fondle and slip through his fingers in their most captivating golden form. For Stanfield, who now and then would meet the old butler, had it directly from Samuel himself, one day, that there was a pot of actual gold coin in a cabinet of the library up-stairs, and that here, very often, instead of reading any of the books on the adjacent shelves—books which he had long ago ceased from the horrible extravagance of purchasing—he would sit crouchingly beside his green-shaded lamp for hours and hours of an evening, arranging the gold pieces into piles of a certain height, making of these piles medallions, and then altering the latter with a slow but incessant variance, until his freakish manipulation reminded you of nothing so much as the sluggish revolution of a kaleidoscope.

Talk like this keenly interested Stanfield. Now and then he would refer to Samuel's gossipy confidence during talks with his wife. As time went on the city pushed itself up past tracts of land that but yesterday, as might be said, were open country. The Stanfields moved their place of residence to one further uptown, though cheaper and more modest than that which they had formerly held.

Martha protested a little at this. "There's no use, Alfred," she said, "in our reducing expenses. We don't want to save, you know." By this time they had got into the way of speaking quite freely to one another regarding Van Doren's expected demise.

"No," he replied, "not to save—of course not. But money is money, my dear, and we need not squander it."

"Squander it!" faltered Martha. She could not understand the change in her husband. He had lost a good deal of his bonhomie. He was given to fits of brooding that puzzled her and sometimes he would start from one of these and suddenly ask her how much a certain grocer's bill had been, or just what amount she had paid for young Alfred's last pair of shoes, for young Gertrude's newest dozen of hose.

At last poor, gentle Martha walked up and gave her lord a grand scolding. He listened to it very patiently and told her (with a sort of dazed smile which she somehow detested) that he had thought so much of money lately as to find himself caring about it, watching its expenditure in a really peculiar way.

"You think altogether too much on the subject of money," said Martha, with reproachful heat. "Are we not quite comfortable as we are? And if a certain thing doesn't happen within the next year or so, why on earth should you care? For a good while yet we can send the children to the public schools. That certainly is far better than not educating them at all. We've no reason to bother ourselves about money—none in the least. Of course, you might have advanced yourself more with Van Veckten & Co. Now, Alfred, I don't mean to say anything unpleasant, but you know, dear, that you yourself told me not long ago, you'd got to be a sort of machine there in Water street, neither caring for promotion nor using an effort to secure it."

"True," replied Stanfield, "I must pull myself together. I must show them what I'm worth and demand a better salary."

But he did neither. He was always waiting, waiting for his uncle to die. The Van Veckten firm found no fault with him, but they had got to regard him in the light of a merely plodding and unambitious worker. Perhaps they suspected the truth—that old Van Doren had made him his heir, and that he had seen the old miser's will, and that he realized how any hour might make him rich. As it was, they trusted him completely, gave him certain work to do and satisfied themselves that he did it with a certain stolid apathy. He was not useless to them. He was in a way quite useful. But his employers had a sense of abilities partially dormant.

CHAPTER III.

And so another five years went on. Myndherst Van Doren was now 78. There seemed no change in his bodily vigor, however. Rheumatism attacked him at certain periods, but never so severely that he was unable to walk. Now and then he could not leave the house, but such periods of immurement were rare. As for driving out, he had given up keeping a carriage since his perilous accident.

"He is waiting for a dead man's shoes," Martha would think of her husband. "There is that fortune coming to him and he cannot keep his mind from it. All his old vigor of character has gone from him. He might have done so much for himself during these ten years, but this wretched suspense has crept like a poison through all his nerves."

The children, as they grew older, were sent to a public school. New York had now greatened in an eastward direction, and the Stanfield home was in Essex street, but a stone's throw from East Broadway. Stanfield was a fitfully affectionate father and by no means a good one. His children feared him more than they loved him. At times he would overwhelm them with kindness, but they never knew just when his intense irritability would break forth.

Martha, as the next decade began, strove to console herself with the expectation that Van Doren's fortune might now at any moment become theirs. Discovering that her husband was placated by such words as "Oh, to-morrow we may be wealthy!" she used them with an increasing abandonment of good breeding. It was like doubling and tripling the doses of opium for a pain-stung patient. Formerly the mode of consolement that she now used would have seemed to her brutal and in the most shameless taste. But to-day, and through a series of morrows, the vulgarity of the process clad itself in callousness. Their very children got into the habit of saying aloud and fearlessly, "Any day we may be rich;" or, "When Uncle Myndherst dies we shall have thousands and thousands of dollars."

But the years dragged themselves along and still Uncle Myndherst did not die. One day, however, the head of the Van Vechten firm died, and as there was no successor of the name, and as the two partners were well on in years, the firm underwent dissolution.

That was a blow to Martha, for she feared that her husband would refuse to seek other employment now that a certain long-delayed event seemed on the verge of happening, and in that case his mental state would surely not profit by the change. She was right; he merely said she must get along without any salary after this. It can't be so very long now."

Still it would be very hard to get on without the salary, Martha concluded, even if only for a year or six months. And so in secret she went down to the old State street house and begged Van Doren to increase the allowance he was making them. He refused with an ireful sneer. He looked, indeed, the typical miser that day, with his bent form clad in a faded, ragged dressing-gown and the shabbiest of little black skull-caps on his bald head.

Poor Martha went away heavy-hearted. What was to be done? The children must not be brought up like paupers, though already they were not on a social level with other children of like parentage and position. But soon there dawned a way out of the difficulty, though scarcely one that might be safe to beam with relief. Old Samuel suddenly died, and his wife, stricken by the shock of his loss, hardly survived him a month. Van Doren was now quite alone, and at times markedly feeble. He consented that Stanfield and his family should come and live with him in State street, which they at length did. To wring from the old man money enough for even a frugal household wherewithal was hard enough; and as for his consent that a single yard of new carpeting, a single pint of new paint should repair in his abode the augumenting blemishes of time, this was an achievement beyond human suasion. Dignity and distinction had been ciphers before now in the Stanfield family circle, but now they were worse than non-existent—they had been brought to life again in the sense of travesty and parody. It got about that this dismal menage had been formed, and pitiless jests ensued. Luckily, Martha heard none of them. Perhaps if Stanfield had heard them he would not have greatly cared.

Martha's life had now become a martyrdom. She blessed the public school for its wholesome helping of her boy and her girl. They both became far more her children than their father's. All that was sweetest in the womanly wisdom and hardihood of her character she lavished upon these two. Again and again she found herself hoping that the bright innocent faces of Alfred and Gertrude would move the mulish tenacity of their great-uncle. But no; Van Doren doled out just so much each week for "expenses" and no more. The meals there in State street were almost like those in some private prison where five convicts daily assembled at the board. Everybody's clothes grew rusty and pathetic. The big house, though kept passably clean, assumed an aspect of dingier desuetude.

As for Stanfield, his features, his walk, his voice had all notably altered. Though unconscious of it his drawn countenance betrayed a look of constant mingled weariness and expectancy. To his wife he was like a man whom some stealthy insanity keeps enslaving with subtle and threatening thraldom. Often he would show by his eyes a hungry eagerness which was like nothing so much as that of an eavesdropper crouched at the keyhole of a door when he hopes to hear tidings of tremendous import. And now to Martha a new and distressing quality became manifest in his behavior. This was a seeming sympathy with his uncle's deplorable meanness. As the months amassed themselves into years he showed a tendency to talk with Van Doren on the subject of investments in bonds and mortgages and rents. All day he would either aimlessly wander the streets or else hold converse with his kinsman of just this coldly mercenary kind.

In vain Martha remonstrated. In vain she tried to rouse him from the intoxication of his hard materialism. He would soften toward her for a few minutes. "Don't get out of patience with me," he would say. "In a little while now you'll find me such a different man. He can't last much longer. Don't you see? He hardly eats anything, as it is. He scarcely ever even stirs out of doors. Why, it's touch-and-go with him; a fool could see that."

Martha would shudder. "Touch-and-go!" and he was now long past 80. Stanfield himself had become a middle-aged man; she, his wife, was no longer young; the children were ceasing to be children.

One day, in his 84th year, Van Doren was taken violently ill. It was winter, and many cases of pneumonia ("inflammation of the lungs," they called it then, in the year 1830) had broken out and proved fatal. Against his will a physician was summoned, and the verdict given his nephew was against his living twenty-four hours longer. Martha attended him with all the skill of a trained nurse. At this time her husband's conduct horrified her. He hung about the door of the sick chamber with that eager look accentuated in his wan face. There was one day when it seemed as if Van Doren might at any instant breathe his last. During this period fits of delirium assailed him, in which he raved of money, money, nothing except money.

On the morrow he was surprisingly better. Soon afterwards he began to recover, and within a fortnight his health was more vigorous than before the seizure occurred. For days afterwards it tortured Martha to observe her husband's face.

"And this," she thought, "was the strong, clear-headed, high-principled man I married! Whoever first said that money was a curse hit on the most pregnant of truths."

The years went on. At 88 Van Doren was feeble, bowed in figure, very dim of sight, and yet mentally as keen and alert as he had ever been. Perhaps he hugged his money a little closer and made those about him a little more discomforted in consequence.

Martha felt only too acutely now the ghastly contagion that her husband had caught. He still waited, but his waiting had become a hideous mockery. What could he do with the money now, even if he survived his uncle? Nothing except hoard it as Van Doren was doing. He had grown old before his time; he was prematurely wrinkled and into his features had crept a stringency, a pallor, a covert fierceness, which meant insatiable greed.

Night after night he now did what to his wife was a revolting thing. The game of solitaire which Van Doren had been wont to play with his gold coins had now become a game in which his nephew joined. They would sit together for hours and move the little yellow piles to and fro on the table before them in some curious manner which they alone understood. They would laugh and joke together as this queer amusement progressed. Stanfield's laugh had grown cracked and thin like his uncle's. Martha would turn sick as she watched them sometimes through a crevice in the doorway. She kept her boy and girl from witnessing the sight. They both loved her and obeyed her least wish. It was horrible to her that they should see their father so depraved as this.

If it had not been for her children Martha often told herself that she would go mad. There was just food enough to eat and no more. The house was falling to ruin; in one room the plaster had fallen from the ceiling, in another the paper was hanging loose on the walls.

Not till his 95th year did Myndherst Van Doren die, and then they found him dead in his bed one morning with a sort of scowl on his face, as though he had paid the debt of nature in testy reluctance.

Stanfield could scarcely conceal the strange wildness of his joy. There was no use in striving to keep the truth of his exultation from Alfred and Gertrude. They were now adults; they read their father but too clearly in the pathos of his monomania.

After the funeral Martha went to her husband and said:

"Now, Alfred, things will change. We can live as other people live. Your long waiting has ended. Let us begin at once."

"Begin—what?" he muttered, and turned away from her. Then he suddenly veered round again and shot out these words, each one stabbing her to the soul as she heard them:

"I've got used to the waiting now. I find I love money just as he did. I don't want to spend it and I won't. We can go on as we've gone on for so long. After all, I'm his nephew, every inch of me. It isn't what money will bring; it's what the mere having and holding it will bring. I like that best. You needn't argue with me. It will do no good. I've got it at last and I mean to keep it, tight, tight, tight!" He laughed and lifted one hand in the air, clinching it as though his fingers closed on some viewless moneybag.

Martha turned from him, shocked to the soul.

That night she brought her son to the door of a big, dim room, where his father sat beside a table, under the light of a green-shaded lamp. Now and then there came a faint, hollow, clicking sound, as his pale, wasted fingers moved and paused. The lamp rays glittered at times on little yellow cubes of coin. It seemed almost as if he were playing that same weird game again with the ghost of his dead uncle; for at intervals he would raise his haggard eyes and stare across the small circuit of the tables, where stood an empty chair.

"Look, my son—look, my darling Alfred," Martha whispered. "This is what money can do with a soul that drifts into loving it too well. Once your father was young and handsome and full of goodness, like yourself. See him now. Is it not too terrible? If it were not for you—for you and Gertrude—this thing would be my death. But I live for you. I live in the hope that you will wipe away this sorrow of mine. You must wait, my boy, as he waited, but differently and with a far wiser, nobler spirit. Promise me that you will wait in this way, Alfred!"

The young man threw his arms about his mother's neck and murmured to her certain words of cheer which ended thus:

"Thanks to you, my mother, I shall never be what he has become, though I should wait just as long as he waited—yes, and even longer still!"

"My darling, my consolation, my hope!" Martha murmured back.

They turned away, slowly and softly, while that faint, clinking sound went on in the big dim room below the dreamy lamp and the ravaged face that it lighted.

[THE END.]

EVERYONE SNEEZING.

Colds Remarkably Prevalent—Will the Grip Return? Dangers of Pneumonia.

Have you noticed the unusual number of colds possessed by your acquaintances this year? There seems to be no particular reason why the Fall of this year should be more trying than usual, but nevertheless, it is a fact. Those who know something of these matters, say that this extraordinary prevalence of colds is the forerunner of another visitation of the Grip. Whether it may turn out so or not, a thing everyone should do is to get rid of a cold as soon as possible on account of the danger to which a person with a "little cold" is exposed. Pneumonia nobody wishes to face, and it is no exaggeration to state that eighty per cent. of deaths from this cause could have been averted if the colds out of which they grew had been cured.

By far the best method of ridding oneself of a cold is to take a little pure stimulant in water and keep warm after having done so. The greatest care and prompt measures should be taken at the slightest sign of the approach of pneumonia. If you have a tickling in the throat, tightness of the chest, pain in the head, a chilly feeling or pains throughout the body, immediately use some pure stimulant to promote the circulation and avert the catastrophe. It should be particularly borne in mind that to be of the required value, the stimulant (whisky preferably) must be pure, and Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which can be obtained of your druggist or grocer, meets the requirements. It is standard and reliable and the fact that it has received the endorsements of the leading scientists and physicians of the present day is the best guarantee of its usefulness as a medicine. Insist upon having it and do not allow the salesman to sell you a substitute which he may recommend as "just as good." There is no other medicinal whiskey which equals Duffy's Pure Malt in purity and excellence.

INSIST on getting DR. ENNO SANDER's Seltzer and Vichy, which is pure and wholesome. It improves the flavor of your liquor while the cheap stuff some dealers try to pass on you, spoils your drink.

Hunting Wild Animals.

There are people employed all the time hunting leopards, tigers, elephants, lions and every kind of a wild animal ever heard of. They are sent out to wild countries to do this work, and the animals come home to fill up the menageries, circuses and museums, where these beasts are kept to amuse visitors.

The business of wild-animal hunting is not a new one. In what are spoken of as the "palmy days of Rome," when that ancient city was at the height of its grandeur, one of the favorite sports of the people was watching fights between savage animals. These animals always fought to the death, the victor killed the conquered. So, as the supply had to be kept up, it took many men's work to trap the animals for the people's amusement.

We are told that 400 lions alone were brought out every year, and other animals as well. And as many as 8,000 men were employed for many years in trapping them.

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos, sold by J. A Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive.

The Old Reliable Market Street House-Furnishing and Outfitting Establishmet of

"THE ONLY McNICHOLS"

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With the Handsomest Display and Biggest Stock of

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To Be Sold "On Time" for Cash Prices.

Come and inspect my two large buildings, 1015, 1022, 1024 Market street, filled with the choicest goods, latest fashions and tasteful designs in such a variety as to enable me to suit and satisfy anyone.

Parlor Furniture, manufactured by myself from the very best materials; "no sham work." Bedroom Suits from the lowest prices up to the finest in the market. Sideboards, Hall Trees, Desks, Book Cases and fancy Cabinets in beautiful styles.

Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets at the same prices as sold by the lowest cash houses. Lace and Silk Curtains, Portieres and Window Shades in all the latest designs and colors.

Buck's well-known Ranges, Cook and Heating Stoves and the celebrated Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges. Also several other splendid makes of Heating Stoves and Wrought Iron Ranges. Fine Cutlery and Table Ware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets and a large assortment of Hanging and Stand Lamps.

Everything at Low Prices.

Come and see

HENRY M'NICHOLS,
1015, 1022, 1024 Market Street.

P. S.—Whatever you buy you get. I don't substitute inferior goods, but sell and deliver goods just as represented.

ARE YOU IN NEED
Of advice of any kind?
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From diseases—acute or chronic—and want relief?
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In business, lawsuits or private matters?
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Against any danger or accidents? Then go at once and see
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The worthy poor treated free!
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AT HOME IN THE TOMBS.

Three Old Men Who Are Wedded to Prison Life and Will Not Abandon It.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Ten years ago Patrick O'Callaghan was one of the "dacintest men in the Fourt' Ward." He was an ordinary laboring man, big, strong and full of ambition, and there was not a 'longshoreman in the gang to which he belonged who could do more work than he. But he had a sweet-faced old wife then and two sturdy children, who were the pride of his heart, and there was an object in his working. But death came and the good wife was laid away in Calvary and Paddy took to drink. As he dolefully put it, he became a "reckless man from that day," and when he woke up to find himself in the Tombs he lost all ambition and decided that he would never leave the City Prison. And he has kept his resolve to this day. He calls the Tombs his home, and desires no greater boon than to live and die within its shadow.

"Paddy" is all the name he has among the keepers, and no one but himself knew that it was "Patrick O'Callaghan, sir," and the old man's face lighted up with just a spark of pride as he startled his own ears by pronouncing the name for the first time in years. For when he appears to have himself committed to the grim old prison for three, six, nine months or a year the justices know him and the attaches know him, so all he has to do is to glide along with the other unfortunates until he reaches the august presence and makes his bow. Then the judge looks kindly down upon the ambitionless old man and says:

"You here again?"

"I am that, Your Honor."

"Well, I will give you three months."

Then, seeing the wistful look in the old fellow's one eye, the Justice relents and makes it six or nine months, with the remark that as he is self-committed he may leave at any time he elects. The longer the sentence the better pleased is Paddy, and with a hearty "Thank yer Honor," he shambles off downstairs and reports for duty at his old quarters.

Paddy finds most pleasure in ministering to the wants of the drunken creatures who come his way, bathing the head of one with a wet towel and giving another a dose of "blumide" to quiet his shattered nerves. Paddy presides over the "blumide" bottle when the doctor is not present, and many blessings has he received from the poor whisky-racked wrecks whose sufferings he has quieted. When not engaged in cleaning the prison, giving the prisoners their grub or helping some weak unfortunate into the ambulance, he just sits on a hard old box and thinks doggedly.

"My name is Patrick O'Callaghan, sir," he said with just a spark of pride in his voice, "and I'm in this city turn thirty-five year. Sixty and one year old I be. I were a likely enough laddy till the wife died ten year gone. I were not afeard to work, and I had a nice bit of a home in the Fourt' Ward. But the fever kem and tuk her away, and I grew reckless and didn't care, and I drank a bit more'n were good for me, and my friends, or them what called themselves such, had me locked up 'cause they said I were dangerous. When I came out I was that ashamed that I just hitched around the corner when I see my friends comin' and I drank more and more. Then I lost my home. My boy, he that was my pride, tends bar down to Coney Island and the little gal, she married and went up into the State, and there were nothin' left for me. I were nothin' to be proud on, and that I know.

"Sometimes I braced up and set down on the stringpiece on the river front and waited for work, but I were that reckless and could not work. So I come back and asked them to take me in the prison and they gave me my grub and a place to sleep and I were contented. Yes, I seem to home here, and the wardens, they be good to me, 'cause they know me, and I try to do my duty. Sometimes the poor creatures, and some of them what come here were real nobility, they give me a nickel and a dime and some tobacco—thank ye, sir; bless ye, sir—and I try to live happy, but I be real reckless and there ain't much to live for here."

There is another prisoner here who has spent as much or more time in the prison walls. He is simply known as "Frenchy." He, too, is an old man, and in personal appearance bears a striking resemblance to Uncle Russell Sage before the millionaire shaved himself. He speaks no English save the fewest words and no one knows his life history. He has the run of the prison, and almost any day he may be seen going to and from the Tombs on errands. He has never been known to betray a trust and his record is of the best. He, too, procures his commitment from time to time as his term runs out.

In the "Old Prison" the familiar one is known as "Mike." He proudly tells the inquirer that he is nearing the end of his fourth year of imprisonment, and when this term is up he will get another sentence.

"When I am among gentlemen my name is Michael Cady," he exclaims. "And I know a great many gentlemen. There was Mr. George Pell, who was here, he was a fine gentlemen, every inch of him, and many's the tip he has given me for cleaning his room and doing odd turns for him. And Bedell, the forger, he was all right and gave me many a tip. Allen of the Green Line was a decent man and knew how to treat a man. Oh, I make a little boodle here and I have quite a sum of money saved all these years. How much? About $12 now, but I will get more. They are very kind to me."

Half-Fare Excursion East.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip from St. Louis on Sept. 29 to Winchester, Staunton and other points in Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, good for return thirty days. For further information call on or address A. J. Lytle, General Western Passenger Agent, 105 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

A Biological Observation.

From Life.

White: "This salad is very gritty to-day. Wonder what is the matter with it?"

Mrs. White: "Don't know. Probably it was dressed before it was washed."

AT THE COURT OF A SOUTH SEA KING.

In Danger From Drunken Savages—How the Tapu Was Finally Enforced.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright 1891.

CHAPTER VI.

A TALE OF A TAPU CONTINUED.

Tuesday, July 16.—It rained in the night, sudden and loud, in Gilbert Island fashion. Before the day the crowing of a cock aroused me, and I wandered in the compound and along the street. The squall was blown by, the moon shone with incomparable luster, the air lay dead as in a room, and yet all the isle sounded as under a strong shower, the eaves thickly pattering, the lofty palms dripping at longer intervals and with a louder note. In this bold noctural light the interior of the houses lay inscrutable, one lump of blackness, save where the moon glinted under the roof and made a belt of silver, and drew the slanting shadows of the pillars on the floor. Nowhere in all the town was any lamp or ember; not a creature stirred. I thought I was alone to be awake, but the police were faithful to their duty, secretly vigilant, keeping account of time, and a little later the watchman struck slowly and repeatedly on the cathedral bell 4 o'clock, the warning signal. It seemed strange that in a town resigned to drunkenness and tumult curfew and reveille should still be sounded and still obeyed, and to find in what seemed the dissolution of the body politic the police observing their routine. But we have lost the notion of such legal saturnalia. Our institutions press upon us with uninterrupted force. That which was wrong on Tuesday will be still wrong on Wednesday, and we conceive with effort a state of society where any part of the local decalogue may be suspended.

The day came and brought little change. The place still lay silent; the people slept, the town slept. Even the few who were awake, mostly women and children, held their peace and kept within under the strong shadow of the thatch, where you must stop and peer to see them. Through the deserted streets and past the sleeping houses a deputation took its way at an early hour to the palace. The King was suddenly awakened and must listen (probably with a headache) to unpalatable truths. Mrs. Rick, being a sufficicient mistress of that difficult tongue, was spokesman. She explained to the sick monarch that I was an intimate personal friend of Queen Victoria; that immediately on my return I should make her a report upon Butaritari, and that if my house should have been again invaded by natives, a man-of-war would be dispatched to make reprisals. It was scarce the fact, rather a just and necessary parable of the fact, corrected for latitude; and it certainly told upon the King. He was much affected. He had conceived the notion (he said) that I was a man of some importance, but not dreamed it was as bad as this; and the missionary house was tapued under a fine of $50.

So much was announced on the return of the deputation, not any more, and I gathered subsequently that much more had passed. The protection gained was welcome. It had been the most annoying and not the least alarming feature of the day before that our house was periodically filled with tipsy natives, twenty or thirty at a time, begging drink, fingering our goods, hard to be dislodged, awkward to quarrel with. Queen Victoria's friend (who was soon promoted to be her son) was free from these intrusions. Not only my house, but my neighborhood as well, was left in peace; even on our walks abroad we were guarded and prepared for, and, like great persons visiting a hospital, saw only the fair side. For the matter of a week we were thus suffered to go out and in and live in a fool's paradise, supposing the King to have kept his word, the tapu to be revived, and the island once more sober.

Tuesday, July 22.—We dined under a bare trellise erected for the Fourth of July, and here we used to linger by lamplight over coffee and tobacco. In that climate evening approaches without sensible chill; the wind dies out before sunset; heaven glows awhile and fades, and darkens into the blueness of the tropical night; swiftly and insensibly the shadows thicken, the stars multiply their number; you look around you and the day is gone. It was then that we would see our Chinaman draw near across the compound in a lurching sphere of light, divided by his shadow, and with the coming of the lamp the night closed about the table. The faces of the company, the spars of the trellise, stood out suddenly bright on a ground of blue and silver, faintly designed with palm tops and the peaked roofs of houses. Here and there the gloss on a leaf or the fracture of a stone turned an isolated sparkle. All else had vanished. We hung there illuminated, like a galaxy of stars in vacuo; we ate, manifest and blind, amid the general ambush of the darkness, and the islanders, passing with light footfalls and low voices in the sand of the road, lingered to observe us unseen.

On Tuesday the dusk had fallen, the lamp had just been brought, when a missile struck the table with a rattling smack and rebounded past my ear. Three inches to one side and this page had never been written, for the thing traveled like a cannon ball. It was supposed at the time to be a nut, though even at the time I thought it seemed a small one and fell strangely.

Wednesday, July 24.—The dusk had fallen once more and the lamp just been carried out when the same business was repeated. And again the missile whistled past my ear. One nut I had been willing to accept, a second I rejected utterly. A cocoanut does not come slinging along on a windless evening, making an angle of about fifteen degrees with the horizon; cocoanuts do not fall on successive nights at the same hour and spot; in both cases, besides, a specific moment seemed to have been chosen, that when the lamp was just carried out; a specific person threatened, and that the head of the family. I may have been right or wrong, and local opinion on the point was much divided, but, at the time, I believed I was the mark of some intimidation; believed the missile was a stone, aimed not to hit, but to frighten, not so much an aggression itself as a menace of aggressions in the future.

No idea makes a man more angry. I ran into the road, where the natives were, as usual, promenading in the dark. Maka joined me with a lantern, and I ran from one to another, glared in quite innocent faces, put useless questions and proffered idle threats. Thence I carried my wrath (which was worthy the son of any queen in history) to the Ricks. They heard me with depression, assured me this trick of throwing a stone into a family dinner was not new; that it meant mischief, and was of a piece with the alarming disposition of the natives. And the truth, so long concealed from us, came out. The King had broken his promise, he had defied the deputation; the tapu was still dormant, "the Land-We-Live-In" still selling drink, and that quarter of the town disturbed and menaced by perpetual broils. But there was worse ahead; a feast was now preparing for the birthday of the little Princess, and the tributary chiefs of Kuma and Little Makin were expected daily.

Strong in numerous and somewhat savage clansmen, these were believed, like the Douglasses of old, to be of doubtful loyalty; Kuma (a little pot-bellied fellow) never visited the palace, never entered the town, but sat on the beach on a mat, a gun across his knees, parading his mistrust and scorn; Karaitch of Makin, although he was more bold, was not supposed to be more friendly; and not only were the great vassals jealous of the throne, but the followers on either side shared in the animosity. Brawls had already taken place. Blows had passed which might at any moment be repaid in blood. Some of the strangers were already here, and already drinking; if the debauch continued after the bulk of them had come, a collision, perhaps a revolution, was to be expected.

The sale of drink is among these islands a measure of the jealousy of traders. One begins, the others are constrained to follow, and to him who has the most gin and sells it the most recklessly the lion's share of copra is assured. It is felt by all to be an extreme expedient, neither safe, decent nor dignified. A trader on Tarawa, heated by an eager rivalry, brought many cases of gin. He told me he sat afterward, day and night, in his house till it was finished, not daring to arrest the sale, not venturing to go forth—the bush all around him filled with howling drunkards. At night, above all, when he was afraid to sleep and heard shots and voices about him in the darkness, his remorse was black.

"My God!" he reflected, "if I was to lose my life on such a wretched business!" Often and often in the story of the Gilberts this scene has been repeated, and the remorseful trader sat beside his lamp longing for the day, listening with agony for the sound of murder, registering resolutions for the future. For the business is easy to begin but hazardous to stop. The natives are in their way a just and law-abiding people, mindful of their debts, docile to the voice of their own institutions; when the tapu is re enforced they will cease drinking; but the white who seeks to antedate the moment by refusing liquor does so at his peril. I have one in my eye who in such a case escaped with difficulty, and bears to this day the marks of human teeth.

Hence in some degree the anxiety and helplessness of Mr. Rick. He and Tom, alarmed by the rabblement of the Sans Souci, had stopped the sale; they had done so without danger, because The-Land-We-Live-In still continued selling; it was claimed, besides, that they had been the first to begin. What step could be taken? Could Mr. Rick visit Mr. Muller (with whom he was not on terms) and address him thus: "I was getting ahead of you, now you are getting ahead of me, and I ask you to forego your profit. I got my place closed in safety, thanks to your continuing, but now I think you have continued long enough, I begin to be alarmed, and because I am afraid I ask you to confront a certain danger?" It was not to be thought of. In his impotence Mr. Rick had even prepared a letter to the German Consul at Jaluit, which he had no means of sending, to which it was plain the Consul could return no timely or effective answer. Something else had to be found, and there was one person at our end of the town who was at least not interested in copra. There was little else to be said in favor of myself as an ambassador. I had arrived in the Wightman schooner, I was living in the Wightman compound, I was the daily associate of the Wightman coterie. It was egregious enough that I should now intrude unasked in the private affairs of Crawford's agent and press upon him the sacrifice of his interests and the venture of his life. But, bad as I might be, there was none better. Since the affair of the stone I was, besides, sharp-set to be doing, the idea of a delicate interview attracted me, and I thought it policy to show myself abroad.

A Native Girl, Butaritari.

The night was very dark. There was a service in the church, and the building glimmered through all its crevices like a dim Kirk Allowa. I saw few other lights, but was indistinctly aware of many people stirring in the darkness, and a hum and sputter of low talk that sounded stealthy. I believe (in the old phrase) my beard was sometimes on my shoulder as I went. Muller's was but partly lighted and quite silent, and the gate was fastened. I could by no means manage to undo the latch. No wonder; since I found it afterward to be four or five feet long, a fortification in itself. As I still fumbled a dog came on the inside and snuffed suspiciously at my hands, so that I was reduced to calling "House ahoy!" Mr. Muller came down and put his chin across the paling in the dark. "Who is that?" said he, like one who has no mind to welcome strangers.

"My name is Stevenson," said I.

"Oh, Mr. Stevens! I didn't know you. Come inside."

We stepped into the dark store, where I leaned upon the counter and he against the wall. All the light came from the sleeping room, where I saw his family being put to bed; it struck full in my face, but Mr. Muller stood in shadow. No doubt he expected what was coming and sought the advantage of position; but for a man who wished to persuade and had nothing to conceal mine was the preferable.

"Look here," I began, "I hear you are selling drink to the natives?"

"Others have done that before me," he returned pointedly.

"No doubt," said I, "and I have nothing to do with the past, but the future. I want you to promise you will handle these spirits carefully."

"Now, what is your motive in this?" he asked, and then with a sneer, "Are you afraid of your life?"

"That is nothing to the purpose, 'I replied. "I know and you know these spirits ought not to be sold at all."

"Tom and Mr. Rick have sold them before."

"I have nothing to do with Tom and Mr. Rick. All I know is I have heard them both refuse."

"No, I suppose you have nothing to do with them. Then you are just afraid of your life."

"Come, now," I cried, being perhaps a little stung, "you know in your heart I am asking a reasonable thing. I don't ask you to lose your profit—though I would prefer to see no spirits brought here, as you would——"

"I don't say I wouldn't. I didn't begin this," he interjected.

"No, I don't suppose you did," said I. "And I don't ask you to lose; I ask you to give me your word, man to man, that you will make no native drunk."

Up to now Mr. Muller had maintained an attitude very trying to my temper, but he had maintained it with difficulty, his sentiment being all upon my side; and here he changed ground for the worse. "It isn't me that sells," said he.

"No, it's that nigger," I agreed. "But he's yours to buy and sell; you have your hand on the nape of his neck; and I ask you—I have my wife here—to use the authority you have."

He hastily returned to his old ward. "I don't deny I could, if I wanted," said he, "but there's no danger; the natives are all quiet. You're just afraid of your life."

I do not like to be called a coward even by implication; and here I lost my temper and propounded an untimely ultimatum. "You had better put it plain," I cried. "Do you mean to refuse me what I ask?"

"I don't want either to refuse it or grant it," he replied.

"You'll find you have to do the one thing or the other, and right now!" I cried, with about equal parts of rudeness and folly, and then, striking into a happier vein, "Come," said I, "You're a better sort than that. I see what's wrong with you; you think I came from the opposite camp. I see the sort of man you are, and you know that what I ask is right."

Again he changed ground, a fatal maneuvre. "If the natives get any drink it isn't safe to stop them," he objected.

I took him on the exposed flank with horse and foot. "I'll be answerable for the bar," I said. "We are three men and four revolvers; we'll come at a word and hold the place against the village."

"You don't know what you're talking about; it's too dangerous!" he cried.

"Look here," said I, "I don't mind much about losing that life you talk so much of; but I mean to loose it the way I want to, and that is putting a stop to all this beastliness."

He talked a while abouht is duty to the firm I minded not at all; I was secure of victory. He was but waiting to capitulate, and looked about for any pretext to relieve the strain. In the gush of light from the bedroom door I spied a cigar holder on the desk. "That is well colored," said I.

"Will you take a cigar?" said he.

I took it and held it up unlighted. "Now," said I, "you promise me."

"I promise you you won't have any trouble from natives that have drunk at my place," he replied.

"That is all I ask," said I, and showed it was not by immediately offering to try his stock.

So far as it was any way critical our interview here ended. Mr. Muller had, thenceforth, ceased to regard me as an emissary from his rivals, dropped his defensive attitude and spoke as he believed. I could make out that he would already, had he dared, have stopped the sale himself. Not quite daring, it may be imagined how he resented the idea of interference from those who had (by his own statement) first led him on, then deserted him in the breach, and now (sitting themselves in safety) egged him on to a new peril, which was all gain to them, all loss to him. I asked him what he thought of the danger from the feast.

"I think worse of it than any of you," he anwered. "They were shooting around here last night, and I heard the balls, too. I said to myself. 'That's bad.' What gets me is why you should be making this row up at your end. I should be the first to go."

It was a thoughtless wonder. The consolation of being second is not great; the fact, not the order, of going—there was our concern.

We were talking pleasantly when a third, in the person of Mr. Williams, was added to our party. He came; he decanted his loquacity, talking by the yard; great words, much manner, no significance. In part he talked for the mere love of talking, in part to put a value on himself by opposition, and in part, we may suppose he was really (in Mr. Muller's formula) afraid of his life. His obstinacy was cannon proof; he planted his feet apart and brayed. It was vain to answer him, for he talked at random, and it was only by leaving that I could bring the absurd and irritating business to a stop. And yet the last few speeches are perhaps worth commemorating for the love of fun.

"Mr. Stevens wants to buy your drink," objected Muller, who still clung to argument, where only a stick would have been useful.

"O, that's impossible," said Mr. Williams.

"Refuse if you like!" said I, who regarded him as a vain thing.

"I only refuse upon considerations," distinguished Mr. Williams.

I rose to go. "I take no interest in your motives. I leave you to your boss," said I, grimly.

"Buy my spirits!" he cried, in a rapture. "That can't be done! My brandy is that expensive that nobody can afford to buy it."

So once more I left him talking. It seems to me if ever I return I shall find him talking still. Fancy hears even now, over a great interval of seas and from beyond the line and the meridian, that continuous voice of speech.

We sat deep into the night like a pack of schoolboys, preparing the revolvers and arranging plans against the morrow. It promised certainly to be a busy and eventful day. The Old Men were to be summoned to confront me on the question of the tapu; Muller might call us at any moment to garrison his bar; and suppose Muller to fail, we decided in a family council to take that matter in our own hands, seize the Land-We-Live-In at the pistol's mouth, and make the polysyllabic Williams dance to a new tune. As I recall our humor, I think it would have gone hard with the mulatto.

Wednesday, July 24.—It was as well, and yet it was disappointing that these thunder clouds rolled off in silence. Whether the Old Men recoiled from an interview with Queen Victoria's son, whether Muller had secretly intervened, or whether the step flowed naturally from the fears of the King and the nearness of the feast, the tapu was early that morning re-enforced, not a day too soon; from the morrow the boats began to arrive thickly, and the town was filled with the big rowdy vassals of Karaitch.

The effect lingered for some time on the minds of the traders. It was with the approval of all present that I helped to draw up a petition to the United States praying for a law against the liquor trade in the Gilberts, and it was at this request that I added, under my own name, a brief testimony of what had passed. Useless pains, since the whole reposes, probably unread, and possibly unopened, in a pigeonhole at Washington.

Sunday, July 28.—This day we had the afterpiece of the debauch. The King and Queen, in European clothes and followed by armed guards, attended church for the first time, and sat perched aloft, in a precarious dignity, under the barrel hoop. Before sermon his majesty clambered from the dais, stood lopsidedly upon the gravel floor, and in a few words abjured drinking. The Queen followed suit with a yet briefer allocution. I was then offered an opportunity to add my quota, but, like Mr. Williams, refused upon consideration. All the men in church were next addressed in turn; each held up his right hand; and the affair was over—throne and church were reconciled.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

LALLOO BHIKAREE.

He Is a Man and a Half With a Headless Brother Attached to His Breast.

A little monstrosity has just come to America from Hindoostan where so many queer things come from. His or their name is Lalloo Ramprasad Bhikharee. In the singular he is a clever but unfortunate Hindoo boy who is doomed all his life to carry his little brother around with him.

Lalloo seems to like it, but it is a most uncomfortable way of carrying a little brother. It seems as if his little brother had plunged his head through Lalloo's breast bone and hung to him with his arms and legs sticking a number of ways.

The boy's mother bore four children, all of whom but the half twin being normal and healthy. The father is now 51 years old, the mother 45. Lalloo and a sister alone survive of the children. The doctors who examined the prodigy in New York found a distinct pulse in one of the arms, but that is the only sign of individuality that the little brother possesses.

He and Labloo had small-pox together once, but Lalloo's other ills and wells he has not shared to any great extent, and the little legs and arms do not move by his volition. In fact, Lalloo has to take them bodily in hand in order to make them move. When Lalloo is cold he is cold, however, and when Lalloo perspires he perspires, and the prick of a pin near the point of origin of the little half brother in Lalloo's breast bone is felt by Lalloo.

A SORT OF HEART, BUT NO BRAIN.

The little half brother has, too, what the doctors call a fœtal heart, into which Lalloo's heart pumps blood, but it does not beat with intelligent sympathy to Lalloo's joys and sorrows, for the further attachment of a brain is necessary for this, and a brain Lalloo's little half brother does not possess.

The doctors say that the two can be separated safely. They named a New York surgeon, in fact, who could do it. This, it is said, is where American abdominal surgery is ahead of European, for Lalloo and his little half brother have been through England, Scotland and Germany, as well as Hindostan, and all the foreign doctors have decided to leave them together.

Lalloo and his little half brother ought to be separated, for in his scarlet fez, trousers and shoes, as well as his scarlet jacket, Lalloo looks bright and handsome enough to charm the hearts of half the maids of Oudh.

Indian Territory Lands.

The Sax and Fox, Iowa, Pottawatomie (and Absentee Shawnee) reservations open for settlement on and after Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1891. The United States land offices for these public lands are at Guthrie and Oklahoma City, O. T., reached via Frisco Line and Santa Fe Route. Don't fail to get a home in this magnificent country. For best route, rate pamphlets, etc., call at Ticket Office Frisco Line and Santa Fe Route, 104 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

ARCTIC CURIOS

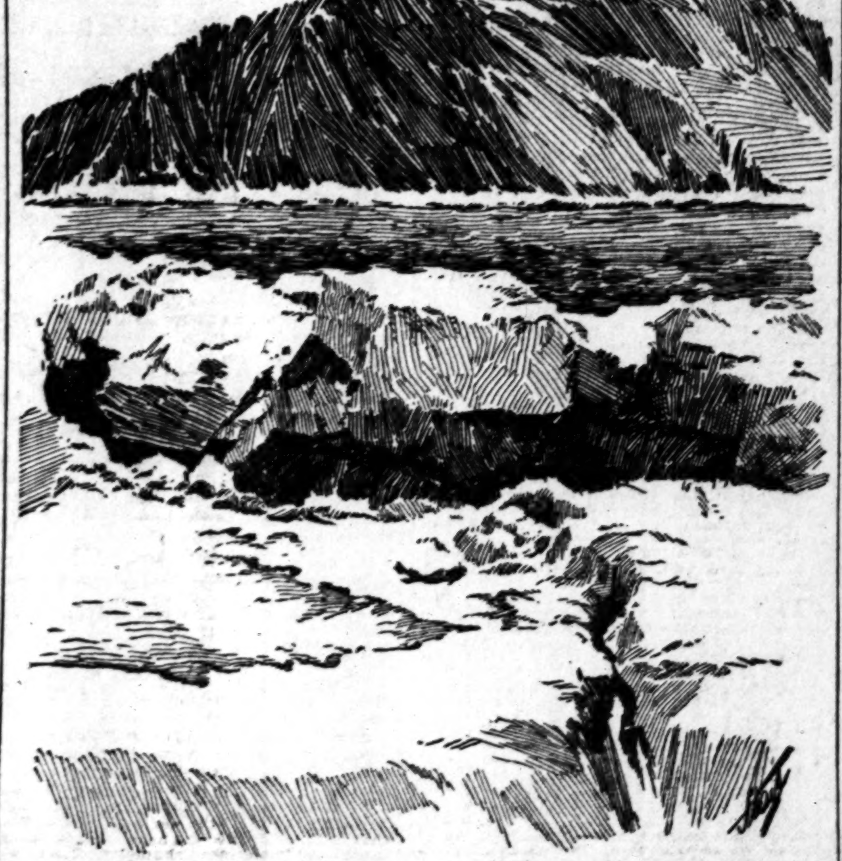
A Quaint and Interesting Collection in St. Louis.

Dr Kingsbury's Souvenirs of Life at Camp Davidson.

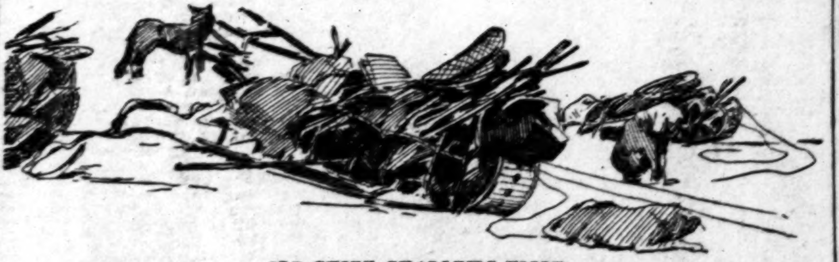
RESULTS OF "CHINOOK" STUDY WITH A CULTURED NATIVE.

Some Picturesque Work on Walrus Ivory Done by Mahlmeutes and Aleutians—Alaskan Skin-Boats, Sledges, Spears, Bows and Arrows—Baskets Woven From Mountain Wild Grass—Snow-Shoes and Gorgeous Buckskin Jackets—A Chinook-English Lexicon.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH last week published an interesting article comprising some of Dr. W. V. Kingsbury's Alaskan experiences as surgeon of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey party, commanded by Mr. John E. McGrath, a fellow-St. Louisan. The article was accompanied by illustrations from photographs of Alaskan scenery and character made by Dr. Kingsbury during his two years of camp life within the Arctic circle, and was peculiarly interesting as being among the first personal reminiscences of a member of the gallant little band o fvolunteer exiles who were buried from the world in the loneliness of Camp Davidson, on the Upper Yukon, from August, 1889, to June, 1891. To-day the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is enabled to continue its Alaskan sketches, not only through the medium of illustrations from Surgeon Kingsbury's blue-print photographs but also in a description of a remarkable collection of Alaskan "curios" which have recently been received direct from Fort Davidson and the result of a study in the language of the Alaskan nation—the "Chinook"—made by the young surgeon during his arctic existence.



THE YUKON AND SHEEP-MOUNTAIN FOOT-HILLS.



OLD CHIEF CHARLEY'S VISIT.

THREE GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

The illustrations are especially faithful reproductions of those excellent selections from Dr. Kingsbury's portfolio of "Snap Shots." One represents a hunter of the Government survey party, a French-Canadian rejoicing in the soubriquet of "Windy Frech," as he starts out after moose. The picture was taken just after he had left the government camp and stood on the snowy sheet that marked the frozen Yukon, not many yards from the camp. He had turned, and standing with one foot resting upon a higher ledge of ice, his rifle across his knee and his cheery face beaming out from under furs and deer skins, made a characteristic "study." A second picture shows the ice-covered Yukon in midwinter, and the foot-hills of the Sheep, or Thebia Mountains. The third picture is that of a typical dog-sledge group before Camp Davidson, a souvenir of the first visit to the Government camp of old Chief Charley, the leading Chinook of interior Alaska. This visit of old Chief Charley and his immediate retinue was made in April, 1890, and was prolonged during the entire stay of the Government survey party in Alaska. The natives camped near Camp Davidson, and were found to be useful allies as hunters, messengers and guides.

SOME ALASKAN "CURIOS."

The collection of "curios" made by Dr. Kingsbury while in Alaska was a comprehensive and interesting one. Its various objects are full of vital suggestion of the life of the McGrath-Kingsbury party at Camp Davidson, and they now adorn both the parlors of the Kingsbury residence and the young surgeon's own apartments and are peculiarly novel and picturesque as specimens of decorative bric-a-brac. The collection includes many rare and really beautiful objects. Specimens of basket work by native women of the Aleutian Islands are plentiful. They are in the form of grass shoes to be worn over moccasins, swinging baskets, tobacco boxes, cigar cases, etc. The articles are woven from the long wild grass that is found in the gorges between the mountains on the Aleutian Islands, and are so strong as to be almost indestructible. So thorough is the work, indeed, that some perfectly waterproof household utensils are made of this woven grass. The ornamental articles are heavily decorated with beads of different colors. Baskets, made by the native women of the Russian "mission" on the Yukon, are also among the collection, and some wonderful specimens of ornamental needle-work with deer-hair on tanned deerskins.

Carving on walrus ivory, done by the Mahlmeute natives, furnishes one of the most curious and interesting departments of Dr. Kingsbury's collection. The carving takes the shape of pipes, match-boxes, cigar-holders, hatchets, spear and arrow-heads, etc., and is embellished with hieroglyphic inscriptions and pictures done by hand and illustrating scenes from the life of the carver. They were purchased by Dr. Kingsbury from natives in the interior, who had never, perhaps, seen a white man before, and are the purest specimens of Alaskan native art. The work is very carefully done, and must have required an immense outlay of time and patience on each article, as the Alaskan carving tools are of the most primitive description, generally made of scrap-iron or sharp-edged flints.

Two native-made models of the Alaskan skin boats used on the coast are exceedingly rare and interesting. The boats are made either of walrus or seal skin; they are sharp both at prow and stern, and either single or double-hatched, that is, for one or two persons. The hatches are just large enough to admit the boatman's body, and the light oar is then used in the regulation canoeing style. A native, after slipping half-way into the hatch of one of those skinboats, will pull a sort of oilskin over himself, fasten it about the hatch, sail the boat out into the boiling surf, and then for a few cents, deliberately capsize the craft time and time again, making a complete revolution in the water and always bobbing right-side-up afterwards like a cork. At St. Michael's on the coast the skinboats are known as "bidarkas," while up the Yukon the same boats are called "kayaks."

ALASKAN SLEDGES.

Two models of the sledges used in Alaskan winter travel were brought back by Dr. Kingsbury. They are exact copies of the originals, made of birch and deer sinews, the sledge-runners shod with walrus, ivory or bone. The Alaskan sledges are from twelve to seventeen feet in length, quite spacious, and with hand-rails running the entire length. They can carry a load equal to that generally carried by a good-sized wagon, and the dog-trains, usually composed of seven or eight Esquimaux, Hudson Bay or Newfoundland dogs, trot over the ice and snow with them at a lively gait. The working harness of these dogs is also shown. It is made of deer-thongs, and is very simple, comprising only collar and trace. During the first winter spent by McGrath's party at Camp Davidson they had only two of these sledge dogs, but they afterwards purchased a full complement from the natives visiting the camp. Dr. Kingsbury says that the long-haired Newfoundland or Hudson Bay dogs have to wear "socks" over their feet in winter when traveling to prevent the snow caking in the hair and laming them. The "socks" are made of heavy woolen goods covered with soft deer-skin. The favorite and most hardy sledge-dog is the Hudson Bay dog, so called because the breed was developed for that especial service by the Hudson Bay Fur Co. in years past.

A native-made deer skin jacket, dressed to a rich brown and trimmed with the white fur of the Alaskan ermine, is now used by Dr. Kingsbury as a smoking jacket. He has another made of moose skin and heavily beaded. Both are remarkably well finished and are as soft as velvet. A pair of deer skin moccasins made by the natives on the Porcupine River, which empties into the Yukon at Fort Yukon, over three hundred miles below Camp Davidson, help to finish the young surgeon's outfit when he rigs himself up "in grand tenue" after the latest Alaskan fashion.

Two pairs of snow shoes, made of birch and deer sinews, one pair being over five feet long and the other about four feet, look like a new sort of tennis weapon in the Kingsbury parlors. The first pair are those upon which Dr. Kingsbury made several trips to Forty-mile camp, the mining post on the Yukon, below Camp Davidson. They are surprisingly light, but Dr. Kingsbury says that the exercise of "snow-shoeing" is frightfully fatiguing to beginners.

"It's easy enough to learn, though," he adds, "if you only remember never to lift your heel from the ground. The very moment you do so, over you go, tripped up on your snow-shoes, just as certain as fate."

The long and light snow-shoe is used in the interior of Alaska, where the snow is smooth and easy to get across. The shorter and heavier are for use on the coast, where rocks are apt to be encountered and where the roads are rough and changeable. They both strap on the foot over the toe and instep.

A large assortment of arrows, seal spears, fish spears and bird spears are in the collection. The arrow and spear heads are of walrus ivory, flint or metal, and some of the spears are three pronged with barbs on every prong. Both the arrows and the bird spears are feathered, and Dr. Kingsbury says the natives are wonderfully expert in their use. He has also several Alaska bows, made of spruce or birch, and bound with deer sinews. The bows are almost six feet in length and very strong. A flint axe completes this part of the collection.

A beautiful skin of the silver-gray fox, showing its rare and dainty fur, and some finely-dressed ermine skins now adorn the walls of Dr. Kingsbury's home. They are peculiarly soft and pliable, and the fur of both is of a delicacy that would set the feminine heart wild with envy. A collection of primitive native fish-hooks, made of bone, flint and iron, and a model of an Alaskan ermine trap repose in one corner of the parlors. Upon the top of a desk in Dr. Kingsbury's own bachelor den is a specimen of native wood-carving representing a native Indian dance, and the figures are surprisingly well carved. A huge pair of walrus tusks grace either side of the parlor mantel, and a rich-colored tobacco pouch of deerskin, trimmed with ermine fur, hangs between them.

"WINDY FRENCH," THE HUNTER.

NATIVES INVETERATE SNUFF TAKERS.

Some specimens of copper from the White River, about 800 miles above Camp Davidson, and of hand-hammered copper bullets and snuff-boxes are part of the Alaskan "curios." Dr. Kingsbury says that the Alaskan natives are inveterate snuff-takers, and that a snuff-box is an indispensable article. The "hand-made" copper bullets are almost comically curious as specimens of Alaskan deadly missiles. The "find" of copper on the White River is said to be a very valuable one.

A bag of gold dust and nuggets found in the pan-washing at Forty-Mile Camp on the Yukon completes Dr. Kingsbury's present collection. The little deerskin bag, tied at the mouth with deerskin thongs, tells a suggestive story of the "gold craze" that is now spreading throughout all Alaska.

AN ALASKAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

One day in the early part of last winter, "Arthur," one of old Chief Charley's men, came into the survey party's camp, and he and Dr. Kingsbury sat down to compile an Alaskan-English dictionary. Kingsbury says that when a "Chinook" talks it sounds as if he was trying to spit all his teeth out at you. After several hours of such dental competitive conversation, Kingsbury's Alaskan vocabulary was considerably enlarged, and also, he states, every tooth in his head loosened. But he had the following to show for his suffering, and as a guide to pronunciation a foot-note to the effect that in "Chinook" the "a" is the German "a," "e" is broad "a," and "i" is the broad "e" of the English system.

HOTEL BEERS—A few elegant rooms are still to be had in the new addition to Hotel Beers, Grand avenue and Olive. Transient rates, rooms $1.00 to $3.00 per day.

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Steel Ranges.

Cold weather is coming, and your gas and gasoline stoves must soon be set aside. If in need of a range, be sure to purchase a

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As it is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. It will BAKE, BOIL and ROAST quicker than any other, and supply all the hot water needed. Your good judgment will dictate that you buy the best, even if it costs a trifle more than an inferior article.

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☞ Open at Night.

GREAT ARE MAHATMAS.

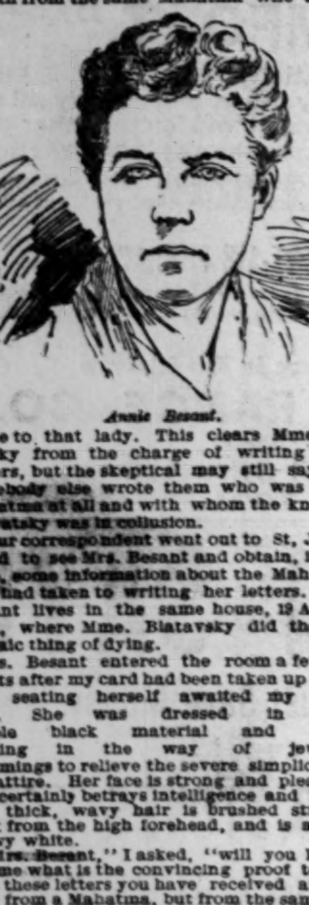
THEY CAN DO WONDERFUL THINGS, ACCORDING TO MRS. BESANT.

He Needs No Long-Distance Telephone to Talk With Friends Thousands of Miles Away, but His Communications Arrive Like Common Letters.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Annie Besant has created quite a ripple in the English press by her statement at a meeting of the Secularists on the occasion of her valedictory remarks to that body with which she has been associated as an earnest worker for so many years. She has been interviewed, columns have been given to her in the papers, and numberless letters have been addressed to the editors commenting on the position she has taken.

What has especially stirred London was her extraordinary statement about the Mahatmas. The mystic communications which these Himalayan worthies were said by Mme. Blavatsky to have sent her, were believed by a large portion of the community to have been the work of the theosophic priestess herself. To clear the fame of the departed "H. P.," as Mme. Blavatsky is called by the votaries of the theosophical lodge, Mrs. Besant, after appealing to the sense of her integrity on the part of her hearers, told the Secularists that she had received letters since Mme. Blavatsky's death from the same Mahatma who used to write to that lady. This clears Mme. Blavatsky from the charge of writing these letters, but the skeptical may still say that somebody else wrote them who was not a Mahatma at all and with whom the knowing Blavatsky was in collusion.



Annie Besant.

Your correspondent went out to St. John's Wood to see Mrs. Besant and obtain, if possible, some information about the Mahatma, who had taken to writing her letters. Mrs. Besant lives in the same house, 19 Avenue road, where Mme. Blatavsky did the very prosaic thing of dying.

Mrs. Besant entered the room a few moments after my card had been taken up to her and seating herself awaited my question. She was dressed in some simple black material and wore nothing in the way of jewelry trimmings to relieve the severe simplicity of her attire. Her face is strong and pleasing, and certainly betrays intelligence and force. The thick, wavy hair is brushed straight back from the high forehead, and is almost snowy white.

"Mrs. Besant," I asked, "will you kindly tell me what is the convincing proof to you that these letters you have received are not only from a Mahatma, but from the same one who used to communicate with Mme. Blavatsky?"

"The proof is that I know the person and his handwriting," replied Mrs. Besant quietly but with conviction. "These letters are written by the same hand as those which Mme. Blavatsky received. Consequently, as dead people do not write letters, this should relieve her of the imputation of fraud in this respect. That was my object in making the statement."

"Where does this Mahatma live?"

"In Thibet. I met him in London some years ago," Mrs. Besant replied.

"Would you allow me to see one of these letters?" your correspondent inquired.

"No," was the prompt reply. "There is no reason why I should. The letters are private communications to me and they would not convince one of their authenticity by being seen. This interest of the public in the phenomena of occultism is only curiosity. That is not the part of Theosophy which should attract and convince one. It is the ethics and philosophy of the system which ought to appeal to the mind. I have very little desire to bring the phenomena of occultism before the public. In course of time the race will be developed to a point where the exercise of those faculties which have control over the subtler forms of matter and physical agencies which produce these seeming wonders will be common to the majority of mankind. A life of sacrifice is one of the conditions for the development of these powers."

"What does the Mahatma write to you about?"

"Matters which concern the guidance and direction of the Theosophical Society and the propagation of the light which it throws upon the meaning and conduct of life."

"Could a woman be a Mahatma?" was your correspondent's next question.

"Yes, of course," returned Mrs. Besant. "There is more natural disposition and ability in some individuals for arriving at these higher powers. Most persons are not willing to go through the life of self-denial and devotion to the good of others which is part and a great part of the training. But all they do is done by natural forces. There is nothing miraculous in their deeds."

It may be recalled here to the reader that the Mahatmas are men deeply versed in the highest wisdom and possessed of powers which far transcend those of every-day mortals. Those with whom the Theosophical Society is in most intimate relation dwell in Thibet and affect the Himalayas. The generality of them must travel incognito because they cannot be recognized at sight. The epistolary Mahatma who used to write to Mme. Blavatsky and who now "precipitates" his high-latitude wisdom upon Mrs. Besant is named Koot Houmi.

The method of the Mahatmas is to "precipitate" the words upon paper at the distance, it may be, of thousands of miles. Such a trifle as space doesn't enter into a Mahatma's consideration at all. The letters are written on paper of a peculiar texture, with no water-mark, and the writing fluid is apparently not ink.

"If a Mahatma can 'precipitate' letters onto a sheet of paper through his action upon the subtle matter and forces of nature, why can he not act on the air so that the person whom he wishes to address can hear him?" your correspondent asked.

"He can," said Mrs. Besant, quietly.

"Why can he not project his ideas upon the intellectual conceptuality of the person who would thus receive the Mahatma's thought so directly?"

"He can," Mrs. Besant replied again, with the same tranquility. "He avails himself of the means most convenient at the time."

This was rather startling, as the means which the Mahatma usually finds "most convenient" is the "precipitation" of his thoughts on paper, and the communication frequently arrives like a vulgar mail letter. Whereas if the Himalayan sage has only to shut his eyes, concentrate his thoughts on Mrs. Besant and charge her brain with his imparted information by simple volitionizing the thinner media of nature for transmitting them thus, one would certainly think nothing could be more convenient. The only difficulty which suggested itself was one which prompted your correspondent's next question.

"Does the exercise of this thought transference weaken the Mahatma?"

"You might as well ask me if walking to Regent's Park weakens me," was Mrs. Besant's reply, and she smiled slightly. "The exercise of any energy taxes one more or less, does it not?"

"Can these powers be imparted to an other?"

"Yes. But, as I told you, the condition to an education in such powers as these is a life of sacrifice and denial such as few persons are willing to submit themselves to. Moreover, the communication of these powers must be made judiciously. Otherwise it would be putting the most dangerous instruments into the hands of people who would do evil with them. You know what hypnotism does; how one agent by his hypnotizing power constrains another to do what he wills. The possibilities for evil-doing in such a power are obvious. Now, hypnotism is one of the lowest and least of the exercises of occultism," said Mrs. Besant, with a slight disdain.

"Are you a pupil of the Mahatma? And can you exercise any of these powers?"

"Yes. I have led a life of self-sacrifice for years. I do not claim any merit in it. It makes me happier, and I have been strengthened to it by virtue of different incarnations. It all tends to the ultimate good of the individual also, because the general condition of things is constantly ameliorating by virtue of this education to higher things, and in successive reincarnations one enjoys this higher and nobler character which humanity is slowly taking on."

"The Mahatma is then the highest concrete expression of Theosophy, is he not?" I asked.

"He is," Mrs. Besant returned.

"And you find in Theosophy a solution to life and its mysteries better than that which you found in Christianity?" your correspondent asked.

"I do. I was for years a fervent Christian, but I do not think that my critical faculty received any development from its practice and belief. I do not believe in anything spiritual in the sense of something apart from and independent of matter. There are very high and subtle forms of matter which we can call spirit.

"And now I must excuse myself, as I have much to do," said Mrs. Besant, gracefully rising and extending her hand.

A THEOSOPHIST'S PLANS.

COL. H. S. OLCOTT MAY VISIT ST. LOUIS ON HIS WAY TO JAPAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Since his return to New York, after an absence of thirteen years, Col. Henry Steele Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society, has been waited on by hundreds of Theosophists from various points in the East.

Olcott was attracted in the year 1874 by the so-called spiritual manifestations of the Eddy brothers in Vermont. He secured a commission from a New York newspaper to investigate these phenomena, and went to Vermont for that purpose. While there he first met Mme. Balvatsky. It is recorded in the archives of the society that Mme. Balvatsky received orders from India to go to Vermont at this time for the purpose of meeting somebody who would prove to be of great service to the society. She went, and met Olcott. Returning to New York, they started the Theosophical Society.

Then they went to India. Col. Olcott scraped together all that he could out of the wreck of the practice he had sacrificed—some $3,000—and paid the expenses. Since then he has been completely identified with theosophy.

Questioned about his plans Col. Olcott said:

"I shall be here a week or thereabouts. I shall lecture on 'Theosophy and Mme. Blavatsky' in the Scottish Rite Hall Thursday night. I shall go from here to San Francisco via St. Louis or Chicago. I shall sail from there Oct. 8, I believe, and I shall go to Japan. When I get there I shall go to work. How long I shall be there I know nothing about. Neither do I know what I shall do afterwards.

"Yes. I've seen the real Mahatmas, the holy men of the East, the true adepts. I have seen them in the body and I have seen their astral bodies a thousand miles away from where I knew they were. One night I lay asleep at Lahore and one of them came into my room and awoke me. I jumped up and grabbed him by the nape of the neck, thinking he was a thief. Then he put his naked hand into the palm of mine, and with his fingers he formed in my hand a letter which I afterward found was encased in a silken wrapping. He reminded me that once in New York, when one of the mahatmas had visited me, I asked him to leave a tangible token, and he said that he proposed to leave one, and that it was in my hand. Then he was not. I didn't see him go. He simply wasn't any more. The letter was there, and it was a very important one from Blavatsky, who was then in Madras, a thousand miles away.

"But what is the use of my telling you of things that I have seen and know to be true?" asked the Colonel, with some scorn. "You will doubtless tell 'em as I do, and then the entire body of disbelievers will rise up and call me a liar. Can you see any benefit in that? I can't, and it gets monotonous after a dozen years or so. I know what I know. I tell what I believe and my reasons for it."

His conversation was thereafter confined to a declaration of his plans for the future.

DUMMIES IN THE BAND.

One of the Tricks of the Musician's Trade Revealed by a Musical Barber.

He was engaged in cutting my hair, and with the affability of his race, he strove to entertain me. His conversation ran upon his own power as a musician. His "main-hold," he said was the cornet, but he was equally good at swallowing the piston-rod of the trombone, and wouldn't take a rear pew for the next man at scratching a sentry-box fiddle, or coqueting with the diaphragm of the baby violin.

"Why then," I asked, "don't you obtain a place in some band?"

"It doesn't pay," he replied, "there are too many dummies in the field. A good musician can make big pay if he can get a steady job, but there are only three or four of them in each band. The rest of them are dummies. This, of course, doesn't apply to the prominent bands, but a good many of the smaller ones are made up in that way. Oh, no! None of it for me. I'd rather scrape a customer than a fiddle, and prefer to blow my own horn than to blow a brazen one.

"Take the picnic-excursion bands, chowder bands and target-company bands—at least 10 per cent of them are chuck full of dummies." He continued: "Suppose you want to hire a band for any purpose. You hunt up a leader and ask him how much he'll charge for, say, twenty pieces. He'll tell you $10 for the leader and $5 a head for the others—a total of $105. Now, how many musicians do you suppose you get in that band?"

"Twenty."

"Minus eight or ten. Do you suppose that the leader's going to pay real musicians $5 when he can get dummies for $1 a piece?"

"But what is a dummy?"

"Why, any tramp can be a dummy. A grocery clerk or a bargain-counter fiend very often makes good extra wages by playing in a band during his off hours. The leader has eight or ten good players always at his command. They are regular members of his band and he always knows where he can place his hands on them. They get full pay and can make as much music as twenty. The rest are dummies. The uniforms are furnished them, and all they have to do is to swell out their cheeks, look as if they are choking to death, wiggle their fingers and turn over the leaves of their notebooks whenever they see all the real musicians do so. There isn't a sound comes through the flue of the horn. Once in a while they make a bad break and do blow. Then there is an unearthly screech, and the dummy is fined his day or night's pay. You see he is paid for not playing, and fined if he loses his grip on his breath. Some instruments are made expressly for dummies, and you couldn't knock a note out of 'em with a cyclone hitched to the blow end. Others are stuffed with rags, and no matter how absent-minded or excited a dummy may become, he can't interfere with the harmony. Oh, it's a great scheme!"

"But that applies only to wind instruments; it couldn't be worked with stringed music?"

"Couldn't, eh? What's the matter with greasing the bow? Did you ever try to play a fiddle with a bow rosined with lard?"

"Never did."

"Well, you try it. You won't get any more music out of the fiddle than you would out of a dead cat. The dummies are supplied with fat or tallow done up like rosin. When the strings emit a noise out comes the fat and the bow is greased so that no squeak may burst out upon the symphony of the concert. I know what I'm talking about, and you'll find that it's true if you take the trouble to investigate the matter."

Investigation proved that there was some truth in what the barber had said. One or two leaders admitted that such a thing has been done in days gone by, but they said that upon the organization of musical unions, the custom became obsolete. In some instances it might be done now. Dummies were sometimes employed merely to learn the business and actions of the professional musicians, they said, but their services were never charged for.

Music in the Falling of a Deal Plank.

The noise caused by the falling of a deal plank would not generally be considered as at all musical, and yet if a series of seven ordinary boards cut to the following lengths respectively, viz.: Seven feet 6 inches, 6 feet 8 inches, 6 feet, 5 feet 7½ inches, 5 feet, 4 feet 6 inches, 4 feet, 3 feet 9 inches, be allowed to fall successively the ordinary major diatonic scale will be readily audible.

STORY OF STONEHENGE.

DR. PORTEUS VISITS THE STRANGE OLD TEMPLE OF THE DRUIDS.

Older Than Rome and More Mysterious—Where Did the Great Stones Come From—Some of the Legends Which Pretend to Account for Them.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—You ask for Nineveh, and it is nowhere to be found; for Babylon, and which is the heap; for Tadmor, and you are pointed to a few mouldering blocks of stone in the wilderness. But the inspired penman has preserved a faithful record of their ancient glory and grandeur. You know who built them, who were the dwellers therein and why they were turned into ruined heaps. They point a moral and adorn a scriptural story. They are mile-stones in the pathway of the human race, pausing places where men take the longitude and latitude of human glory, grandeur, greatness and gradual decay.

But what historian can tell us who laid the foundations of Stonehenge? Who reared those immense blocks of fine grained silicious sandstones, whose deep shadows frown upon the Salisbury Plains? What magician evoked them from some unknown quarry in the oblivious past and then waved his magic wand over them and molded them into the shapes they have worn for ages? What was the plan, the purpose, of this architect, the builders, the occupants of this weird, wonderful old ruin, this pre-historic ruin?

Antiquarians have peered into the crannies and cavities, but their vision has been too dim to decipher the dates that are hidden by the dust and debris of the circling centuries.

I imagine the reader saying: Why attempt what others have failed in performing?

I am moving in the wake of a very old scripture character, Elihu, who once cried to those about him: "Harken to me; Talsa will show mine opinion." So will I after I have given the opinion of others. The word stonehenge means uplifted stones. Scores on scores of persons eminent for learning and research have written and lectured on Stonehenge, and scarcely two of them exactly agree about the date, origin or object of the weird and wonderful structure that mocks the historian's pen and laughs to scorn the archæologist's skill, and derides the efforts of the antiquarian to bring to light the hidden mysteries that sleep in silence beneath the wonderful ruin.

A SHADOW OF ETERNITY.

Stonehenge is the most solemn and impressive shadow of eternity that has fallen upon the shores of England, a land that has played a more prominent part in the civilization of the race than any other land on which the sun shines; Egypt, Palestine and Greece excepted. I felt while looking at the prehistoric ruin, very much as I did while standing in the valley of the Nile and looking up at the pyramids bathed in Egyptian sunlight.

The Salisbury Plain, on which the ruin stands, is a series of graceful, undulating swells.

As you enter the avenue that leads to the venerable pile your attention is arrested by a large cromlech, or bowing stone, which the fancy of some have fashioned into a venerable Druid with a flowing beard, in the attitude of devotion, bending towards the awe-inspiring pile. The stone is some sixteen or seventeen feet in height, and was long ago baptized with the name of "The Friar's Heel." Still nearer the temple is a large flat stone, supposed to be the stone on which the victims were immolated, and hence it is called the slaughtering stone. It bears the mark of tools, and it is thought it once stood erect. Burned bones have been found in one of the barrows or mounds close by, which have helped to strengthen the conjecture of the slaughtering stone. The temple consists of two circles and two ovals. The latter are supposed to have constituted the cell or sanctum.

The outer circle is about 300 feet in circumference, hence it would be 100 feet in diameter.

It is 100 feet from the Friar's Heel to the slaughtering stone and 100 feet from thence to the vallum; 100 feet from the rampart to the temple.

The ancient Britons were partial to the proportion of 100 feet and adopted it in proportioning their buildings. Let the reader keep this matter of measurement in mind, as reference will be made to it again.

The outer circle of the temple is composed of huge upright stones, on which other large stones are placed horizontally; the horizontal stones touch each other and once formed a continuous corona or crown work all round the building.

The stones in the outer circle are immense blocks or pillars, and all have marks of tools. The inner circle stands about nine feet within the outer circle and is composed of smaller stones and of a rougher cast.

The cell or sanctum consists of two ovals, a larger and smaller one. The large oval was formed of five pair of upright stones, with a third stone laid over each pair from one to the other. The upright stones rise gradually in height from east to west.

The shortest upright stone is over sixteen feet, the largest twenty-six feet. One of the upright stones is nine feet out of the perpendicular.

It is a leaning tower on a limited scale.

BURIED MEMORIES.

Some of the stones are estimated at seventy tons weight. While contemplating the prostrate masses that are strewn around one writer eloquently remarked: "Other buildings fall by piecemeals, but here a single stone is a ruin, and lies like the haughty carcass of Goliah."

The tooth of time gnaws common stones away; the waste of ages frets the finest structures to decay, but the mammoth blocks and giant pillars of this wonderful pile taunts the tooth of time and defies the wasting centuries; they mock at all but omnipotence. O! if they had tongues what stories they could tell of the long-forgotten past. What mighty volumes, what ponderous tomes of sermons lie unwritten and unlearned in the trilithanes and imposts of the storied stones of Stonehenge.

The Altar Stone which is fifteen feet in length, lies in the inner oval. The entrance into the cell or sanctum is between forty and fifty feet in width. The area within the moat contains an acre and a quarter of ground.

The stones in the outward circle and the trilithanes of the large oval are called Sarsen stones by scholars—by the Wiltshire people they are called Grey Wethers. They are large masses of sand cemented together by a silicious cement. The stones in the inner oval are said to be primary igneous rocks.

The altar stone is a fine grained mica sandstone.

WHERE DID THEY GET THE STONES?

The stones in the inner oval are of the hardest quality, and are different in grain to the other stones; they are supposed to have been brought from some distant region, thus lending an air of plausibility to the legend of Giraldus Cambrensis, who states that the stones of Stonehenge were conveyed by Merlin's magic from the Curragh of Kildare in Ireland, having been brought there in times remote and centuries long, long departed by giants from Africa.

An English Baronet of learning and research who has made Stonehenge a study, in alluding to the above legend remarks that "Some portion of truth is often interwoven with fable." I have crossed the Curragh of Kildare in the days departed, but do not remember having seen any stones resembling either in cast or character those that compose the Stonehenge.

The only part of Cambrensis' story to which I object is Merlin's magic. I have my serious doubts about stones of seventy tons weight being moved by magic, whether exercised by Merlin or Mesmer.

If those immense blocks were brought from Africa to Ireland, and then taken from the curragh of Kildare (where the best blood of horse and hound are put on their mettle) to the Salisbury plain in the dim and distant past, the removal of Cleopatra's Needle from the sands of Egypt on the banks of the Nile to Central Park, New York, in 1880 was not so great an exploit after all. Biggins, author of "Celtic Druids," states that he broke off a piece from one of the stones of the inner oval, which he had polished, and then submitted for examination to one of the finest geologists in London, who on seeing it, without having had the least suspicion where it came from, said it looked like an African stone; but if it were British it must have come from the Island of Angelsy. Mr. Higgins afterwards presented it to the Geological Society of London.

SMOKE La Flor de Overbeck and White Horse, 5c cigars.

New Store!
New Goods!
New Location!

BUT THE SAME OLD RELIABLE PROPRIETOR.

FARNER

For 27 years I have sold the citizens of St. Louis Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc. Fair Dealing, Reliable Goods and Low Prices have built up a business that made it necessary to seek larger and better equipped stores. I have located in the new four-story building at

S. W. Corner of Twelfth and Franklin Av.,

With over 20,000 square feet of floor room, and will show a stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, DESKS, STOVES AND RANGES

Unsurpassed in St. Louis, and I will sell them on

EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

At prices LOWER than cash houses ask for the same goods. Don't make a purchase until you call on me.

FARNER

1200 and 1202 Franklin Av.

☛ *I will sell every dollar's worth of stock at the old store, Fourteenth and Clark Avenue, LOWER THAN COST. I will not move to the new store any of these goods.*

WE STUDY TO PLEASE

Our aim and object in business has been to select style and quality and then to sell same at a reasonable profit, but lower than our competitors. With our increased facilities we carry a much larger stock than ever before, and buying in such large quantities and discounting the bills, low rent, and other expenses away down, defying competition, we are now ready for fall trade.

HOME COMFORTS

Are cheaper to-day than at any time in the past. The enterprise of such a leader in the Furniture, Carpet and House-Furnishing Goods as

HENRY WALKER

Has placed almost all that heart could desire within the reach of all.

We are now prepared to sell at the lowest cash prices, on TIME PAYMENTS, Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Folding Beds, Sideboards, Chairs, Tables, Lamps, Stoves, and, in fact, everything necessary to furnish a house complete.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Our mammoth new fall stock of Carpets is now on our shelves, ready for your inspection. The most beautiful designs and magnificent colorings ever shown in St. Louis. Our prices for Carpets are always the lowest. We handle nothing but the best makes of the best manufacturers in this country and Europe and can suit you in pattern and price.

We guarantee everything to be as represented, and know you cannot do as well at any other house in this city. Easy Time Payments when desired.

Henry Walker,
The House-Furnisher,
210 and 212 North Twelfth Street,
Between Olive and Pine. Open Evenings.

A CHORUS OF PRAISE.

Poets of All Sorts Woo the Muse and the Result of Their Courtship Is This Batch of Poems, All Singing the Praises of the "Sunday Post-Dispatch."

There is wonderful unanimity among the poets. They all think the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is hard to surpass, and that in it the ideal newspaper is almost realized. Those printed below are only a few that have been received during the last few days. The others will have their chance, however. Every poet will have the satisfaction of seeing himself in print.

That there may be no misunderstanding the conditions of the contest are here given:

For the best short original poem of not more than twelve lines, or the best original prose sentiment, the "Post-Dispatch" will give a prize of $25.

The subject of the poem or the sentiment must be the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The poems, or prose, should be addressed to the Editor of the POST-DISPATCH EXPOSITION ECHOES. They will be printed in the EXPOSITION ECHOES, and the award will be announced on the closing day of the Exposition.

Write on one side of the paper only. This rule is imperative.

TO THE "POST-DISPATCH".

When at my table sitting, and with me
My daughters fair, the lily and the rose,
And between us three is spread a POST-DISPATCH,
Some one knocking—if I rise to lift the latch,
Pray let your pages printed fine disclose
Naught which lilies and roses should not see.

A knight—"the pen is mightier than the sword!"
Drag the hidden evil from its den, dare the fight,
The oppressed, the weak defend with mighty word,
Then your visor raising, bare your face to the light.

CLARENCE J. SMITH.

THE "SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

The POST-DISPATCH is brimming o'er
With ancient, as with modern lore;
Encyclopedia of each day,
It wings its broad and radiant way,
Disseminating truths sublime,
Through every nation, tribe and clime,
Religion, politics and fun—
On every subject 'neath the sun
It rings the changes day by day,
Wielding for good a potent sway.
No other paper dares to hope
With the great POST-DISPATCH to cope.

MRS. H. R. HUGHES.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER SHOULD BE.

A daily newspaper should exhibit in all their kaleidoscopic forms and colors the news of the day. Its editorial columns should be devoid of all personalities, but crisp and pointed, and, when necessary, sharp enough to draw blood from such a frozen turnip, for instance, as President Harrison. Above all the editorial department of a great daily should always be provided with that unfeigned spirit of truthfulness and earnestness which arouses the attention and enlists the sympathies of its readers, making them feel that the paper is a friend and brother, or at least one of the family, and not merely a cold, inanimate mass of printed paper.

W. H. STILWELL, JR.

TO THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In all this glorious land of ours,
Thy name above thy rival towers;
And where the human tongue hath speech,
Thy glorious pages daily reach.

The humble dweller by the sea,
The lord with mansion on the lea,
Alike with expectation wait,
To read thy news of church and State.

The merchant prince is ill at ease,
Until thy market news he sees.
The minister thy sheet unrolls,
To aid in saving human souls.

LONDON HAYNES DAVIS.

MY IDEAL.

Uplift a thousand voices full and sweet.—[Tennyson
Brimful of news from writers the best,
From North and South, from East and West,
Told with a strict adherence to fact,
With polished wit and graceful tact;
In politics, as in all things, true
To the better man, no matter who.
This my ideal; and O, readers, a host
Is that matchless paper, the daily POST.

And the SUNDAY POST, with its news bits rare,
Its stories, and poems, and pictures fair,
Its sketches of travel, of beaux and belles,
My exacting ideal it far excels.

"BERT."

CHICAGO TOURIST ON THE "SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

In the great metropolis of the West
My Sabbath stop I made,
And bought the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
In perfect type arrayed.
"To find a journal like you," I said,
"I've been in constant search."
The mammoth P.-D. tossed its head
And said, "Come off your perch."

Her columns of wants and ads
Are very attractive and bright;
Accounts of new fashions and fads,
With society events in sight;
Great stories they always relate,
As the popular journal they win it.
The other papers "aren't up to date,"
In fact, they "are not in it."

GEO. L. BERKLEY.

A SENTIMENT.

Liberty, Progress, Education, Religion, Charity and Love receive such an added impetus and aggressive energy from this bright and far-reaching glory of the press, always watchful for the liberty of the citizens, praising, rewarding the right, blaming and shaming the wrong. Foremost with untiring zeal for the advancement of our city, for the improving of its streets and homes, for the beautifying of its parks and trystring places. Appreciating the desirability of a good education and training for youth, both teacher and scholar receive comfort and guidance from the Testament of Culture. Religion, the nearest and truest friend, the guiding star of one's life, gains in its power and ever developing charms through the medium of this great religious weekly. That sweetest of all Christian virtues, Charity, has an ever ardent helper and powerful colleague in this friend of the oppressed or forsaken. In the mind of Senex what happy memory and in the heart of youth what yearning hope for the fulfillment of love's fond dream is not aroused and encouraged by Cupid's doings printed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

H. D. STOPS.

THE "SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

REFRAIN.

POST-DISPATCH! of best, the match!
Of men and minds, great molder!
Sing we thy praise in these glad days,
Thro' cycles live, and older!

Dispatch in work, in news, in name;
Instinct with truth; in all, no blame;
State and nation; every station,
Plead thy cause; amelioration,
Attent at home on every need,
Thy open hand fits gen'rous meed;
Causes politi-cal; of pity.
Hail all! the Ægis of our city.

R. A. FINNERTY.

THE "SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

Which paper sent our teachers
For a trip o'er the ocean blue?
And boomed the bill for street sprinkling,
And the Forest Park Zoo-zoo?

Which is most free from party strife
In politics and creed?
The POST-DISPATCH, in all that's good
It always takes the lead.

What paper cheers our Sunday
With news from every land?
The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, my friends,
Long may it last—it's grand.

G. H. G.

AN UNCLASSIFIED RHYTHM.

A model journal is the POST-DISPATCH,
With its columns on columns of news,
And its wholesome religious views;
Its scientific papers and moral essays,
And political opinions pure,
And the "wants" and "ads" of the day.

Ever ready to raise a strong right arm
In defense of the helpless and poor,
And to fight to the last for justice and right
And the cause of the common good.
For St. Louis, Mo., and U. S. A. first,
Chicago and the rest of the world next.

YELKCIB TRAH.

"SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

Progression is the magic word
Of present times. Thy standard bears
Supreme that motto! Thy voice is heard
To speak for right in all affairs.

Deep underneath the ocean dark,
In azure blue across the land,
Swift flashes the electric spark,
Perfected slave, at thy command,
Artistic minds, a gifted throng,
They weave a garland fair and sweet,
Crown of science, art and song,
How royal! Making thee complete.

MILDRED S. MCFADEN.

WHAT IT SHOULD BE, IT IS.

A journal of the people should be, I deem,
A journal free itself and strong and true,
One to do battle 'gainst the wrongs of men,
One to start naught but what it carries through,
One with its messengers all over land and sea,
Yet not too great to give the weakest aid:
One in whose pages all the best must be
That man has wrought or writer thought or said;
In fine, a journal for the present need,
One not too slow the "latest thing" to catch,
A journal with a "tow-line," like our own
Bright, generous, newsy SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

F. S.

THE "SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

Sunday morning open the latch
And give me the glorious old POST-DISPATCH.
Breakfast I will gladly lose
To get a chance to read its news.

Hurrah for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH!
Its news and its truth,
Wherever 'tis seen,
Are like the faithful old evergreen.

The best of all, in justice 'tis pure,
It exposes the rich as well as the poor.
From East to West, from North to South,
The POST-DISPATCH is in every mouth.

E. J. STALLE.

THIS IS THE WAY.

Of all the papers that we read
The SUNDAY POST, it takes the lead.
The reason why is plainly told,
For it downs the wrongs and the rights upholds.

It suits the people, far and near,
The rich and poor, the odd and queer;
Of enterprise it has no end—
In truth, it's the city's greatest friend.

It plans good things, and gets them, too;
It downed the dust, it got the Zoo;
It denounces rings and the political bum,
And this is how a modern paper should be run.

ROMULUS.

THE NEWS AT ANY COST.

It sprang a Titan, born, when near a century's close,
To tilt a lance always for public good;
A friend to trust and keep, a power of dread for foes,
The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has ever nobly stood.

Where wrong has hid its face in virtue's guise,
This knight, sans peur, has torn the veil away,
And human needs has shown to human eyes,
And crimes long hid dragged forth to light of day.

A teacher also in the world's great realm of thought,
No phase of progress has it scorned or lost,
No hardship seemed too dear that might fulfill
Its motto of "The news at any cost."

S. R.

MODERN JOURNALISM.

First of all, modern journalism should be represented by men of noble and lofty character only. Men impartial under all circumstances, and expressing their original ideas and opinions honestly, without fear, and regardless of the manner in which it may affect others.

They should take pride in analyzing and in criticising the opinions expressed in other periodicals, and publish the truth thereof only. The most essential feature of modern journalism is to bring the greatest amount of news in as brief a space as possible, and in such simple, comprehensive language as to enable everybody, educated as well as ignorant, to understand it. modern journalism should treat upon all subjects of public interest without exception. Permit me, gentle reader, to refer you to any copy of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, and the paper, speaking for itself, will define what modern journalism should be in its most successful form, and illustrate my views upon the subject more plainly.

H. E. JAMES.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

POST-DISPATCH, the POST-DISPATCH
Only sheet first news to catch,
Supplying us at close of day,
Telling news from far away.

Diffusing information
Including every nation,
Sunday and every day,
Piloting its way
Among its host of readers,
Telegraphs and spicy leaders.
Can any one wonder
How the POST has got the sway?

DUNCAN BROWN.

THE "SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

Like a bright gleam of sunshine it comes to our homes,
Its pages replete with the news of the day;
News social and sketch and historic legend,
And fashion are there in attractive array.

Many gems of bright thought in its columns abound;
Its pure, wholesome sentiment all must admire;
Its long lines of "wants" by all classes are scanned,
Guiding all to that which their hearts most desire.

With the interests of the city forever at heart,
Always foremost and first in each plan for her good,
Many schemes for her weal do its pages impart—
Long live the POST-DISPATCH, its power understood.

MRS. HARVE SIMER, Salem, Ill.

A MILLION CIRCULATION.

The POST you see has energy,
Grit, vim, originality;
And then, you know, it tries to show
To all, impartiality.
Besides you get the news while yet
They're fresh and interesting.
And then you'll find to please your mind,
Rich humor and good jesting.
And, you'll admit, that, but for it,
We'd lose fair reputation.
So may it climb the height sublime
Of a million circulation!

SKRAMI.

THE "SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

Amidst the many grand things,
And those of usefulness;
The POST-DISPATCH is a synonym
Of integrity and progress.

With its news of foreign countries
And topics of home we hear,
As you wander through its columns,
Bright, enlightening and clear.

It promotes the public welfare,
Brings a bounty to their cheer;
And by the wise it will be styled,
The people's souvenir.

WILL F. SIEVERS.

HIS OPINION OF THE PAPER.

Pull up an easy chair, old boy! here's tobacco, pipe and match,
One thing I'll leave you, then must go—the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH,
Stupidity would reign for you without its racy pages;
The things it handles without gloves give many a fellow rages.

Despite all that, it comes down pat on wrongs that should be righted;
It stands up fair and hits out square at evils others slighted;
Suggests a plan—and helps it on—deals the needy liberal measure;
Puts generous thoughts in minds of those who only live for pleasure;
And think, old boy, of how much joy it gives to hosts aside from you,
The steady effort that it made, is all that got for us the Zoo.
Can anything be brighter—more instructive than its pages?
How's that? You hope that if there is, it may endure for ages!

N. C.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

You want to know what a journal should be,
And what you should be yourself,
The first should uphold the rights of the free,
And you should not write for pelf,
Either working day or Sunday.

RICHARD ALLEN,
801 N. 6th st.

THE "SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

Pride, pleasure of the people and champion of their rights!
Oh! paper of all papers, most full of fresh delights!
So many thy grand schemes to benefit the poor,
'Tis a wonder the wolf ever dares knock on one door!

Distinguished monitor, aiming to erase all flaws
In the truth of all men, in the justice of our laws.
So great are thy just merits, in twelve lines alone,
Pray teach us, how can they ever be shown?
All the world knows thy wit cheers with frolicsome fun.
Till tired, lagging ones anew feel ready to run.
Courage pours from thy pages into all hearts each week.
Here—take the paper. It best for itself can speak.

LIZZIE MARTIN.

MIND, MATTER, BRAIN, BRAWN.

The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH should be
Dame Nature's pet epitome;
Limning forth into every nation,
God and Truth, and why creation
Shapes her moods to passion's level
And mars a saint to build a devil.
How Mind and Matter, Brain and Brawn,
The Big 4 are to the agrarian dawn,
When men and women the whole world over
May live in peace and die in clover.
Yes, the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH should be
To universal good, the Key.

COSMOS.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER SHOULD BE.

A modern newspaper is like a mirror, for it reflects every twenty-four hours the acts, both good and evil, of man. It should give in concise language what man has conquered and mastered in the broad field of nature which was heretofore beyond his control, what new developments he has made in science, arts and literature. It should publish the occurrence of everyday life, their joy and sorrow, their joy and sorrow, their good and evil. It should aid all and encourage schemes for mental and physical advancement, and point out with unsparing hand evil designs lurking beneath the cloak of seeming virtue. In the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH we find all these elements.

MAMIE C.

STRONG AS ADAMANT.

Of all the papers printed here,
Or in all the land around,
There's one that needs to have no fear
Of breakers far or breakers near,
Or of their blowing sound.

It stands as strong as adamant,
'Tis called the POST-DISPATCH;
Let all the other papers rant,
But one thing, I am sure they can't
Its excellence and purpose match.

WILEY ARNHEIM.

LEADER OF THOUGHT.

Leader of thought! 'Tis thine to sway
The subtle intellects of men;
To loose their bond and point the way
Where freedom's gladsome feet have been;
Unstained by bribe—unawed by fear,
Uninfluenced by the noisy throng,
To move along thy grand career,
Upholding right—condemning wrong,
To help the poor; to set the seal
Of Truth and Justice on thy brow;
With suffering Misery's pangs to feel
And Charity's kind help bestow.

B. M. N.

AN ODE.

Descend ye Nine! don't leave me in the "soup,"
But give a struggling bard your choicest "scoop"
On POST-DISPATCH, I'll then earn wealth and fame
By improvising on that well-known name.
Since twenty-five round "cases" is the test—
"To be or not to be"—I'll do my best.
O zephyr of the WORLD! whose breezy news
Instruct, enlighten, interest and amuse
Your host of patrons; all who read or speak;
All who, in fact, pay fifteen cents per week.
May your bright circulation still increase.
I wish you joy, prosperity and peace.

JAMES W. GRAHAME.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS.

P rinces, paupers read it daily, babies cry for it from birth,
O rgan of our city's progress, greatest paper on the earth;
S unday's columns sparkling ever, and each afternoon as well,
T o the newsboy 'tis no trouble. POST-DISPATCH he loves to sell.

D irty streets; are now "not in it;" "lay the dust!" and dust was laid;
I ndependent, fears no foeman; to do right is not afraid.
S coops are ev'ry day appearing, "bums" and "combines" aims to down;
P oor, oppressed and working classed find a champion of renown;
A dvertisers know its value, make your "wants" known thro' P.-D.;
T hankful thousands sing its praises when the "zoo" they see quite free;
C irculation still increasing "out of sight" and hard to match;
H ail! all hail! long may you flourish! great and glorious POST-DISPATCH.

JOHN J. FLYNN,
A former St. Louisan.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18, 1891.

DAVID AND THE TWO GOLIATHS.

We once had control of the city.
And of most of the local news, too;
But that P.-D. drove us—a pity!—
To seek items and regions anew.

And there, on our toes it is treading—
Not on Sunday alone—but each day.
The stripling is growing and spreading
And, alas! we are wasting away.

[Chorus of Citizens.]

Yes, the P.-D.'s a stand-by of ours,
A friend, too, of races and creeds;
So, why should we pass by the flowers?
One can't gather honey from weeds.

MARY W

THE "SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH."

There's papers and papers, as everyone knows,
Papers of poetry and papers of prose;
Papers of science and papers of art;
Papers of romance, with Cupid and dart;
Papers of fashion containing each style;
Papers so comic that all seem to smile;
Papers with pictures, both grim and grotesque;
Papers of anecdote, wit and burlesque.
But for information and latest of news,
For throughths that instruct and jokes that amuse,
You can look through them all, but find none to match
The one we all watch for—the "SUNDAY DISPATCH."

CLARA M LING, Raymond, Ill.

A FACT IN RHYME.

St. Louis' SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
Is mighty hard to match.

ADA C. PALMER.

Tipton, Moniteau County, Mo.

A Dream of Happiness

May be followed by a morning of "La Grippe." Easily, and, and why? Because the displacement of covering in bed, a neglected draught from a partly closed window, an open transom connected with a windy entry in a hotel, may convey to your nostrils and lungs the death-dealing blast. Terrible and swift are the inroads made by this new destroyer. The medicated alcoholic principle in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will check the dire complaint. A persistence in this preventive of its further development will absolutely checkmate the dangerous malady. Unmedicated alcoholic stimulants are of little or no value. The just medium is the Bitters. Not less efficacious is it in cases of malaria, billiousness, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia and kidney trouble. The weak are usually those upon whom disease fastens first. Invigorate with the Bitters.

HEED THE WARNING.

Many imitations and simulations of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are being offered, and it is our duty to raise the "danger signal."

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

You can not be too careful: you can not scrutinize too closely. When you ask for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, you want "C-A-R-T-E-R'S." DON'T BE CARELESS, see that you get "C-A-R-T-E-R-'S," refuse all others, take nothing but the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

ABOUT THE PLAYERS

Attractions Provided this Week For St. Louis Theater-Goers.

SANDER'S EGYPTIAN CO. PORTRAYED BY BERNHARDT AND DAVENPORT.

Points of Contrast Between Two Cleopatras—The Promised Glimpse of "Alabama's" Charms—Reed and Collier's New Vehicle—Farce Comedy, Melodrama, Burlesque in the Week's List.

Fanny Davenport's production of Sardou's "Cleopatra" suggests the question, "Is it worth the cost for her?"

The drama is not noble in any sense of the word. There is not a touch of poetry in the work. The nearest approach to dignity of sentiment is the brutal devotion to sensual love on the part of both Antony and Cleopatra which lead them to prefer dishonor, ruin and death to deprivation. The dignity of this sentiment consists solely in the courage with which all nobler sentiments are disavowed. With the exception of a few outbursts of intense passion, the action moves monotonously and is merely the accompaniment of a stately pageant. The scope and purpose of the play are embraced in the delineation of royal harlotry, the depiction of the arts of enticement as practiced by a woman of superior mould with charm of body, strength of mind and power of despotism.

Comparisons are odious, but since Miss Davenport has endeavored to portray a character written for and created by another she invites comment upon the difference between her work and that of the original and the finer art of the woman who has proved her genius for this sort of work and to whom the character was fitter becomes was manifest at once. Bernhardt in some measure redeemed the character by a delicacy of suggestion, a subtlety and finesse of enticement and an intensity of passion which placed it upon a pedestal as a type of the unscrupulous and passionate siren. Davenport reduced it to the ordinary level of every day men and women. What was fascinating allurement in one case became gross invitation in the other. The queen and her favorite become the woman and her lover. Enticing suggestion was turned into salacious revelation. The keynote to the two characters was furnished by the costumes of the first act in which Bernhardt stimulated the imagination by clever concealment and Davenport solicited the vision by bold revealment. Of course it is not intended to convey the impression that Davenport did not act the part well and effectively in many respects. She was only unsatisfactory by contrast. Her taste in appearing in the gauze and girdle is open to serious question. It shocks some people and destroys the illusions of all.

The Davenport frame to the picture ennobles the production. It is certainly a magnificent piece of stage illustration so excellent in all respects that it seems a pity that the scenery should not answer some of the recalls in place of the actors.

* * *

"Alabama," the successful play of Augustus Thomas, will be made known to St. Louisans for the first time to-morrow evening at the Olympic. Mr. Thomas has chosen the South as the location of his play, and is said to have treated his theme and his people with sympathetic skill, tender sentiment and delicate charm of characterization. A New York paper said of the play: "A simple benighted community is pictured with the touch and understanding of the humorist." St. Louisans can judge for themselves whether the praise which has been heaped upon the production is well placed, but the following description of the "benighted" people as the curtain goes down upon them will give an insight into their characters and the parts they play in the drama:

In the center of the stage and of the story is Capt. Davenport, the part in which Mr. Barrymore has won his latest favor. He wears a beard and his temples are gray, which means that he has reached the thoughtful age when men are men and hearts are hearts, when prejudice and resentment are buried in humanity and love. He is the man on the outside; the noble adjustment of things sentimental and sectional, the oil upon the waters. He is flippant, graceful, superficial almost, and then he is always right there with his Southern heart and his Northern justice.

Harry Preston, or Capt. Davenport as he calls himself, stands with an arm around his cousin sweetheart, who is reposeful, mature, and in short, May Brookyn. She represents the serious feminine interest of the story, and you feel sure that she will be very kind to Col. Preston, Harry Preston's white-haired, Southern, dogmatic, prejudiced, feeble, lovable old father, who hates the North, but loves his boy, and in the person of J. H. Stoddardt wins all hearts and sympathies.

To the left of this little group of three, as the final curtain falls, there is another of two—Maj. Armstrong, with his arm around little Carey Preston. That is about all there is to these two people. Maj. Armstrong is a Northerner, in the friendship and employ of Harry Preston. He is the handsome lover, and all that sort of thing, a part admirably fitted to Edward Bell. Carey is the granddaughter of old Col. Preston, a pretty, timid, blushing fragrant little Southern blossom, who loves "Majah" Armstrong, and wins her way through the story and into your heart without half trying. Agnes Miller plans the parts. Still further to the left, on the gallery of the old Southern home, are Lathrop Page and Atlanta Moberly, a boy-boy and a girl-girl, in love of course, Southern of course, and very interesting of course, whose time is principally occupied with telling each other about it. These two people are played by Harry Woodruff and Minnie Craddock.

Back of the scenes, and probably washing up by this time, are Raymond Page, the villain, who, as played by Walden Ramsay, looks very much like Emil Zola, and Reuben Fax, who is quite a surprise as the negro, barks like a coon, and loves Miss Carey.

Those are the people most concerned in the story. But there are two other characters, who, although not necessary to the machinery of the play, are its two principal headlights. They are its distinction, its color, its claim for a place in literature. Squire Tucker, played by Charles Harris, is a magistrate, as his title implies, but principally a frog-fisher. Fat, fifty, droll, human, ignorant, true almost to the depth of a tear at times, ingenuous, lovable and laughable, he is himself alone. He wears a broad-brimmed hat, blue gingham shirt, single suspender fastened by a nail, and trousers of an indefinite, time-stained color.

Equally distinct and typical, and equally well played by E. M. Holland, is Col. Moberly, in every way a contrast to Squire Tucker. He is the editor of the Talladega *Sentinel*, the Colonel of the Talladega Light Artillery and candidate for Congress on the out-and-out Democratic ticket and a Southern gentleman above all things. He is a wiry little fellow, extremely courteous, and very particular about his dress. His hair is thin and banged on the sides, and he is very much admires Mistress Stockton, a young, pretty and prospectively rich widow.

The Southern Society in New York visited the play en masse one night, and were emphatic in their approval. One of them said: "I reckon I know Squire Tucker and Col. Moberly, only they don't go by those names."

The play will be presented by A. M. Palmer's stock company and the names mentioned in the description above are sufficient guarantee of an artistic performance. One of the new members of the company is Edward Abeles in whom St. Louisans will recognize Sigmund Abeles, who was one of the best amateurs of this city before entering professional life.

Charlie Reed and William Collier have long been rated in theatrical circles as among the best of farce comedians, and naturally when it was announced that they were to star jointly in a new farce comedy production written by themselves, a great deal was expected, and confidence in their ability was so strong that the most glowing predictions were written and spoken. Judging from the press comments in the cities where it has been presented, "Hoss and Hoss," given by these two gentlemen and their company has fulfilled the predictions, and a genuine hit has been scored.

In "Lawyer Charlie Hoss," Charlie Reed is said to have struck a happy medium for the introduction of his peculiar funnyisms and eccentric songs. No comedian can tell a funny story or sing a comic song more acceptably than Mr. Reed. William Collier's "Judge Willie Hoss" is credited with being a very strong characterization with plenty of opportunity for his crisp drollery. Arthur Moulton, whose clever work the past two seasons with Frank Daniels has placed him among the popular ones, will be seen as "Birdie Hoss," the Judge's son.

Among the ladies of the cast are Miss Louise Allen, "the kangaroo dancer," who caused such a flutter in the front rows when here with "Dr. Bill;" Miss May Yohe, whose contralto voice has been heard with pleasure on former occasions; Miss Rosa France, with her clear and sweet soprano, Miss Adele Farrington, or, as she is better known here, Mrs. George Wiseman, who is said to have made wonderful strides in her profession; Miss Helen Reimer, Miss Rose Chesnau, Miss Helena Collier and Miss Lillian Ramsden. The Abbott Quartette is one of the strong features of this company, which numbers twenty-one people. "Hoss and Hoss," unlike most farce-comedies, has something of a plot, though not too much to interfere with the introduction of numerous songs, dances and other specialties. A respectable old country Judge, "Wm. Hoss," has in his younger days been involved in a pretty actress episode, which his son, "Birdie," discovers through finding an old and compromising letter. This letter he uses to extort permission from the Judge to introduce some young friends of his own of the same character into the house and also to induce the Judge to leave his country home and reside in the city.

Through this means there is assembled a company of the liveliest kind, prominent among whom is a young New York lawyer, "Charlie Hoss," to the horror of the Judge and his wife. The fun of the farce is said to be fast and furious, while new songs and new dances are plentifully sprinkled throughout the performance. The first act is laid at the Judge's country home in Saugerties, N. Y. The second in his court-room during the trial of a theatrical company, and the third in a New York restaurant which the Judge has been induced to buy in partnership with "Lawyer Charlie Hoss," and which is being run under the title of "Cafe Hoss and Hoss." A strike occurs in the latter, and the Judge and his lawyer partner are forced to fill the positions respectfully of cook and head waiter. With these opportunities and such a strong company of character and specialty people, there should be plenty of fun and entertainment at the Grand this week. "Hoss and Hoss" opens to-night and will continue throughout the week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

* * *

Novelty is the order of the hour at Pope's Theater this week. An entirely new and original farce-comedy, "The Devil's Editor," will be given. It was given its initial production at the Park Theater, Philadelphia, two weeks ago and is credited with achieving a success. It is the work of J. A. Reed, a well-known New York journalist. His name did not appear on the Philadelphia programmes because he had the good sense to first see if his handiwork would be a success. That once proved, he announced his paternity to the well-born child. The conservative old *Ledger* said: "To laugh is a good thing, but 'The Devil's Editor' makes one laugh so much that it is almost too much of a good thing, if that were possible." The farce is supposed to depict some of the many difficulties that beset the career of the country editor, and to portray the editor and the several characters that make his life a burden, several of the brightest luminaries of the farce comedy firmament are employed. Among them are that bunch of jollity, Alice Harrison, Frank Doane, the comedian, several singers, including Hattie Delaro Barnes and Hattie Anderson, and that funny pair of comedians, Sheridan & Flynn, authors of "Down Went McGinty." They will introduce several new songs in this piece and are expected to strike another "McGinty."

* * *

"The Runaway Wife," McKee Rankin's melodrama, which had a season of success on the stage, will be presented at Havlins this week, opening with a matinee this afternoon. The scenes of the piece alternate between Washington, New York and Pennsylvania, and give opportunity for handsome stage pictures which the management is said to develop. The theme is romantic, and deals with heroic and pathetic incidents having a thread of comedy twisted into them. The company is said to be excelent for the purpose, including Blanche Mortimer, who is a handsome woman and a clever actress, and who takes the principal part; Andrew Robson, Albert Livingston, Mrs. J. H. Buren, Misses Romaine, Vere and others.

* * *

The company which Whallen and Martell have organized this year is said to be one of the best combinations put together for the production of variety amusement. One of the novelties is the introduction in the bill of three compound specialties after the manner of two-ringed circuses. Instead of a single turn the audience will be furnished with double and triple specialties. Between these multiform acts, of course, come single specialties. Whallen and Martell have gone to very large expense and bestowed much thought and care on this theatrical enterprise. Each specialty has been chosen to fit into a whole, and elegant costumes and stage settings are promised. It is their aim to have it clean and wholesome. The opening performance will be given at the Standard Theater at the matinee to-day. The usual matinees will be given during the week.

* * *

Commencing Sunday, Oct. 4, Russell's Comedians will inaugurate their annual engagement at the Grand in the presentation of the laughing success, "The City Directory," the rejuvenated version having the addition to the title "Up to Date," which is significant of any production managed by stalwart John Russell, from the well-known fact that he never allows his offerings to become uninteresting from familiarity. This organization needs no commendation as a body, and certainly the individuals of the company have each a well-won reputation. Their names are Willis P. Sweatman, Luke Schoolcraft, Dan Daly, Chas. Seaman, Jos. Jackson, Burt Haverly, J. C. Miron, Julius Witmark and W. S. Mullaly, musical director; the Misses Lillie Eldridge, Bessie Cleveland, Maym Kelso, Kate Uart, Marion Weldon and "the Little Fawn," Amelia Glover.

Many innovations have been introduced in "The City Directory" since last seen here and all the new features are described as being "right up to date."

* * *

The latest addition to the stage from society is Miss Minnie Bradford Washburn, an accomplished and pretty New York girl, who has gone into the ranks of the profession on account of the reverses of her father, Lansing C. Washburn of the New York Stock Exchange. Miss Washburn created something of a sensation by plunging into tights at once as a member of the Carleton Opera Co. in the production of "Indigo" at Baltimore. Her conduct is criticised by some as immodest, but she has been ably defended on the ground that the wearing of tights on the stage is as purely a matter of convention as the wearing of a low-cut dress at a ball or the wearing of a short skirt on the beach. What would be immodest under other circumstances, it is asserted, becomes proper when approved or required by usage and circumstances. But like the charming defendant in the famous Greek case, Mrs. Washburn offers her own best defense, as she is said to be a lovely brunette with a fine figure. St. Louisans can draw their own conclusions, for "Indigo" will shortly be presented here.

* * *

That popular rural drama, "The County Fair," will be the attraction at the Olympic Fair week, the engagement beginning Sunday night. A strong cast will be seen in the principal roles, and the horse race will be run with three horses.

Coulisse Chat.

Gossip has it that Marie Jansen, just returned from Europe, is to marry R. C. Bass, of Bass ale fame.

The Bostonians have accepted a new opera, words by Arthur Macy, music by E. A. Newcomb, both of Boston. Name of opera not yet decided upon.

Henrik Ibsen's only son, Sigord Ibsen, who is a prominent figure in Norwegian political circles, is about to marry Miss Berghot Bjornson, the eldest daughter of the other renowned Scandinavian writer. Miss Bjornson is at present in Paris, pursuing her studies.

The Jessie Foster Opera company will open its second season at Aurora, Mo., Oct. 15, and will make an extended tour through Southwest Missouri and Kansas. The wonderful success of this company last season warrants the prediction that it will do a land office business this season. Local managers on its route say as a drawing attraction it is simply immense.

FLORENCE'S FISH STORY.

THE COMEDIAN SWEARS HE CAUGHT A FORTY-TWO POUND SALMON.

It Was the Result, Too, of Young Sothern's Guying—Vivid Description of a Plucky Fight—How Johnny Heckshire Cooked a Boiled Ham.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

"The gamest fish I ever caught," said Billy Florence, comedian, fisherman and prince of good fellows, during a chat the other day; "well, I'll tell you. It was on the Natashquon, just above a spot called Second Falls, Sothern and myself had been fishing all the morning below the falls with varying success, Sothern having landed a couple of fine fish while I was a little chagrined and annoyed at losing three—the first by bad handling, the other two partly because Sothern had chaffed me so unmercifully about my unsportsmanlike treatment of the lordly salmon by giving him too much butt, that I forgot to examine my fly until after I had lost two fish and then found that the barb was broken.

Gaffing From the Boat.

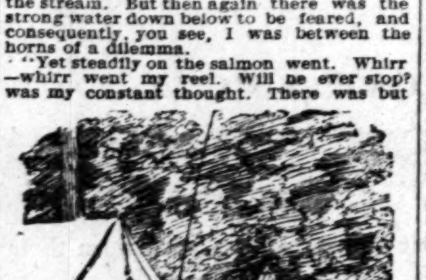
"I at once put on another fly and leaving Sothern below the falls started to fish above. He laughingly bade me better luck next time as I tramped up to the ledge of rock forming the wall of the river.

"Just above the fall was a series of ledges which made strong ripples and currents. This broken water extended about a quarter of a mile, and at its head was a beautiful pool unbroken by a ripple. I knew this was the resting place of many a salmon, for I had killed a number of fish in that neighborhood.

"The first cast I made my fly (a Jack Scott) fell about thirty yards from the shore. Like a flash the surface of this glassy pool was ruffled and a monster salmon arose and took the fly. Whiz—z—z went the reel, and like lightning he dashed up the stream.

"Now, I had been fishing from a canoe below the falls with Sothern and was not prepared to pay out much line or have an extended rub, consequently did not have a large reel with me. The one on my rod did not carry more than ninety or one hundred yards. I therefore felt certain that if the salmon continued his headlong flight, I should soon be at the end of my tether, and then woe betide me, if I returned to Sothern with a broken or shattered reel, therefore I fervently prayed that Mr. Salmon would change his royal mind and go down the stream. But then again there was the strong water down below to be feared, and consequently, you see, I was between the horns of a dilemma.

"Yet steadily on the salmon went. Whirr—whirr went my reel. Will he ever stop? was my constant thought. There was but little line left on my reel when Mr. Salmon-sallier turned, and O, ye Gods! was making for the strong water below.

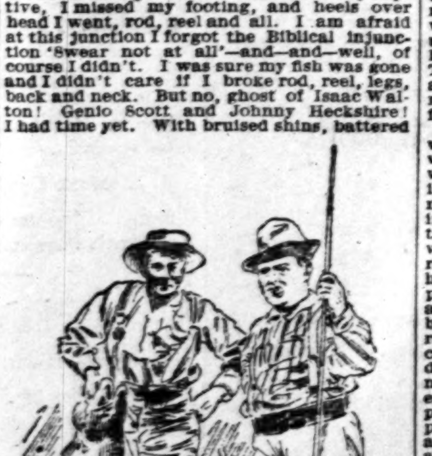


Resting at the Camp.

"I reeled in as fast as I possibly could, fearing my captive would get off by the slack line, nor did I know whether he was on or not—ah! that fearful uncertainty which fishers mostly dread, since it is utterly impossible to reel in the slack as rapidly as the salmon gives it to you on the return run. No, by Jove, I've got him yet! for I suddenly felt the tug as he still went farther on down the stream and toward the much dreaded broken water above the falls.

"He now gave me a splendid view of his fair proportions by leaping into the air. This was the first time I had seen him since he had struck the fly, and he was a beauty with his silver scales and the myriad drops of the water sparkling like so many diamonds in the sun. Will he turn again? I thought, go to the bottom and sulk, or take refuge among the rocks and boulders at the head of the falls? No he is determined to go, and I, perforce, must go with him, since my line will not permit me to give him more extended range.

"So down we went, I holding my rod as taut as I dared, while I picked my way over the rocks along the shore. Intent on my captive, I missed my footing, and heels over head I went, rod, reel and all. I am afraid at this junction I forgot the Biblical injunction 'Swear not at all'—and—and—well, of course I didn't. I was sure my fish was gone and I didn't care if I broke rod, reel, legs, back and neck. But no, ghost of Isaac Walton! Genio Scott and Johnny Heckshire! I had time yet. With bruised shins, battered knees and pounding heart, on we went. The son of a gun had reached the ledges above the cascade and now came the fight for life.



My Forty-Two Pounds Salmon.

"Tug, tug, tug, he went. Splash! Once more he rose in the air and came down with a thud. Good! thought I, try that again my boy. Tire yourself out. If you can stand it I can.

"My tackle was of superior quality. The leader I had was one made by Forrest expressly for me, and I had tested it for fourteen pounds. My rod was a royal 17 footer. My only weak point was my hook and since I'd had bad luck in the morning with it, I feared a repetition of the same break. But no, thank goodness! it stood the fearful strain.

"The fish was now resting for another struggle, and I had time to take breath. My shins, feet and legs pained me from my fall, but never mind! I had my friend on the other end of the line, and for a time hostilities were suspended. My constant thought was how his lordship would act when he regained his strength. Would he go after still rougher water and make for the cascade, and go down the entire falls? If he should adopt this latter course, where would young Florence be?

"I was dripping with perspiration, for remember this was a hot July day. I was under a constant strain, keeping my line taut, and oh, how my shins ached. Suddenly the salmon started in and out among the rocks and currents, directly for the cascade. Great Scott! was I to lose him after all? Hold taut Billy! There he goes on the edge of the falls. No, by George, he has turned and up he goes again, making straight for the pool where he first rose. I never had such an experience, for salmon seldom turn and run up stream the second time. Talk of Napoleon crossing the Alps! to see me paddling over those rocks and stones again would have been a picture for any artist.

"But as the chances for capture were now turning in my favor, I was content. Once more the salmon leaped into the air, making the third sight I'd had of him. He was pretty well played out when he struck the water, for I managed to reel him in a good bit.

"'Metalic, Metalic,' I shouted as my Indian came slowly up the rocks from below the falls. 'Come here, you black son of Hiawatha. Stand by. Be ready to gaff this fish.'

"Not much, thought Mr. Fish, for away he went for another run. That was, however, his final effort. Once more he came to the surface, but it was upside down this time. But he soon righted—I never saw such game—tug—tug—tug—reel—reel—slowly—slowly—in he came.

"When Metallic reached over to gaff him, the poor fellow made a little run, but it was a sorry and ineffectual one, for I soon reeled him up within gaffing distance. A stroke from my Metallic and I laid my silver beauty on the grass at my feet. Forty-two pounds, one hour and ten minutes.

"Do you know," continued Mr. Florence, thoughtfully, "I don't feel as I did once about gaffing those noble creatures that fight so bravely for life. I shall never forget that when Bob Ingersoll heard me describe this battle, he took me one side and said, 'Billy, how could you? How could you kill that fish?' 'Why, wouldn't you?' I asked. 'Never, never,' said he, 'I couldn't kill anything that had life and such bravery.' I tell you, I've thought of what Bob said a great many times since."

"And now let me tell you a funny story apropos of our life at Camp Beatrice. You know when we go fishing we take our appetites along. You can imagine how delighted we were when the Maryland Club sent me up a beautiful ham. The whole camp was stirred up and no one more so than Johnny Heckshir. He announced that probably he was the only man in America who knew how to cook a ham properly. It must have white wine sauce, he said, and he laid violent hands on every bottle of white wine in camp. Well, the fuss that was made over the cooking of that ham. For hours everybody was on the qui vive, and at last it was set forth by the proudest man in creation. But you should have tasted it! It was like nothing but a bunch of red shoestrings. We couldn't eat it, the dogs wouldn't touch it, and the Indians finally took it for a foot-ball. Heckshir went around with a look of gloom on his face, and he couldn't understand it—never had failed before—had had the most wonderful success—and all that sort of talk. What was the matter? Why, this: The ham was already boiled when the Maryland Club sent it to me, and Heckshir, with all his cooking accomplishments, didn't know a boiled ham from a raw one. Well now, you may be sure that he never heard the last of that."

CAN'T ACT WITHOUT WIGS.

At Least That is What Some of Our Comedians Claim.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Tradition was smashed into splinters at the Star Theater on the opening night of "The Club Friend." Close observers may have seen that Actor Roland Reed appeared nervous and frequently ran his fingers through his hair, as though agitated by the fear that his crowning glory might have departed. Indeed, to his friends in the audience it looked at times as though he had succumbed to the terrors of stage fright.

It was not until after the performance that the secret of the actor's perturbation leaked out. Reed had just been divorced, or rather he had taken the bull by the horns and divorced himself. Enough to make any man nervous, every one will agree. But it was not the ordinary divorce of two hastily united and temporarily loving hearts. No indeed. It was something much more serious—the separation of a couple which have remained inseparable through centuries of fashion's mutations. It was the divorce of the comedian from his wig.

This may seem trivial enough to the outsider, but the actor will thoroughly understand its dread significance. Time was when no one thought of appearing upon the stage without a wig. The "society" play brought out the first wigless players. The fashion was set by two or three leading women proud of their beautiful tresses. Their sister professionals followed with imitative rapidity. Then the "pretty boys" among the ranks of leading and juvenile men appeared without wigs, and finally, upon the theory that the wearing of wigs conduced to early baldness, players of almost every kind and condition began to appear showing their natural hair.

The comedian alone clung fondly to his curiously made-up mixture of hair with eccentric bald patches supposed to lend "character" to the wearer. In fact, it still remains the principal feature in the comedian's make-up. Comedian Reed's defection from the ranks of wig-wearers may have serious consequences to the art of wig-making, at least so far as the theatrical profession bears upon it. Actors are as imitative as monkeys, and now that Reed has set the fashion an influx of unfamiliar heads and faces under familiar names may be expected. Not all at once, for after an actor has worn a wig for years it is almost impossible to feel easy without one.

This statement was fully confirmed by Comedian Reed, who, with a number of admirers, occupied the greater part of the space allotted to the cafe in the Morton House. It was directly after the first performance of "The Club Friend," and Reed mopped his perspiring brow while his friends congratulated him on his success.

"I never felt so badly in my life," explained the comedian, in a tone that carried conviction. "For about ten minutes I would have parted with all the money that came in the box-office to get my hands on the wig I had spread out in front of the mirror in my dressing-room. I tried in vain to keep my mind off the subject and not try to remember whether I had on a wig or not. It was no use. Every few minutes up would go my hands, feeling for the accustomed wig. Then for the first time I could analyze and sympathize with the sensations of a rooster who has been deprived of his tail feathers.

"What induced me to dispense with my wig? Motives of vanity, primarily. I grew weary of having people ask my manager whether I was 85 or 100 years of age. They imagined this idea from seeing me play old men with gray beards and hoary locks. So, instead of giving my present role an eccentric make-up, I appear as I do in real life. No wig; just enough make-up to offset the ghastly reflection of the footlights, and looking as handsome as I possibly can to make appear probable the sudden flame with which the author causes me to inspire a young and beautiful girl. Then again it was the natural result of my advancement from farce to pure comedy. Comedians are too prone to endeavor to instantly establish a favorable connection with their auditors by means of an extravagantly funny make-up. I have repeatedly done this myself. I am now in a position to disregard such adventitious aids, and in future will depend upon my acting alone. Now that I have broken the ice I suppose I will soon forget what a wig feels like."

It is curious but true that some of the most experienced performers cannot appear minus their accustomed wigs without suffering in a greater or less degree, all the symptoms of stage fright. Harry Kernell, accustomed to the impromptus and improvisations of the variety stage, could not be induced to make a public appearance without the red shock wig and curious little bits of side whiskers which he has always affected.

Kernell was one of many volunteers at a benefit given at the Bijou Theater more than four years ago. As it was Sunday evening the police regulations forbade the use of any disguising make-up or any costume other than the ordinary. The comedian obeyed the injunction, but when he faced the audience he collapsed utterly. His legs doubled up like cooked macaroni and his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. Powerless to speak he rushed from the stage, followed by the plaudits of the spectators, who imagined that Kernell was at last giving them a new act. Not until the police injunction had been suspended and the performers were permitted to don wig and whiskers could Kernell be persuaded to return to the stage.

Edwin Stevens and Jeff De Angelis, the Casino Dromios, are both positive they could not utter a syllable on the stage unless their heads were properly adorned with one of Meyer's masterpieces. De Wolf Hopper is so much attached to the comedian's friend that he never leaves it except when he goes to bed. For be it known that the Brobdingnagian fun-maker is as bald as an egg, and his beautiful chestnut locks are every morning combed and curled over the back of a chair.

NOT ON THE BILLS.

DISTINGUISHED ACTORS TELL SOME GOOD STORIES ABOUT THEMSELVES.

Actor Willard Is Reminded That "Ell's Full"—Marshall P. Wilder Measures Swords With Another Short Man—Nat Goodwin Has Stage Fright.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright

A cockney gallery god furnished the material for this amusing reminiscence of mine. It was during my early days on the stage and I was playing a part in a holiday pantomime called the "Seven Devils." At one point in the piece the devils one by one sink through a trap on their way, presumably, to the nether regions. On this night, however, one of the demons failed to materialize at the theater, and at the last moment one of the supers was pressed into service. In the hurry and excitement his bulk had not been considered and when the other six had safely descended it was found that the fat super was many sizes too large for the opening in the trap. There he stuck in spite of the combined efforts of all the devils to pull him through by the legs. This of itself was intensely funny, but when one of the gallery boys in a tone of intense relief, sang out at the top of his voice. "Thank the Lord, 'Ell's full," there was a universal shout of laughter in which everybody in the building joined, with the single exception of the fat super.

EDWARD S. WILLARD.

DIXEY DANCES ON HIS MANAGER'S BACK.

Most of my experience with stage mistakes have been stupid rather than funny, but I remember one little incident which was almost pathetic as well as amusing.

It happened when I was a boy and belonged to a snap company—barn-storming around the country.

The manager of the show was also leader of the orchestra of three pieces and played first fiddle.

The stage consisted of a platform held up by wooden horses. One night I was dancing away at my very best before a most appreciative though perhaps rather noisy audience, when suddenly two of the stage props gave way and down went one end of the platform. Quick as a flash the manager lifted the fallen end and placing it on his shoulder, went on coolly playing his fiddle and shouted excitedly to me to go ahead with my jig.

Dixey Dancing on His Manager's Back.

Well, the sight of that old fellow there, bent double, holding the stage up to prevent spoiling the performance, I shall never forget as long as I live.

The spectators shouted and applauded and went away telling everybody that it was the funniest scene they had ever witnessed.

HENRY E. DIXEY.

ROBERT HILLIARD'S COLDEST NIGHT.

The funniest part of my funny experience was that I played the joke on myself. I was a manager when it happened. One night when Wesley Sisson and I were running the Criterion Theater in Brooklyn several years ago we were sitting in the box office attired in dress suits, silk hats and patent leathers, congratulating ourselves on the strength of the big house the current piece was drawing, when a boy rushed up the window and gasped out the startling news that some hoodlums were carting off one of our big twenty-four sheet bill boards.

"Thank the Lord, 'Ell's Full!"

Accoutered as I was I dashed out into the street, not even stopping to put on my overcoat, although there was snow on the ground and the weather was biting cold.

After a chase of at least half a mile the boy and I caught up with the robbers, and sure enough there laid the big bill board face downward resting on the sides of the truck.

After being pelted with snowballs by small boys and nearly mobbed by the half dozen thieves, I at last succeeded in wresting the reins from the driver and started lickerty split back to the theater.

When the board had been taken off and lifted up against the wall, what do you think it read? "Positively last week of Booth and Barrett in Sinn's New Park Theater."

Next day I sent Sinn a bill for a new hat and a pair of pumps, but he must have forgotten my address, for I hadn't heard from him up to the time I left home this morning.

ROBERT F. HILLIARD.

E. H. SOTHERN HOPS AROUND ON ONE FOOT.

I don't know whether mine will be very funny to tell about it, but it certainly was funny to see. I was playing the part of a rough country lad in the "Maister of Woodbarrow," who by the sudden death of three relatives is installed at the old Manor House at the head of the family.

The priggish old butler, who has relegated to himself the right to instruct me in all the intricacies of the gentlemen's toilet, so exasperated me on one occasion that I drew off one of my slippers and flung it at his head.

Well, on the night in question we were playing at the Lyceum at the time. Augustus Cook, the butler, got a little too far down toward the footlights, and when he dodged the slipper it sailed out into the auditorium, barely missing the head of a stout gentleman seated about half way down the aisle.

There was a laugh at this of course, but it grew into a roar when the bald headed man, whose face rivaled an Italian sunset in the brilliancy of its coloring, hastily arose, picked up the slipper, put it in his pocket and stalked indignantly out of the theater.

It was too near the end of the scene to make it worth while sending the butler for another slipper, so I hopped around on one foot until the curtain went down.

EDW. SOTHERN.

EMBARRASSING SITUATION FOR NEIL BURGESS.

It was when I first went on the stage that I had my funniest experience. We were then playing around in the small towns, and I was fired on, as we call it, to "hold the stage" while the carpenters set the next scene.

My part was a small one and mainly consisted of explaining some of the characters in the play, from which remarks the actors came on and took their cues.

On this particular night I had finished my allotted speech and waited vainly for the appearance of the men to follow me. No one came. I walked nervously to the left wing and peered into the first entrance but not a soul was to be seen. I walked to the right and glanced up and down but not even a stage hand was in sight. I knew very little of the farce and what to do I didn't know, so I marched back and forth on the stage with tragic gestures, muttering a few words now and then as if to give the appearance of reality to my performance, but the gallery gods "were on to me" and enlivened the scene by calling out various things, such as "It's about time you went off," "Oh, you'll be sorry for this when you get sober," etc.

Finally, after what seemed hours, but which was in reality only a few moments, the players appeared, the scene went on and I made my escape.

It seems that the trap-door behind the scenes had been left open by mistake and one of the young women had fallen through.

She fell on some soft stuff and was not injured, but everybody, including the stage hands, had run down-stairs to see her, forgetting all about me and that I was holding the stage.

NEIL BURGESS.

NAT GOODWIN'S FIRST STAGE EXPERIENCE.

Before I ever went on the stage I used to take part in amateur affairs in my mother's parlors in Boston, and I bothered Charlie Thorne to death to get me a place in some company.

My friends also said they were convinced I had talents. So finally Thorne secured me a position in a company then playing a piece called "A Bottle." Providence was to be the place where I made my debut and the part assigned me was the old-time gentlemanly villain who comes to the village and captures the heart of the rustic beauty.

I had rehearsals several times and was sure I knew it all.

The heroine was to rush on with a scream and I run after her; but she hadn't rehearsed the scream with me, so when she dashed on and gave an unearthly yell it nearly frightened me to death.

I stubbed my toe, fell sprawling, and lost one of my sidewhiskers. I couldn't utter a word and didn't do so during the whole performance. They thought I would gain courage as the piece progressed, but during the third act the orchestra came in with a few thrilling bars of music and I completely lost my head, and I dashed out of the theater to find the depot and take the next train for Boston.

Nat Goodwin's Adventures.

As I entered the cars with my make-up on, a black streak on my cheek from blackened eye-brows, and my wig on one side, passengers thought I was staring mad. On reaching home I rushed in to my mother, who thought I was going to be a second Booth, begging her not to send me on the stage again; but to get me a position in some store.

NAT. C. GOODWIN, JR.

"STAND UP" MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Of course you know Max Edwards. He used to be Treasurer in the Fifth Avenue box office and is a very little man like myself. One day as I went in to get some tickets, he was standing at the window selling, his head just coming up to the ledge of the window. Mine just came up to the edge outside, and in my naturally deep voice I opened up and said, "Give me two seats in C, please."

"Stand up," he called angrily, thinking I was a tall man who had stooped down to guy him.

"Stand up yourself," I answered quickly, at which, recognizing the joke, we both laughed heartily. Merrily yours,

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

JOSEPH MURPHY HORRIFIES TOPEKA.

My funniest stage experience did not happen on the stage at all. It happened when I was billed for Topeka, Kan. When my train arrived in Topeka half a dozen gentlemen came into the car and said to me: "Is this Mr. Murphy?" to which I replied it was, whereupon with a few pleasant remarks they led me out to a carriage near the depot. It was a frightfully rainy day and I remember thinking it extremely queer that any one should meet me with a carriage; but having played to big houses all around there I concluded it was a little act of courtesy on the part of Topeka citizens.

We drove to the hotel and the rest of my company went to theirs. Immediately upon our arrival in the parlor I touched the bell. Upon the boy answering my summons I turned to my companions and said, "Gentlemen, what will you have? a glass of beer, wine, cigars or any thing you choose."

The faces of the men, as I said this, were a study, and they exclaimed, "Why I don't know what you mean, Mr. Murphy."

"I mean simple courtesy," I returned. "It is certainly customary to offer a glass of wine in return for such a welcome as yours."

"This is outrageous," cried one of them, 'that you should come here to-night to lecture on temperance and talk about drinking." To which I answered that I was going to do nothing of the kind.

"Are you not Mr. Francis Murphy," they asked.

"No, I am Joe Murphy the actor," I said, smiling, and they dashed out of the door in search of their right visitor.

Well, it seems some big temperance society there was to have Francis Murphy, a well-known temperance lecturer, there on that same evening. The other Murphy's train arrived some five minutes after mine, and he was obliged to carry his valise through the rain to a near hotel, unwelcomed and alone. I afterwards became acquainted with him and we enjoyed a good laugh over the mistake.

JOSEPH MURPHY.

A GOD GETS IT IN ON JAMES O'NEILL.

I was playing "Monte Cristo" at the California Theater, San Francisco, several years ago when an incident occurred that furnished more amusement to the audience than any of which I have ever known.

The house was packed and everything went along swimmingly until the middle of the last act.

At this point, having already disposed of one of my three mortal enemies, I engage the second in a fight with swords and as he falls to the ground pierced through the heart I step quickly beside the body and raising the index and middle fingers of my right hand toward Heaven I exclaim, "Two."

Hoyt's farce comedy, "A Bunch of Keys," was playing across at the Bush Street Theater, and as I afterward learned a catch line of the piece was just then in everybody's mouth. I had scarcely uttered the exclamation when a gallery god fiend with all the force of his lungs, aided by a high pitched voice, shouted: "Well, you don't get it."

That I was confounded the audience could plainly see from my expression, and this of course added to the exquisite humor of the situation.

As the laughter increased instead of diminishing I nodded to the stage manager, who rang down the curtain until quiet was again restored.

JAMES O'NEILL.

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OVER-TRAINING.

An Exhaustive Paper on Its Danger, by Sir Morell Mackenzie, M. D.

HE DEFENDS ATHLETICS, BUT POINTS TO THE EVIL OF EXCESSIVE EXERCISE.

He Cautions Athletes Against Beginning Too Young, Working Too Hard and Taking Exercises Which Are Unsuitable—How the Dangers May Be Averted and Lasting Good Results Obtained.

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A few years ago there was a great outcry as to the injurious effects which "athleticism" was alleged to have not only on the body but on the mind and character of its devotees. The late Mr. Skey, a surgeon of repute in his day, made parents and guardians feel very uncomfortable by his denunciation of athletic contests generally, and of the university boat race in particular; and Mr. Wilkie Collins bettered the instruction by depicting (in "Man and Wife") the typical athlete as a brutal ruffian with the thews, and also the tastes, intellect and language of a coal heaver. The very strength of this unedifying personage was, moreover, built on a very unstable foundation, and speedily crumbled to pieces, leaving the whilom Hercules, if this candle of life was not summarily snuffed out, a mere physical wreck with wheezy lungs, damaged heart and palsied limbs.

That there was a certain basis of truth in Mr. Skey's statements no one competent to judge of such matters will deny, but as usual the sensational writers spoiled the case by absurd exaggerations which brought the perfectly sound doctrine they were meant to enforce into contempt. The attacks of calmer and better informed critics, however, gradually led to a radical reform in the whole theory and practice of athletics. Many of the evils formerly attributed to such exercises were seen to be really due to wrong methods of training; at the present day the most successful trainers are much more ready to listen to the advice of medical men than was the case some years ago, and consequently the evil effects of athleticism are less apparent than they used to be.

There can be no doubt, however, that, even when conducted with average care and judgment, training may under certain circumstances do great and sometimes irreparable harm, and it may be useful to indicate the principal sources of danger and to point out how they may be avoided.

WHEN EXERCISE IS HURTFUL.

Any system of bodily discipline is likely to be hurtful, first, if it is begun at too early an age; second, if it is too severe or too prolonged; third, if, owing to special circumstances, it is unsuitable to the person subjected to it. Under these three heads all the evils which may be caused by training are comprised, but it must of course be borne in mind that there are innumerable individual peculiarities of constitution and conformation which have to be taken into account. It can hardly be wondered therefore that, even with the light of medical science to guide them, the most experienced trainers occasionally make mistakes.

Nothing like systematic training should ever be attempted before the growth of the body is nearly complete, except in the case of acrobats, where sacrifices must be made and risks run. During adolescence, while the limbs and organs are in process of active development, the whole available stock of vital energy is required to meet the immediate wants of the growing organism.

There is a fundamental difference between adolescence and adults in this, that though the former may be actually the stronger men as far as muscle is concerned, they have much less staying power than the latter. Growing lads, in fact, have no assets to avert physiological bankruptcy when there is any extraordinary call on their physical resources, while fully developed men in good health have always a considerable balance in their favor. The difference is well illustrated by the way in which seasoned soldiers bear the fatigues and privations of a campaign as compared with young recruits.

The "gaunt men of 80," to use the words of Sir Henry Havelock, win battles by sheer power of marching where weedy youngsters would fall fainting by the wayside. It is obvious that athletic training, which, especially at the outset is a reducing process, cannot safely be undergone by bodies in a transition stage, which of itself makes the heaviest demands on the vital powers.

DO NOT PRACTICE TOO YOUNG.

If training is begun at too early an age the development of the body, so far from being promoted, is too likely to be prematurely arrested thereby. Growing lads who have to do work beyond their strength often become stunted in stature, and it has been observed in French lycees that boys have stopped growing at as early an age as 12 in consequence of excessive practice in the gymnasium. Not only is the growth interfered with, but deformity and even disease frequently result from premature overuse of the muscles. During adolescence the bones are soft and spongy, they are to a considerable extent composed of gristle rather than solid osseous material, and the different parts of which they consist are imperfectly welded together.

They may not inaptly be compared to a wall in course of building where the mortar is not yet dry. Moreover, young bones have a relatively large amount of blood in them; they are, in fact, in a state of congestion which makes them prone to inflammation from comparatively slight causes, as a building containing a large quantity of combustible material is liable to be set on fire by a trifling accident. This physiological congestion of the bones is particularly marked in the neighborhood of joints, and it is accordingly in these parts that mischief is most likely to arise.

Given the conditions which I have described it is easy to understand how curvature of the spine, bruising of delicate tissues, bleeding into the interior of joints, inflammation, abscess and even partial disintegration of bones, with many other evils, often follows muscular efforts too severe for the imperfectly consolidated framework of a growing body.

OTHER DANGERS.

In addition to what has been said about the damage to bones and ligaments, it must be borne in mind that in adolescents the vital organs, such as the heart and the lungs, are also in course of active growth and often find it difficult to keep pace with the increasing demands made on them by the rapidly developing organism. If, under these circumstances, a lad is taken and put through a severe course of training, can it be wondered at if the overtaxed heart should become unable to meet its liabilities or the lungs should give way under the strain (as by rupture of a blood vessel or overstretching with consequent loss of elasticity of its air cells)?

When, then, it will be asked, is it safe to begin training? The answer is, when growth is so far complete as to make the body able to bear the extra strain put on its resources by the increased work it has to do under training. Before the eighteenth year the shafts of the limb bones are not fully ossified and it is not till a somewhat later period that the upper and lower portions of these bones, which develop separately, become firmly soldered to the shaft. Even after that growth still goes on and the bony framework of the body is not fully consolidated till between the twenty-fifth and thirtieth years.

The heart, lungs and other organs do not reach their full development till about the same period, the greatest progressive growth taking place between the eighteenth and twenty-fifth years. From these data it may be concluded that no severe course of athletic training should ever be undergone before the age of eighteen at least, and no prolonged effort requiring endurance as well as muscular strength, such as rowing in the university boat race or the long marches and other fatigues of a campaign, should be undertaken before 20.

Even at that age rapid training for an athletic contest of any severity should not be undergone without a warranty of soundness having first been obtained from a medical man.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF DANGER.

Another source of danger in training is the exhausting nature of the process if injudiciously carried out. If the amount or kind of work prescribed is such as to cause serious and lasting fatigue, a condition of "over pressure" is induced which is not only a real disease in itself but a possible predisposing cause of graver ailments. Physiology teaches us that the contraction of the muscle is attended with the production of various chemical substances such as carbonic acid, lactic acid, urea, creatin, sugar, phosphates, etc. In the normal state these waste matters—the ashes of the fire of life—are easily got rid of by the kidneys, lungs and other organs which play the part of dustmen to the economy.

The greater the work done, the larger naturally is the amount of waste matter produced, and if the work is increased beyond a certain point the physiological dust-bin becomes full faster than it can be emptied. In that case the waste matters accumulate in the muscles and give rise to the feeling of fatigue; indeed, fatigue can be artificially induced by injecting into the muscles of a perfectly fresh animal an "extract" of the muscles of another that is tired out. In healthy persons a comparatively short period of rest suffices for the removal of the waste matters, and fatigue disappears.

It may be said here that this happy result is much assisted by allowing young athletes a sufficient amount of sleep, as in addition to the repose afforded to the muscles thereby during sleep there is much less formation of poisonous material that causes fatigue than in the waking state. Hence sleep is a particularly favorable condition for the "working off" of the poisons generated during exercise.

If, however, the work to be done is too severe or too prolonged the elimination of waste matters cannot keep pace with their production, the system becomes saturated with them, and "auto-intoxication" results, the man being in truth poisoned by materials of his own manufacture. The dose may be sufficient to cause death, as in the case reported by Dr. Bertherand of two native runners in Algiers who died immediately after having run respectively 192 kilometers in forty-five hours, and 262 kilometers in sixty-two hours. On examination of the bodies nothing was found beyond the ordinary signs of excessive fatigue (intense blackness of the blood, owing to deficient aeration, great softening and discoloration of the muscles, extravasation of blood in various parts of the skin and mucous membrane with extremely rapid decomposition.)

It is now coming to be recognized that many of the cases of so-called "sun stroke" among soldiers on the march are really due to the "auto-intoxication" by waste products which I have described.

FATIGUE AS A DISEASE.

I have said that fatigue if excessive and prolonged may sometimes rise to the dignity of a disease, and indeed so severe are the symptoms to which it may give rise that it has often been mistaken for typhoid fever. Moreover, the general prostration of the vital powers which constitutes the condition of "overpressure" (of which fatigue is only the indicative sensation as hunger is of inanition) makes the system much less able than it normally is to resist the attacks of any microbes that may be going about seeking whom they may devour.

The danger arising from fatigue during training can, to a large extent, be avoided by making the process very gradual. Fatigue, as has been said, is a poison, but by judicious management tolerance can be established exactly as in the case of many other poisons, as, for example, tobacco, opium and arsenic. Habit will make a man able to bear without the least distress an amount of fatigue which only a short time before would have disabled him altogether; but the habit can only be acquired by degrees and at first especially by advancing from step to step very cautiously.

"IRRITABLE HEART."

I can touch but very lightly on the evil effects which too severe a course of training may have on the heart. Most doctors are familiar with the "irritable heart" of young athletes; the pulse is rapid and irregular with some amount of palpitation, showing that the circulatory apparatus has been somewhat overstrained. Another symptom often observed in athletes—notably, I believe, in the wrestlers of Cumberland—is a peculiar slowness of the heart's action.

Signs of heart failure are common in overworked athletes; they suffer from shortness of breath; even a slight exertion causes discomfort and pain about the region of the heart. They become languid and are easily tired and liable to attacks of faintness. These symptoms are due to the increase in the size of the heart not keeping pace with the greater amount of work demanded of it.

The remedy in most cases is, fortunately, simple and certain. The zeal of the trainer must be moderated by the discretion of the doctor; exercise must be carefully regulated so as to keep well within the limits of the man's power of endurance, and above all a due amount of rest must be allowed to the overstrained heart. This rest is best obtained by lying down and keeping perfectly quiet for a couple of hours in the middle of the day.

In all athletes the heart should be carefully watched, so that work may be discontinued or considerably lessened at the first sign of insufficiency. Another matter that must be kept under close supervision is the variation in weight that takes place under training. If a man, after the initial process of reduction has disencumbered him of his superfluous tissue, continues progressively to lose weight, in spite of adequate feeding and the careful regulation of the work which he has to do, it is probable that he will never make an efficient soldier.

ELIMINATE THE UNFIT.

With regard to the danger of training arising from the peculiarities of constitution or conformation in the person subjected to it, all that need be said here is that the very first thing to be aimed at by the trainer is the elimination of the unfit. No one, as has already been said, should be allowed to go into training until he has been examined by an experienced medical man and found to be free not only from all actual disease, but from recognizable seeds of future mischief.

Persons with disease or notable weakness of the heart, or with marked delicacy of the lungs, or even a distinct tuberculous inheritance, or with rupture or any tendency thereto, or who are so fat that the reducing process will have to be exceptionally severe, or who are suffering or ever have suffered from chronic disease of any bone or joint—all, in short, who have any "weak spot" in their bodily equipment, should be uncompromisingly rejected.

On the whole, however, while it would be unwise to shut our eyes to the dangers of premature training and excessive exercise, it would be still more foolish to exaggerate them. By eliminating the unfit in the first place and by carefully tempering the wind to the shorn lamb, so to speak, in the case of those actually under training, there is practically little danger of any real harm being done. The best rule of conduct for both trainer, and those undergoing training is embodied in Talleyrand's counsel to young diplomatists:—"Surtout, messieurs, pas trop de zele."

Obedience to this golden maxim will, with the help of medical advice as a controlling or at least a sanctioning agency, effectually prevent most of the evils which have been mentioned.

DEFECTIVE STATISTICS.

Sensible trainers and athletes can afford to laugh at the sweeping statements that are still made from time to time as to the ruinous effects of exercise and training on the majority of those who find pleasure in the development of the strength with which nature has endowed them. To read such denunciations we would think man was made to spend the days of his youth in a bath chair with a maiden aunt at his elbow to keep the wind of heaven from visiting his cheek too roughly.

When one reads in an American newspaper that "of the thirty-two all-round athletes in a New York club of five years ago three are dead of consumption, five have to wear trusses, four or five are lop shouldered, and three have catarrh and partial deafness," or sees Dr. Patton, chief surgeon of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., quoted as saying that of the 5,000 soldiers in that institution "fully 80 per cent are suffering from heart disease in one form or another due to the forced physical exertions of the campaign," one can only suppose either that the statements go considerably beyond the strict limit of truth or that our Anglo-Saxon race has lost some of its native toughness by transplantation to the other side of the Atlantic.

Even if the 5,000 soldiers are all invalids and the proportion of heart disease among them is really as large as it is said to be, it would, I imagine, be as difficult to prove as it is easy to assert that it was altogether due to campaigning. Before admitting this we should like to know a good deal more about the ages and personal habits of these afflicted veterans.

From vague statements of the kind referred to one need only appeal to accurate statistics collected by competent authorities. No form of athletic exercise has been more fiercely condemned as the source of all kinds of physical evil than the university boat race, and yet on dispassionate examination the greater part of the indictment fades away in the light of truth like the baseless fabric of a vision.

TRAINING IN THE BOAT.

Some years ago Dr. J. E. Morgan of Manchester, himself formerly captain of his college boat, instituted a series of painstaking inquiries among all the oarsmen who had rowed in the university boat race between 1829 and 1869, extending his inquiries among their relatives and friends with the view of determining what effect that contest and the training preparatory thereto had had on their health and longevity. He found that out of a total of 294 only 17 either described themselves or were spoken of by their friends—in some instances with very considerable reservation—as having suffered more or less from their labors.

By careful analysis of these cases, however, Dr. Morgan found that in several of them the evil was in all probability unconnected with rowing, while in others it was directly traceable to the fact that the men had rowed when "stale" from overstraining, or when unfit for such an exertion owing to illness. A few seem to have suffered, not so much from rowing as from discontinuance of the exercise and more or less sudden subsidence into a sedentary life.

It is worthy of note that in only two or three cases was the heart the organ that was supposed to have been damaged, and in one of these cases the heart was known to have been affected before rowing had been indulged in, while in another the patient himself attributed his condition to his having trained and rowed too young. Several of the men were consumptive, and it was not likely that rowing shortened their lives.

That the alleged baneful effects of the great boat race are absurdly exaggerated is proved by some elaborate actuarial calculation by which Dr. Morgan demonstrates that judging from past experience university oarsmen have in point of fact a longer expectation of life than other people. It is interesting to note that of a total of 39 deaths which occurred in the period of forty years over which his inquiry extends only 7.4 per cent were due to heart affections, while the mortality from lung disease was also greatly below the average.

Among the whole number of oarsmen there was no single example of any of those rapidly fatal forms of heart disease (rupture of valves, aneurism, etc.) which every hospital physician meets with from time to time in men whose occupation involves much muscular effort. In only two cases was rupture of a blood vessel caused by rowing in a boat race. Dr. Morgan sums up the results of his inquiry as follows: "From these statistics it appears that 115 (or 39 per cent of the whole) were benefited by their exertions, 162 (or 55 per cent) were in no way injured, while 17 (or about 6 per cent) refer to themselves or are spoken of by their friends as having sustained that amount of injury, which a close analysis turns out to be open to considerable doubt.

The results of Dr. Morgan's accurate investigation ought to settle this question once for all. It establishes the very thesis for which I have been contending—viz., that while training and exercise pursued with reasonable precautions are beneficial to the great majority of men, they are undoubtedly injurious in a few exceptional cases. The mistake made by the thorough going opponents of athleticism is in mourning over the candidate for muscular fame who breaks down under training and refusing to be comforted by the thought of the ninety-nine who flourished under it.

So blinded are these well meaning people by prejudice that I have actually seen Dr. Morgan's figures quoted in several quarters as a striking proof of the disastrous effect of the university boat race. The seventeen "victims" were cited, but not word is said about the remaining 217! This is an abuse of statistics similar to that which we are so well accustomed to in the case of fanatical temperance advocates, anti-vaccinators et hoc genus omne.

The truth, as usual, lies between the two extremes, but if I were compelled to choose between rampant athleticism and what I may call the bath chair theory of muscular life I should unhesitatingly prefer the former as being on the whole less hurtful to the individual as well as to the race.

MORELL MACKENZIE.

AN OLD ANGLO-INDIAN'S TALK.

He Resents the Christening of Long Island City's Mayor as the Akhoond of Swat.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 26.—The press of the East has united in dubbing our Mayor, Hon. Patrick Gleason—a man officially and personally much like St. Louis' Mayor Noonan—the Akhoond of Swat. Few who have read of the baptism of our pugnacious and somewhat irregular executive know that memory is done an injustice by this flippant christening.

An Anglo-Indian gentleman, who knew the original Akhoond of Swat and who is here on a visit, furnishes the following interesting sketch: "Abdul Ghafur, Akhoond of Swat, was a real historic personage, a very reputable Moslem saint, a man of dignity and eminence.

"I remember the time when the Akhoond of Swat was living in the odor of sanctity within two days' journey of the Khyber Pass. He was a great miracle-worker and a great political influence in his day. Both Russia and Great Britain sought his good offices, and in his younger days he had led the army of the Moslems against the Sikhs upon their conquest of the Punjab. The Akhoond, unlike his great prototype of Long Island, was an ascetic. This life of self-denial and of self-mortification he began on a small island in the River Indus, on the very ford over which Alexander's army crossed centuries ago, but since washed away by the floods of that mighty river. There, among the bullrushes, he built himself a hut of camel's thorn and lived on coarse grass, with an occasional cup of buffalo milk.

Exposed to the chilling blasts of a wintry night in the lonely island this religious enthusiast would continue his devotions, and in its silent hours the shore of the mighty, rushing Indus would reverberate with the cry of the devotee: "Allah! God! Thou art the Guide!"

For twelve long years did the little island below the rocky heights of Attock resound with the melancholy cry of the poor dervish until the floods of the mighty Indus encroached upon the limited domain of this monarch of solitude and forced him to leave his peaceful retreat for a busy and sinful world.

For a year or more he wandered from village to village, unknown and uncared for, until he found a resting place in the little hamlet of Saleem Khana at the foot of Unbeyla Hills. Here he attached to himself a number of disciples and gradually rose to notoriety on account of his severe austerities.

In 1846 he claimed the title of "Akhoond," or "Teacher," and called upon the Afghans to resist the invading army of the Sikhs under Ranjeet Singh. The Ahoond was defeated and the Sikhs remained masters of the Peshawer Valley. The Akhoond then returned to the Swat Valley and settled in the village of Syda, where he resided for the remaining years of his remarkable life.

In 1863 he collected an army of fanatics and fought the British forces at Unbeyla, but skillfully withdrew from the contest when defeat was imminent. Henceforth he was the religious leader of Central Asia, and his fame spread from the Indus to the Oxus, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Caspian.

The Akhoond was twice married and his sons are now the rulers of Swat, large tracts of land having been acquired by their father.

The Akhoond had a reputation for miracles. One of his wonders was said to be performed where I was, within a few miles of his village. A native of Turkey having heard of the fame of the great Akhoond of Swat, determined to visit so celebrated a saint and obtain his blessing. Before leaving his home the Turk made an agreement with his wife that in case he did not return within a period of three years she should consider herself divorced. After a tedious journey by sea and land the devoted pilgrim arrived at Syda, but not until the three years had nearly elapsed. To reach his home in time to prevent his faithful spouse from marrying another was an impossibility, and nothing could console the sorrow-stricken pilgrim, whose countenance was dejected and whose heart was breaking with indescribable anguish. The poor traveller could not eat his evening meal. Akhoond sent for the Turk and reproved him for his want of submission to the inevitable decrees of fate, and then beat the unfortunate pilgrim with such violence that he fell down in a state of insensibility. When the Turk came to his senses he found himself once more in his home in Constantinople just in time to prevent the second marriage of his disconsolate wife.

The stern asceticism of the Akhoond was only a prelude to a life of ambition, and the Gakeer of the Island of Beykah became a tyrant as the ruler of Swat. A Mohammedan British subject, residing in the village of Pubbi, on the banks of the Cabul River, was detected in an immorality. The courts of justice did not deal with the case. The Akhoond issued an order from his retreat at Syda, and the culprit was seized, his face blackened, and, seated on a donkey, he was paraded round the village amid the shouts of the people and the beating of drums. The influence of the Akhoond was so great in those days that the English magistrate of the district dare not interfere.

After a long and eventful career of sanctity and tyranny, Abdul Ghafur, the original Akhoond of Swat, died at the advanced age of 90, in the little village of Syda, in the Swat Valley, in the year 1877.

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TENNYSON'S SUCCESSOR.

VICTORIA AND SALISBURY BOTH HAVE CANDIDATES FOR POET LAUREATE.

Her Majesty Favors Lewis Morris, Who Has Written Some Bad Rhymes, and the Prime Minister Is for Alfred Austin, Who Has Abused Gladstone.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Who will succeed Tennyson as laureate?

That is the question that is agitating all England, particulary literary London, at the present moment. Lord Tennyson is a very old man and very feeble, and in the natural order of things must soon go the way of all flesh. Indeed, there has been some very serious talk here of the old poet's intention of resigning the office of laureate, since he himself has said that the labor of writing has become irksome to him.

However this may be, one thing is certain. The question of his successor is being actively and seriously debated and, what is more, there are several candidates for his mantle already in the field. Any one who watches the course of the discussion can but come to the conclusion that the whole affair is, to use the expression of Stephen Blackpoule, "aw' a muddle." As it stands, the Queen has a candidate, Lord Salisbury has a candidate, the literary world has a couple of candidates, but as it is the Queen and the prime minister who have the naming of the laureate, the opinions of the literary world will not count for what they are really worth.

If Browning were still alive the whole matter might be somewhat simplified. But he is dead, and the list is reduced to four or five poets, no one of whom can be called great.

Alfred Tennyson.

"There is Swinburne!" the reader exclaims.

Yes to be sure there is Swinburne, but such are the conditions under which the laureateship is gained that his chances of getting it are much poorer than are those of much inferior poets. It is the custom of certain knowing English writers to sneer at Americans and allege that they can scarcely get a dinner ready without including politics in the bill of fare. However this may be, there is a good deal of politics about the appointment of a poet laureate of England. It is not the greatest poet who makes the most acceptable poet laureate. Indeed, if in the long list of poets laureate such names as Spenser, Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth and Tennyson occur, it is just as true that some of the poets laureate have been pretty mean specimens both as men and poets.

As it stands now the Queen has a candidate and so has Lord Salisbury, and these are important quantities. The Queen has written a book or so and has a pretty exalted idea of her ability in writing pieces. Lord Salisbury, when he was Robert Cecil, was a pretty bright newspaper man—not too awfully bright, though. Between them they ought to pick out a pretty fair poet to lift up his soul in song whenever a royal baby comes along for the benefit of the British tax-payer, or whenever Prince Battenberg happens to fall over his feet.

But who is the Queen's candidate? you may ask. Well, he is a dear, sweet, harmless, respectable creature who rejoices in the name of Lewis Morris. He is no relation of William Morris, by the way, of whom you all have heard. William Morris is a genius and a poet. As much can scarcely be honestly said of Lewis Morris. The latter person is a respectable gentleman, well along in the afternoon of life, who was a lawyer until he got tired of that unpoetical profession, when he retired to Wales, took up the pursuits of a country gentleman, obtained a seat in the Council of Education for Wales and incidentally became a poet. From 1871 to 1875 he published the "Songs of Two Worlds" and in 1876 the "Epic of Hades." The Queen thinks a great deal of these works—so much so, indeed, that she would like to see their author made poet laureate. That anyone else feels the same way is very improbable. Certainly Lord Salisbury does not, and he is a very important personage in the matter just now.

Lord Salisbury has a candidate himself for Tennyson's shoes, who is not at all dismayed because they are many sizes too large for him. The Prime Minister's candidate is Alfred Austin, who is not so colorless a man as is the Queen's favorite. In fact, without being a great poet, he writes some verses very cleverly. But he is too much inclined to be a political hack to satisfy the British public and he is not at all a favorite. He is now something like 56 years old and is a Roman Catholic. This fact might keep him from Lord Salisbury's favor were he not such a thorough-paced political time-server to the Conservative party. Yet in the "Dictionary of National Biography," in which you will find the record of every British worthy of any consequence, the name of Alfred Austin does not appear. His works are better known, indeed, in America than here. In 1861 he issued a work called "The Seasons," in which he pitched into the world in great shape. But the world did not seem to mind it at all. There is one line in it that has been more or less quoted. It was that in which he describes a ball-room, saying it is a place

Where the half-drunk lean over the half-dressed.

Then he wrote "Tory Horrors," which was remarkable chiefly for a considerable amount of indecent abuse of Gladstone, that probably pleased Lord Salisbury. Then he has written some acceptable album verses, he represented the *Standard* in the Franco-Prussian war and latterly has published some "Lyneal poems." He is a disciple of Wordsworth and these latter poems are the best things that he has done. These two verses are the concluding ones of a poem called the "Lover's Song," and are fair specimens of his style:

When sickles ply among the wheat,
 Then trundle home the sheaves,
And there's a rustling of the feet
 Through early-fallen leaves;
Entice her where the orchard glows
 With apples plump and tart,
And tell her plain the thing she knows,
 And ask her for her heart.
For autumn is the season, boy,
 To gather what we sow;
If you be bold, she won't be coy,
 Nor even say you no,
 Say no,
 Nor even say you no.

When woodmen clear the coppice lands,
 And arch the hornbeam drive,
And stamp their feet and chafe their hands
 To keep their blood alive,
Then lead her where, when vows are heard,
 The church bells peal and swing,
And, as the parson speaks the word,
 Then on her clap the ring;
For winter is a cheerless time
 To live, and live alone;
For what to him is snow or rime
 Who calls his love his own,
 His own?
 Who calls his love his own?

Of course neither of these men approaches Swinburne in the matter of genius. What Swinburne is you know. It is unnecessary to speak at length of him. Had he been less of a radical he might have a better chance of becoming poet laureate. It may be that he realized this, for in his later poems he has preached freedom for all the world except Ireland, and has bitterly attacked Mr. Gladstone because that gentleman insisted that what was good for the rest of the world should be good for Ireland too. This, doubtless, atoned for many sins of commission in the eyes of the Queen and Lord Salisbury. Still, the Queen has an excellent memory, and she must remember many occasions when Swinburne pounded away at kings and queens and princes and popes and thrones in a way that to her seemed thoroughly unnecessary. So her black mark may be opposite his name yet.

Certainly the Queen can scarcely forget Swinburne's outbreak on the occasion of the assassination of Alexander II. of Russia, when he, in a sense, glorified the work of the Anarchists. So the poet's attacks on Gladstone are not at all certain to give him the place now held by Tennyson.

As for that other genius, William Morris, he is amply fitted for the post of poet laureate save that he is no time server. But he is not likely to get the position. He is rich, but he is an out-and-out Socialist; John Burns and Hyndman and Annie Besant are his friends and his favorite song is of labor oppressed. He is a great poet, but a Socialist. Even if he is a great poet, a Socialist is not wanted at Windsor Castle. Who knows but that he might smother some of the royal babies?

It is somewhat interesting to look back over the list of the men who have been poets laureate and note what a poor lot the most of them were. In all the other countries poets laureate, or "royal poets," were selected solely for merit. England has not followed that plan. "Rare Ben Jonson" is called a laureate, but it does not seem clear that he, any more than Spenser, was officially invested with that title. Jonson got $500 per year and a certain amount of canary wine, and Elizabeth gave Spenser a pension of $250 per year, but he was not known as laureate.

Henry III. paid one Henry de Franches 100 shillings per annum to write the verses praising him. One Walo praised Henry I. and Baston sang the glories of Richard I. That they profited much by it is very doubtful. During the life of Spenser two men were poets laurete. They were Charles Edwards and Samuel Daniel. John Shelton is alleged to have been another. He made Cardinal Wolsey the butt of his wit and was forever disgraced.

Richard Edwards seems to have been the first laureate whose title was clearly set forth. In letters patent he is named "laureate, poet, player, musician and buffoon to Mary and Elizabeth." His poetry would not read well in these more refined days. Then came the Samuel Daniel before mentioned, whose poems are said to have been written by Ben Jonson. In 1637 came Sir William Davenant, who so singularly resembled Shakspeare that he was said to have been his natural son. He died in 1668 and was succeeded by the first of the great laureates, John Dryden. In 1692, when Addison was king in the literary world, Nahum Tate was made laureate. He is said to have "robbed Milton" and "mutilated Shakspeare." He didn't do much else of consequence, except die, in 1714. Nicholas Rowe succeeded him. He imitated Shakespeare and did it badly, was a high favorite at court and died in 1718. Rev. Lawrence Eusdon came next and his highest title to fame rests on the fact that Pope mentioned him in the Dunciad. Colly Cibber was also savagely lampooned by Pope. But Cibber was a clever man in many ways, and he is not yet forgotten, as most of the laureates are. Wm. Whitehead came after Cibber. The post was offered to Gray, but in addition to being a great poet he was a sensible man. He declined it and said he thought it a "lamentable thing that there lived people who could envy a poet laureate." Whitehead died in 1785, and James Warton was appointed. Jonson said of him that he was a man of genius, and the only man of genius he ever met who had no heart. He was succeeded in 1790 by Henry James Pye. You couldn't look for much poetry in the soul of a man with such a name as that. At any rate he wasn't very poetical. But neither were the Hanoverian kings, whose praises he was supposed to sing, so it didn't much matter.

Southey was the next laureate and demeaned himself in taking the post. He made one reform in it. He exchanged the allowance of wine that went with it for $350 per year. Then came Wordsworth in 1842 and in 1850 Tennyson, who has held the position for more than forty years and has honored it as no one has before him, more indeed than it has honored him.

It isn't an impressive list when you look it over. Take Dryden and Tennyson and perhaps Southey out of it, and the rest are, in the main, a poor lot. It would look as if the real poets of England had been purposely kept out of it. You see in it no Shakspeare, no Milton, or Goldsmith, or Gray, or Pope, or Addison, or Byron. Not at all, and if Great Britain can do nothing better in the way of poets laureate in the future than it has done in the past, it would not be a bad idea to go out of the business. Tennyson has shed lustre on the position, but when he dies, mediocrity will be in the saddle again.

A Homing Pigeon's Flight.

From Outing for September.

The greatest distance covered by a homing pigeon is 1,050 miles, between Montgomery, Ala., and Fall River, Mass. But although trial after trial has been made to exceed this distance, this year is the first since the record was made that Eastern birds have been sent such a great distance; and it is believed they will return from it; not that they are better than others, but they have a better course. Last year two birds owned in Philadelphia were liberated in Pensacola, which lies to the south of Pollard, and on their being reported from several stopping places it was possible to outline their course. At evening of day of start they stopped at a farmhouse near the southern border of Tennessee, in the most eastern valley of the mountain range. They came from the northeast, and next morning took wing to the southwest. This, by the direction and time that had elapsed since the start, would indicate that they had agreed with each other that they were upon the wrong course and were returning to make a new beginning. When next reported they were in a valley to the east, but further north. One bird had been shot and the other escaped. That other was next heard from as stopping for the night upon the other side of the mountains, and still further to the north, and within a day's journey of home. The bird's wings had been cut before it was discovered that they were marked, and it was later on caught by some animal and carried away. The bird to get from the place where its mate was shot must have returned at least to Georgia, as the mountains between were to high for it to have passed them on wing.

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Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sundays; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; ‖Except Monday; ¶Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Burlington Route.

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Pullman Sleepers on all trains and Free Chair Cars on all West-bound trains.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:25 am	† 5:50 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg and Peoria Express	‡ 8:20 pm	‖ 6:50 am

The 8:20 p. m. train is daily except Saturday, and the 6:50 arrives daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	* 9:15 am	* 5:40 pm
Kansas C'y, St. Joseph, Denver, Lincoln, Omaha and Deadwood Express	† 8:25 am	† 7:05 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City and California Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:20 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Spirit Lake, St. Paul and Minneapolis Night Express	† 8:45 pm	† 6:50 am
St. Louis and Quincy Sunday Excursion (Sunday only)	7:30 am	11:20 pm

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.

New Orleans Fast Mail and Texas Express	†8:20 am	†6:50 pm
St. Louis and New Orleans Limited and Florida Fast Line	†8:30 pm	†6:50 pm
Memphis & Cairo Fast Line	†8:30 pm	†7:20 am
Cairo & Paducah Express	†8:30 am	*1:45 pm
Sparta, Chester, Murphysboro & Carbondale Accom'dation	*4:25 pm	*1:45 pm
Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Express	*8:30 am	*1:45 pm

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Kansas City Mail	† 8:45 am	† 7:10 pm
Chicago Express Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:10 pm
Alton Express	*10:00 am	* 8:20 am
Through Chicago Express	† 4:40 pm	†10:45 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:50 pm	*10:40 am
Chicago Lightning Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	† 8:40 pm	† 7:30 am
Godfrey & Alton Accom		* 1:30 pm

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE.

Chicago and Peoria Mail	† 7:45 am	† 8:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	*10:55 am
Chicago and Peoria Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:55 am
Springfield Mail	7:45 am	8:00 pm

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation		† 9:10 a m
Southern Fast Mail	* 7:50 a m	† 7:45 p m
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	
Belleville Accommodation	†10:45 a m	† 1:50 p m
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 p m	† 7:25 a m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line).

Chicago Fast Line	† 7:30 a m	
Chicago Local Express	† 8:10 a m	† 7:00 p m
Chicago Night Express	† 8:00 p m	† 7:00 a m

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE."

Louisville Day Express	† 8:20 a m	† 6:45 p m
Louisville Night Fast Line	† 8:25 p m	† 7:40 a m
ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS DIVISION		
Belleville Accommodation (b)	† 8:25 a m	† 7:55 a m
Belleville Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*10:30 a m
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	* 2:00 p m
Belleville Accommodation (b)	† 5:35 p m	† 5:10 p m

On Sundays trains marked (b) will run thirty minutes later.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 9:15 pm	† 6:40 am

VANDALIA LINE

	Depart.	Arrive.
Trains No. 20 and No. 21, daily	7:30 am	8:00 pm
Day Express, daily	8:10 am	7:00 pm
Indianapolis Accom., exc. Sun.	11:25 am	5:00 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp., daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Fast Line, daily	7:30 am	
Chicago Local, exc. Sunday	8:10 am	7:00 pm
Chicago Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Cincin. Day Express, daily	7:30 am	7:00 pm
Cincinnati Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Effingham Accom., daily	5:30 pm	7:55 am

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 7:00 am	* 6:45 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 8:10 am	* 8:45 am
Texas & Col. Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	*10:45 am	†10:30 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	a 1:00 pm	
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 1:30 pm	* 1:40 pm
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 4:05 pm	* 4:05 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 7:35 am
Windsor Spring Accommodat'n	* 6:30 pm	* 6:00 pm
Col. & Cal. Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:30 am

a—Sundays only.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

10 hours to Cin. and Lou., solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 6:55 am	* 7:00 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York	† 8:05 pm	† 7:15 am
Vincennes Accommodation	* 6:00 pm	* 8:40 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Cairo & Jackson Express	† 7:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'm	* 4:30 pm	*11:15 am

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.

Columbus Accommodation	† 7:57 am	† 6:47 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Ft. Worth Express	† 9:20 am	† 5:40 pm
Memphis Express	† 8:20 pm	† 7:10 am
Texas Special to Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, San Antonio, Laredo and City of Mexico Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:20 am
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth		
El Paso & California Express	† 9:30 pm	† 6:20 am

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.

Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 6:00 a m	†11:10 a m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 9:20 a m	† 4:00 p m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 1:10 p m	† 7:10 p m
Union Express	† 4:50 p m	† 8:20 a m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 7:45 p m	†10:05 p m
From Grand Avenue—Union Accommodation	* 5:20 a m	* 5:50 p m

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

Toledo Day Express	* 7:35 am	9:10 pm
Toledo Night Express	7:05 pm	7:58 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	
Creve Cœur Lake Passenger	† 6:00 am	† 8:10 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 6:20 am	* 6:35 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:45 am	* 6:30 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	7:30 am	7:35 am
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:25 pm
Creve Cœur Pas. (Sunday only)	8:00 am	10:10 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:00 am	* 8:40 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 8:05 am	* 8:20 am
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Col. Exp.	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	† 9:20 am	†12:40 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 9:50 am	* 9:50 am
Oak Hill Passenger	*10:00 am	*10:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger	*11:50 am	
Oak Hill Passenger	*11:55 am	*11:55 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	9:05 am
Oak Hill Pass. (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	
Kirkwood Passenger	* 1:25 pm	*12:25 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	† 1:20 pm	† 3:50 pm
Creve Cœur Pass. (Sun. only)	2:00 pm	6:25 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 3:00 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 2:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 3:10 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	† 4:25 pm	† 7:00 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 4:45 pm	* 5:35 pm
Washington Passenger	* 5:25 pm	* 8:00 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 5:50 pm	* 5:10 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 6:15 pm	* 7:05 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:20 pm	* 5:55 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:30 pm	* 7:40 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger (Sunday only)	7:30 pm	10:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:55 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:45 pm	* 8:20 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado and Texas Express	†9:30 pm	† 7:15 am
Kirkwood Passenger (Sunday only)	9:45 pm	10:25 am
Kirkwood Passenger	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	*11:30 pm	*10:45 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	*11:35 pm	* 7:45 pm

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R.
(Bluff Line, via Big 4.)

Grafton and Elsah Express	* 10:40 am	* 5:45 pm
Jerseyville, Springfield & Grafton Express	* 4:20 pm	† 1:20 pm

WABASH RAILROAD.

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Chicago Local Express	† 7:05 am	† 6:15 pm
Chicago Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Toledo, Detroit & New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:00 pm
Decatur Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	*10:35 am
Toledo, Detroit, New York & Boston Vestibule Limited	† 6:55 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Vestibule Limited	† 8:55 pm	† 7:25 am
LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Kansas City Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:20 pm
Kansas City, Ottumwa & St. Paul Fast Line	† 9:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:35 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:20 am
Kansas City Fast Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	[illegible]
Ferguson theater train (Thursday only)	11:15 pm	7:45 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	10:20 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	4:00 pm	[illegible]
FROM FRANKLIN AVENUE STATION.		
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 6:50 am	* 6:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 7:15 am	* 8:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:45 am	*10:20 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 1:40 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 6:00 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:30 pm	* 5:10 pm
Ferguson theater train (Wednesdays and Fridays only)	11:15 pm	7:30 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:15 pm	
Arkansas & Texas Express		† 7:30 am
[illegible] Accommodation	* 7:45 am	* 6:25 pm

A MAN WHO NEVER WAS.

WHY THE GHOST OF THOMAS J. M'SWIGGAN LABORED IN VAIN.

Howard Fielding Makes Public a Strange Conversation Between a Spook and a Night Clerk in a Drug Store—The Ghost of a Ward Boss.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The writer of the letter which is herewith given to the public requested me to send it to the Society for Psychical Research, an organisation formed in Boston for the purpose of investigating things which do not exist. If the reader supposes from this that the object of the society's research is Boston culture, he does so at his own peril. I have understood that it was gunning for spooks; and my correspondent must have held the same opinion when he asked me to forward his manuscript. As he did not inclose the necessary postage stamps I have not complied with his request, but have disposed of the story at the usual special rates. If he thinks I have wronged him he has only to send his bill, and I will put him on the waiting list, where he will have good company and plenty of it. Without further apology I present the weird and sombre narrative:

"I Am Not a Bad Spirit."

THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS.

I am a night clerk in a St. Louis drug store, and there are many other matters which, in a lesser degree, prey upon my conscience. But let that pass; it is never too late to repent.

My employers are exceptionally fortunate in the location of their establishment. All but six of the saloons on the block are out of favor with the police and close promptly at 1 o'clock. From that hour until daylight our business is usually good and I am seldom troubled with ennui. But on the night of which I write trade was bad. A cold, dreary wind howled along the street, bearing the flaky uppercrust of ash barrels and chunks of frozen sewer gas from the excavation on Broadway.

About 2 o'clock I sold half a pint of laudanum to a woman in a calico dress who said that she was unable to go to sleep. Her excited demeanor and the dark circles under her eyes left me no doubt that she was truly much in need of rest and would get a great deal of it soon. Then, as there were no customers in the back room, I tilted a chair against the counter near the stove and was in a doze almost at once.

I was awakend by a draft of cold air from the door. Something uncanny in the chill of it suggested ghosts, but I couldn't suppose that the woman in the calico dress had come back so soon. It might be the one who had bought Rough-on-rats about eleven. No; it was a male figure and it was bending over the directory. Ordinarily that sort of trade doesn't require any attention for we keep the directory and everything near it chained. But there was an air so strange about this customer that I felt he would bear watching. Presently he sighed and turned away from the book.

A Dose for McSwiggan's Ghost.

"It's no use," he said, despondednly, "I shall never find him. It's a weary search."

He dropped into a chair facing me, and I was disquieted to observe that the back of it was dimly visible even after he had sat down. I endeavored to maintain a careless demeanor, but in reality felt as though I'd swallowed a balloon.

"Do you mind my sitting by your fire a minute?" he asked.

"Not at all; not at all," I replied, hastily. "Get right inside if you think you'd feel more at home."

"I am, as you suppose, a spirit," he began.

"Then perhaps you'd better come into the back room," said I, endeavoring to brace up my courage by badinage.

"But I am not a bad spirit."

"Then don't come. You'd feel out of place."

"Young man," said he, checking my levity with a gesture, "do you know Thomas J. McSwiggan?"

"I dunno," I faltered; "you scare me so that I can't think."

"While you are endeavoring to collect your senses," he said, "I will tell you why I wish to find Mr. McSwiggan. I am his ghost. Every man has a ghost whose visible operations do not begin till the death of the body. During the man's life the ghost is simply in rehearsal, as one might say, following the man about and copying his actions, that they may be repeated after his decease for the warning and edification of subsequent generations. I am appointed to haunt McSwiggan."

"Then why don't you go haunt him?" I cried. "Isn't my ghost attending to his business."

"He is," said the visitor, solemnly. "Arduous and unpleasant as his duties are, I am told that he performs them. I would go to McSwiggan, as you suggest, but unhappily I cannot find him. Listen to my story. McSwiggan was entirely unheard of in the place where I came from until he reached the age of 21. We infer that that was his age because we first saw his name on the registration list of the Third Precinct of this election district. He must, therefore, have been of legal age——"

"Well," said I, "that depends a little upon which way he was going to vote."

"I was sent to hunt him up, and secured his address from the list. It was No. 207 on this street. What was my surprise to find it in a vacant lot. Nobody in its vicinity had ever heard of McSwiggan. I endeavored to obtain some information by pursuing one Bagley, who has, I am told, great political influence hereabouts."

"Yes," I assented; "Bagley carries this ward in his pocket."

"I went to Bagley's saloon and asked about McSwiggan and he told me to go—well, never mind. Even if I had been sure of McSwiggan it is against our orders to wait for anybody in the place which Bagley suggested. Something in my manner of questioning exasperated Bagley to such a degree that he rushed at me with the evident intention of biting off my nose. I immediately assumed the vaporous and unsubstantial shape which I now wear, so that Bagley went clear through me and bit a piece out of the stove. A soft answer turneth away wrath; he let me alone after that. I strolled out into the street, and then for the first time noticed the sign over the door of Bagley's saloon. It was not McSwiggan's which appeared there. I made furtive inquiries, but could learn nothing except that McSwiggan had never been seen about the place.

"It's only a blind," said I. "Bagley really owns the dive."

"I next found McSwiggan's name on the petition for a license for Bagley's other saloon. He certified that Bagley was a person of good moral character, and that his saloon was always quiet and orderly. It then occurred to me that possibly McSwiggan might be deaf and blind or of feeble intelligence and wholly under the care of others, so with these clews I continued my search, but in vain. Later, I was convinced that he could not be thus incapacitated, for I found his name on the pay roll of a city department. Bagley is his immediate superior in this department, and McSwiggan's pay appears to reach him through Bagley's hands; so here again I was foiled.

"Again I got scent of him in a case where Bagley was arrested in a pool-room. It was earnestly charged that Bagley was the proprietor, but he succeeded in convincing a police judge that he was only a visitor, entirely ignorant of the real character of the place which, in fact, he supposed to be a branch office of the American Tract Society, having been misled, doubtless, by the similarity between tract and track. McSwiggan was shown to be the real proprietor, and the justice made out a warrant for his arrest. I asked the officer to whom the paper was given if I might go with him, but he winked violently and said that it was too far for a man of my age.

"Then I learned that McSwiggan had influence by which men could get on the police force; but here again I found that all negotiations were made through Bagley. I tell you, young man, I am at my wits' end."

"You are an extraordinarily simple-minded ghost," said I. "Don't you see that McSwiggan has no real existence. He's only another name for Bagley. The boss of this ward is the man you've got to haunt. But what's the matter? You look pale? Let me get you something to drink. How'd brandy and cayenne do? Or would a little melted lead be nearer what you've been accustomed to?"

"Do you—do you realize," gasped the specter, "to what your view of the case condemns me? I should have to follow Bagley into all the society he frequents; to do everything he does. No, no! it would be too horrible. Do you think that cyanide of potassium would have any effect upon a ghost? Give me all you have in the shop."

"It is against the law to sell poison without a physician's prescription," said I. "Howver for a dollar I will make out the prescription myself."

He produced the necessary coin, and I gave him a water pail full of the cyanide. He thanked me for it and said he would go out into a remote corner of space and eat it. For a week or more I saw nothing of him, and I had begun to believe that the overdose of of anide had enabled him to throw off his irksome responsibility, when one night he came again, but radiant with joy.

"I've Got Rid of Bagley."

"I've got rid of Bagley," he said.

"Congratulate you, Spookey, old boy," said I. "How did you do it?"

"Why, you see, that night when I talked with you I was so horrified by the thought of haunting Bagley that I forgot to consider an important part of our duties. We are expected, while we imitate the acts of the body, to guard and admonish the souls of those whom we accompany."

"Well, Bagley needs it as badly as anybody I know."

"Yes, but you see he's one of your St. Louis ward bosses, and they don't have any souls."

HOWARD FIELDING.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

Methods Pursued by the Amiable Lord and Master.

Mr. Bowser isn't the least bit particular about his shirts and collars and such things—no husband ever is. Every morning as regularly as clockwork when half past seven o'clock comes, Mrs. Bowser, who has been up for half an hour, looks in to find him on the broad of his back with his hands locked under his neck and the bedclothes wrapped around him like some giant mummy.

"Mr. Bowser!"

No answer.

"Mr. Bowser!"

"Um?"

"Mr. Bowser, do you know what time it is?"

"U—m—m—m!"

"Come, breakfast will be ready before you are. You wanted to get away a little earlier this morning."

"Whaz mazher?"

"Come—wake right up!"

"Lemme 'lone!"

"Mr. Bowser!"

He opens his eyes, turns over with a grunt and a growl, and 10 minutes after she has gone down stairs he carefully sits up in bed. Then he kicks the clothes down with his right leg—then with his left—knocks his pillow off on the floor, and "sorter" falls out after it with a growl like some old sore-backed bear trying to crawl through a rail-fence. Ten minutes later Mrs. Bowser feels the house shake and hears a voice calling:

Look There, Mrs. Bowser.

"Mrs. Bowser, are you alive or dead?"

"What is it, dear?"

"Don't 'what-is-it-dear' me!"

"Is this a dime museum, cider-mill or the home of a hard-working, respectable man?"

"What is it?" she asks as she arrives on the scene of the fatal disaster.

"Look—a—there, Mrs. Bowser—look—a—there!" he hoarsely whispers as he holds a pair of suspenders in his hand.

"Yes—I see. You broke 'em about a month ago and mended 'em with a piece of string. They've busted again. Go ahead and get on your collar and I'll fix 'em. There they are, and you'd better buy a new pair to-day."

"Some mighty queer things around this house!" he muttered, as he buttons them on. "Them suspenders was all right when I went to bed last night. Next time you want to play circus take a piece of clothesline. Where's my front collar-button?"

"You must have flirted it out when you drew on your shirt. Here it is."

"After this when you go prowling around at night I wish you'd leave my things alone! If you want collar-buttons just say so and I'll buy you a cartload!"

"Here's your collar, dear."

It is beautifully clean and white, but he looks at it and growls. It is one of a dozen he had made to order, and fits him to perfection, but it is no sooner buttoned than he gives it a hitch and a hunch and a yank and roars out:

"By the great horn spoon! but can I never get a collar to fit me! It's bad enough to have to wear an old bag of a shirt, let alone having my throat cut with such collars!"

"But they were made to measure, you know."

"Measure! measure! Do you suppose there's a shirt-maker on earth who knows enough to measure a man's neck? The confounded cross-eyed idiot probably thought I wanted to button 'em onto my ears!"

Mrs. Bowser applies the soothing syrup and the third collar is allowed to remain. He growls over his necktie, but gets it on after awhile, and is then ready to inquire:

"I suppose the girl in the kitchen is using my tooth-brush for a poker, isn't she? I'd just like the public to know how this house is run! It's no wonder that so many husbands walk off and are never heard of again!"

Look at Me, Mrs. Bowser.

"There's your tooth-brush right in front of your nose!" replies Mrs. Bowser.

"Oh! it is! Mighty funny how it got there all at once! Hair-brush isn't down in the coal-bin, is it?"

"It's right there in plain sight. No one ever disturbs your things, Mr. Bowser."

"They don't, eh! Didn't nobody get up in the night and throw my shoes out into the yard, I suppose?"

"Of course not!"

"Then where are they? I took them of right here, but they are gone. Such a system of housekeeping. People wonder that strong men become insane, but there is a cause for it, Mrs. Bowser—a cause for it. I sometimes—"

"You took your shoes off downstairs last night. Your feet ached and you sat in your stocking-feet."

"And those shoes were not deliberately picked up this morning and carried down there?"

"Of course not. Are you ready?"

"I suppose so. If not, I'll have to go as I am. I can't expect anyone to care whether I have any comfort or not. No wonder I'm taken for a man 75 years old."

Three times a week, after Mr. Bowser is in bed, Mrs. Bowser removes the buttons from his shirt, places them in a clean one and hangs the shirt over the back of a chair. The other one is taken away to the hamper in the clothes-press, and she remarks:

"You'll find your clean shirt right here when you get up."

"Yes."

Morning comes and Mr. Bowser gets out of bed. He feels around with his feet; no shirt. He paws around under the bed; no shirt.

"Now, why on earth did that woman go and take my shirt down stairs?" he growls as he gets up and goes hunting.

By and by he finds the clothes-press; then he finds the hamper; then he fishes up the shirt and continues:

"It's either got to stop, or I leave! Talk about system! Why that woman knows no more about housekeeping than a bootjack! There it is again—not one single button in my shirt! Mrs. Bowser! Hello! down there!"

"Yes—yes! What's the matter, Mr. Bowser?"

"Matter! Matter!" he hoarsely whispers, as she arrives at the top of the stairs—"look at me—at this shirt!

"Mr. Bowser, do you see that clean shirt on that chair?" she sternly asks. "Didn't I fix it last night? Isn't every button in place? You are the queerest man I ever heard of!"

"I am, eh! Queer because I want shirt-buttons in my shirt. Queer because I can't have patience with your lack of system. Queer because I put up with a million times more than any other husband in New York! Mrs. Bowser, if you had some men to live with you'd soon find out what was what! Perhaps I can stand it three or four weeks longer, but——!"

But she is gone, and he takes it out in kicking over a chair and knocking everything off the bureau before he is finally dressed and ready to go down to breakfast and inquire why in the name of common sense his knife and fork were put on the left-hand side of his plate instead of the right.

M. QUAD.

SOME ODD FABLES.

Told by the Æsop of the "Sunday Post-Dispatch."

THE TRAVELER AND THE TRAMP.

One day as a traveler was walking along the King's high way he came upon a tramp resting beneath the shade of a tree, and was at once appealed to with:

"Stranger, I haven't had a bite to eat since the great Chicago fire, and I pray you to give me a quarter."

"Why don't you go to work?" demanded the traveler.

"The doctor forbids it. He says the slightest over-exertion will kill me."

The traveler smiled cynically and rung the chestnut bell attached to his breast, to signify that he had heard the story before. He had not gone half a mile on his way, however, when he was attacked by robbers and not only stripped of his all but badly beaten. As the tramp came up the bruised and bleeding victim called out:

"I pray you to succor me! I am parched with thirst, I——!"

"Hold on, old man!" interrupted the tramp, as he moved away, "I know what you are going to say—that you haven't had a drink since the Charleston earthquake, but you can't play that on me!"

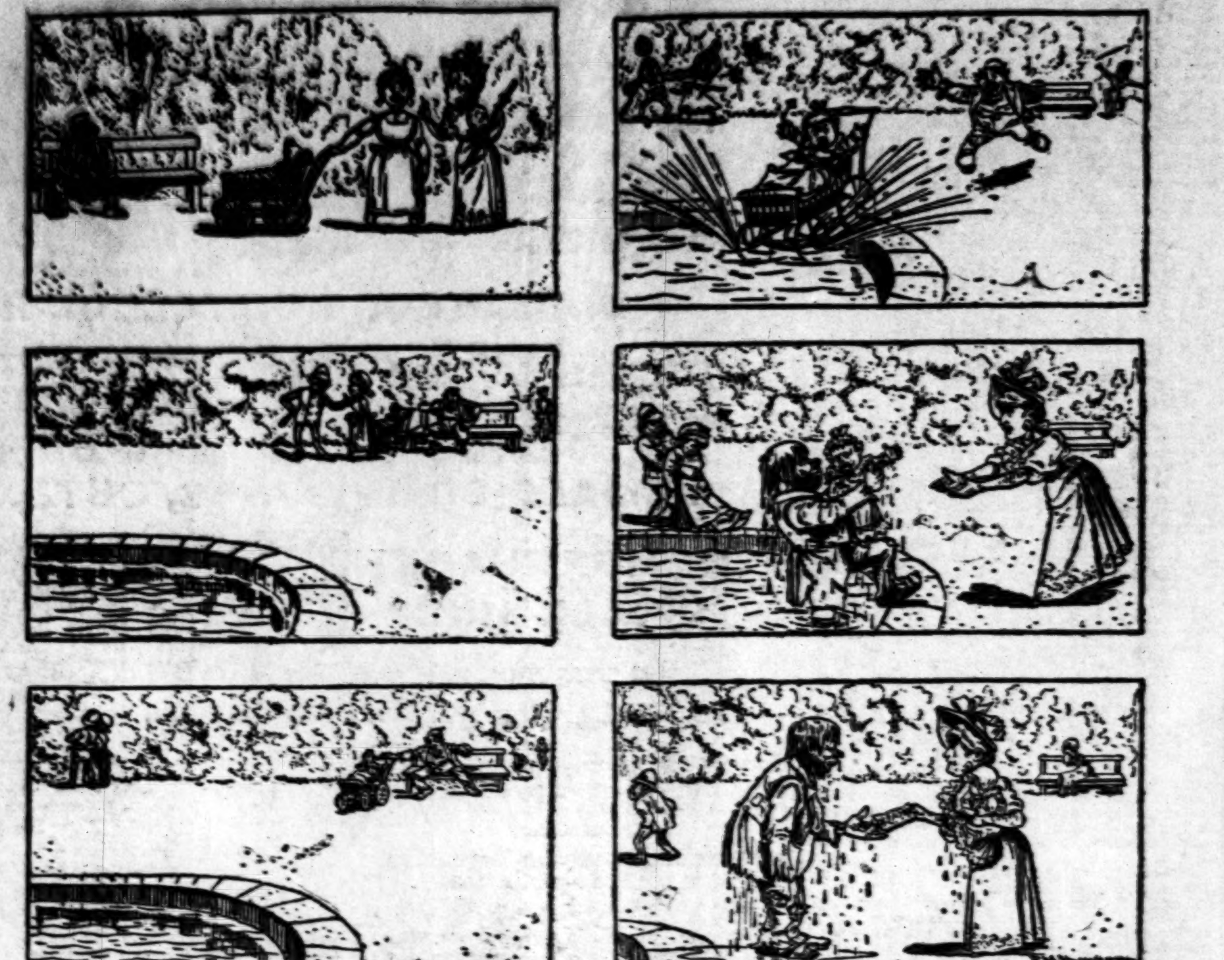
And he rung the chestnut bell attached to his breast to signify that he was on to the racket and pursued his way until he came to the next straw-stack surrounded by a turnip-field.

MORAL:

It seems to be somewhat mixed up, but the tramp got two shirts and a vest off the farmer's clothes line that night and slept the peaceful sleep which only honest men can enjoy.

FUN AT A GLANCE.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.



MIGHT EVEN DO HIM GOOD.

MR. KOOPS.—Now, Mose; how did you come to kill that bird?

MOSE.—Dat's jes' w'at I'se comin' to 'splain, Marse Koops. I done kill dat chicken in se'f-defense!

MR. KOOPS.—Oh, look here, Mose! A little chicken would n't hurt you.

MOSE.—Ya-as; dat's w'af I thought.

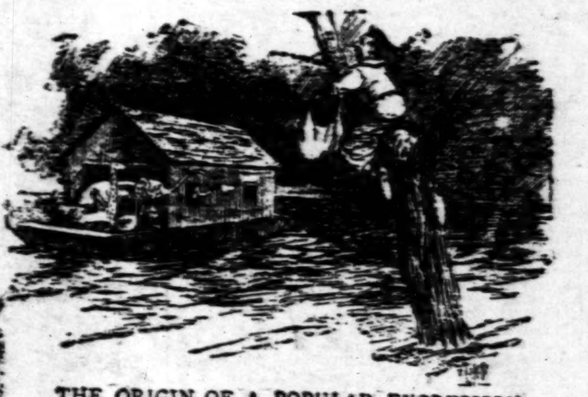
WORK BY THE HOUR.

HEALTHY WILYUM—"I hear our friends de brakemen hez struck."

WEARY WALKERS—"Wot hez dey struck fer?"

HEALTHY WILYUM—"Dey's struck fer shorter hours."

WEARY WALKERS—"Well, I allers did think sixty minutes wuz too long fer one hour's work."


THE ORIGIN OF A POPULAR EXPRESSION.

NOAH (*in the ark*)—"You're not in it."

TENDER-HEARTED.

FARMER BACKSTRAP—"Git down off'n that fence!"

LONESOME BRETT—"I will in a minute. My pard fell infer th' stone-crusher over yonder, a week ago, an' he's spread all over this road. I kinder hate t' walk on him."

DRESS REFORM.

"MAUD, I WISH YOU WOULD TAKE YOUR HANDS OUT OF YOUR TROUSERS POCKETS AND BEHAVE LIKE A GENTLEMAN."

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

A BUCKING BY-SHACKLE.

A TENDERFOOT AND HIS WHEEL UPSET A COWBOY CAMP.

A Ranchman Tells How the Boys Had Fun With a Little Dude-Man and His Nickel Pony Until One of Them Tried to Ride the Wheel.

Said the Wheelman to the Cowboy,
"Would you like to try a ride?"
Said the Cowboy to the Wheelman,
"I dunno—I never tried."

Said the Wheelman to the Cowboy,
"I'm afraid you'll get a fall;"
Said the Cowboy to the Wheelman,
"Whatcher givin' us at all?"

Said the Cowboy to the Wheelman,
As upon the ground he struck,
"I pulled up her head and licked her;
But great Scott, how—she—did—buck!"

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Our ponies loped easily together. "This is a beautiful place, but so lonely," I said to the tall, grizzled ranch boss at my side.

"I've been in places where I wuz worse off for 'musement and society," said he, glancing approvingly at me. "I've been where it was so lonesome a fellow wuz glad to meet even a coyote, and where we didn't see a strange face once in six months, and I stayed there four years, too.

"It was down t'other side of the Devil River region, between the Rio Pecos and the Rio Grande, I wuz bronco bustin' for the Hal Circle G. It wuz the lonesomest, fur-awayest place I ever staid. Our outfit had been there three straight years, and if we ever knowed anything we'd forgot it. We had wore out every deck of cards in the crowd but one, and it wuz two queens and a deuce short, and of rainy evenin's we used to have a free-for-all fight to see who should have that to play with; but as the fellers that got licked always 'mused themselves puttin' bullet holes through the cards if a man dared to hold up his hand, there wuzzent no good fun in card playin'. We had raced all the ponies so much that we knew as well when we set up a race which pony'd win as we did when it wuz over. There wuzzent a town in 300 miles fit to get drunk in; so when the little event happened that I'm a goin' to tell you of we nachelly thought Proverdunce had saw what hard lines we wuz a havin', and sent us somethin' to have fun out of.

"We wuz great pals with all the outfit at the ranch nearest neighbor to us, the Bar X, about thirty miles north, and I'm free to say that their bronco buster beat me. I don't mind any pattern o' bronco; but he wuz just hungry for wild mustangs and sich, all the time. Jim Guthrie was his name, a big, two-fisted feller, always a chaffin' and a gassin' an' a runnin' rigs on folks.

"Bar X is a Boston outfit, and they had a young Boston dude to come out there that laid over anything ever saw in Southwest Texas. He did sure wear the ornriest clothes, to be good store clo'es, I ever saw. His pants just come to his knees, like a little boy's, and he had sorter custard pie colored brogans with nutmeg grater soles to 'em. His cap beat creation. I reckon they knowed he didn't have sense enough to tell which wuz front and which was back, so they put a little gable on both ends so's to hit him either way he took it.

"One of his eyes wuz spiled, and he kep' a glass lid on it; but the lid didn't fit very good, and he had to sorter grin 'casionally to keep it on; and the sight of him at them times—if you'll excuse my sayin' so—wuz enough to make any man cuss.

"He wuz son of the president of the Bar X Co., and they said he'd been studyin' somethin' too hard at college—I think 'twuz Lathletics they named it—and they'd sent him out to git over it.

"He brung out what he called a machine, or by-shackle—of course you've saw em?—a big wheel with a saddle on, and a little wheel a taggin' it. He wuz 'fraid as death of anything like a good pony—wanted 'em to shoot the baldfaced mustang, the best racing pony on the Bar X, because it jumped on Mexican Jo a few times one day, after it throwed him; but he'd git up on this here by-shackle and set up in the saddle and fold his arms, and make her go wherever he wanted her to.

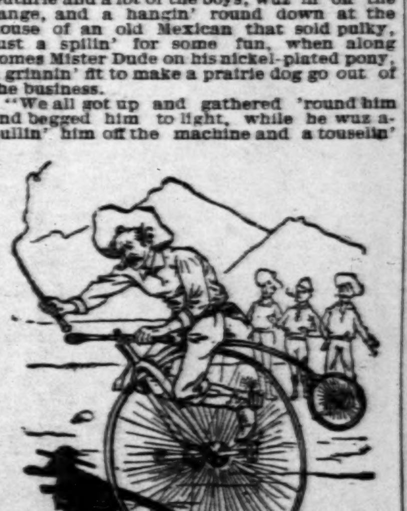
I'm 'Fraid It's Too Tame for Me.

"Some of the boys lowed he made it run with his feet, and he did kick 'round purty lively part of the time; but other times he'd just put them slim legs of his up over its ears (things he called handle bars), and smoke a cigarette, and it would rack on just as peaceable as ever.

"When he'd sail along that way, twistin' up his feechers once in a while to keep his glass lid on, he looked so much like a prarie dog, and so much wuss, that it seemed to sorter down 'em. They never jeered him as he'd pass like they do other folks. They'd set up at the mouth of their holes, and look at him kinder s'prised and respectful, like they thought he wuz some sorter big, high-daddy prairie dog, come to be king of the country; and as he got closter, and they got a better view, they'd seem to git sorter sick and faint, and lay down on their back and slide down cellar without a word; and if any man had saw him then for the first time, and picked him off, there couldn't have been found a jury of good men and true in the State of Texas that would have made it murder.

"We couldn't see our way to haze him 'round none while he wuz on the Bar X land, for fear he'd write home and tell his pa; but one day me and Petie and Buster and Jim Guthrie and a lot of the boys, wuz in off the range, and a hangin' round down at the house of an old Mexican that sold pulky, just a spilin' for some fun, when along comes Mister Dude on his nickel-plated pony, a grinnin' fit to make a prairie dog go out of the business.

"We all got up and gathered 'round him and begged him to light, while he wuz a-pullin' him off the machine and a touselin' his store clo'es. He took it all mighty good natured; stood a-grinnin' and a smokin' one of his everlastin' cigarettes, while we boys all come round and let on to criticise his nickel pony. One of us 'lowed it wuz too high in the wethers; and another said it didn't have flesh enough on it to show off its points fair. Jim Guthrie, he purtended to look at its teeth, and said it wuzzn't nothin' but a filly anyhow, and no knowin' what it would make in time with good handlin'. Some other Alick asked what brand it wuz, and we let on to find swaller-forks, under-bits, and all kinds of ear marks, and jaw brands and hip brands on it.


"When She Struck a Snag."

"We went on considerable, and thought we wuz amazin' funny, and the little dude man seemed to think so too, for he grinned heejous all the time. Finely he sez, 'Some o' you boys like to ride her?' Jim—he wuz managin' the haze—he spoke up and sez, 'Du no, I never tried anything o' that sort. I'm 'fraid it's too tame for me—no need to ask if she's gentle and well broke,' looking at the little dude man's thin shanks, and hollerin' out laffin' till you could 'a' heard him a mile.

"'She's all right,' sez the little dude man sorter quiet, 'if you understand her disposition and gaits—don't try to get on that way,' as Jim started to mount, 'I'm afraid you'll get a fall.'

"Jim turned on him like he'd eat him. 'Did you ever ride a buffler?' he hollored. The little dude man shook his head and grinned. 'Well, I have,' sez Jim, and he climbed on the by-shackle.

"Of course, Jim couldn't be the bronco buster he wuz without his balance bein' somethin' to bank on; and at first it seemed as if it would pull him through. It wuz a little down grade, and him and the by-shackle started off purty friendly, though them things that travels 'round the hubs did whack his shins some; but he got his stirrups after while and turned his head to wave his sombrero and give us a good Texas yell, when he struck a snag and commenced a hoppin' up and down. Then Jim lost his head. He had his quirt in his hand, and he began to lamm on the side of the machine like it was a buckin' pony. It only caroused around worse, and he reached down and tried haulin' up on its head, and usin' language I couldn't repeat to a lady, we boys wuz a laughin' to burst, and he heard it, and it made him wild; he wus locoed; and he rode the thing for all he knew; but he rode it for a broncho, and not a machine. He quirted it, he cussed it, and pulled up its head; and every time we thought he wus gone he'd ketch his balance and stick. Finely he come to a little gully, and he tried to spur it—to make it jump, he afterward said—and his spur caught in the spokes and down he went, all twisted up in that thing till it wuz a wonder all his arms and legs wuzzn't broke.

Down He Went All Twisted Up.

"Then it showed out how the little dude man had stacked the cards on him, for I have never misdoubted that he had wound up somethin' to go off in that little colt hind wheel at the right time, and when it seen he wuz down an' tangled so he couldn't git up, it riz up and pounded him like a dog.

"Jim musn't had more Pulky than I thought, for he called out to us real pitiful to come and pull that thing offen him, or it would kill him, and when we did he limped off home without a word.

"As for that little dude he offered to teach us all how to ride the machine—a thing we didn't care for—and he laughed till the lid fell offen his spiled eye; and he looked more like a human bein' than I ever seen him."

Cheap Rates—St. Louis to Memphis.

Sept. 29 the Iron Mountain Route will sell tickets from St. Louis to Memphis and return at one fare for the round trip, with thirty days' limit. City ticket offices 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

FORTUNE AND FAME BEFORE HIM.

Here Are Some Grand Ideas of a Man With His Millions to Make.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—He didn't look like a sailor, it is true, but he said he was a regular shell-back, and he had an unlimited supply of bright ideas to give away for consideration. He was drinking in the sea air on a bench at the Battery, and commenting in a very pronounced fashion on the ignorance of the inferior quality of seamen of modern times.

"Why, I have more brains under my top-sail," he said, touching his hat, "than half of the rich men you can find ashore. My only fault is ambition; but I ain't got the togs nor the wealth to show people what I'm made of. If you give me a quarter, to prove you mean business, I'll sail in your company and lay alongside you with some of the best ideas for making money you ever heard. Thanks; that shows you mean business.

"I have a scheme for stopping the highway robbery of these land sharks called ice men. There won't be no ice famine when I get money enough to organize my trust. Ice will be as cheap and plentiful as the mud in the streets of this here city. I'm going to start a steamship line with something like a dozen steamers, send them away to the North in a search for ice-bergs. Each vessel will get one of these bergs and tow it to Sandy Hook. There I will have a big number of barges and a large force of men to break it into small pieces for transportation to this city. I would have the berg brought up to the city here if there was enough water inside the bar to float it. As I will get the ice for the finding of it, and the work of handling it will be little or nothing, you see I'll be able to undersell and kill off all these fiends incarnate who are responsible for mixed drinks being 10 cents. This ice of mine will be the finest in the market. It will serve for everything except drinks. The ice-cream men won't have to salt the ice of the robbers when they have mine. For pickling meat it will be a gem.

"That's only one of my schemes. Now another that is bound to wreck Fulton Market and strand all the fish dealers of the country is just as immense in proportions but not as costly. You know how many people would eat fish three times a day if they could feel certain it was fresh. My plan is to get two vessels, fit them with tanks into which the sea-water can flow at will, and send them to sea to catch fish. They will be put into these tanks alive and brought here alive. I will build a number of acquariums on four wheels. These wheels will have tires like a street watering-cart, so as to give the acquarium plenty of stability when the water rolls from side to side. The acquarium will be square, made of thick, solid glass, topped off by a gilt frame like a golden chariot. There will be a big mirror in the back and the whole thing will be gotten up regardless of cost. Well these aquariums will be filled with salt water every day and the fish caught in the vessels will be placed in it and carted to different sections of the city. The boarding-house madam, who wants a selection of the fish will only have to come to her door, peer through the glass aquarium and indicate which one she wants and my men will bring it forth with a net as lively as when it was taken from the deep sea. Hotel men, too, will patronize me exclusively. I will plant wagons in every city of the Union. I tell you I have a great future before me. Don't think, sir, that I intend to spend this poverty-stricken quarter of yours for rum. No, sir, I am not. I will save it bit by bit until I have accumulated enough to show the world what brains and pluck will do. Here comes one of these dogs of park policemen. They seem to have some grievance against me so I won't cross his track. Much obliged, good day."

CONSTIPATION
and other
bowel complaints
cured and prevented
by the prompt
use of
Ayer's Cathartic Pills
They
regulate the liver,
cleanse the stomach,
and greatly assist
digestion.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.
Lowell, Mass.

VOL. 42.—NO. 319.

PLEAS FOR PEACE.

Notable Speeches of M. Ribot and Chan cellor Von Caprivi.

A HINT OF WAR DRAWN FROM MONTE NEGRO'S ACTION.

How Her Order for Cruisers Is Interpret in Vienna—Belgium Adds Recruits Her Army—Strange Coincidence Roumania—How Native Princes Ha Been Treated—Foreign News.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The speech of M. Ribo
French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the u
veiling of the Faidherbe statue has a quie
ing effect upon European stock and financ
centers. It is construed as a dignified an
moderate reply on the part of France to th
intemperate utterances lately attributed
the Kaiser. No more favorable occasion f
France could have been selected for the de
laration than a dedication to the memory
Faidherbe. He was one of the few Genera
in the war of 1870 who pe
formed achievements that his countr
men remember with pride, an
the place of the dedication was the scene o
victory which he obtained over the Prussian
It was on this ground that Ribot, after prai
ing in earnest language, the Franco-Russi
entente, after delicately attributing to t
friendship of the Czar the magnificent rece
tion which the French fleet had met in oth
countries, including England, proceeded
state that the French Republic would co
tinue to be governed by a policy of moder
tion and coolness. Germany was not referre
to except as "the enemy" in Ribot's allusi
to Faidherbe's military services.

In the same vein was the speech of Cha
cellor von Caprivi.

Upon the occasion of the jubilee of t
Seventy-eighth Infantry Regiment at Osn
burg, Hanover, he said that the apprehe
sions in some quarters as to whether the e
isting state of things would be maintain
were not warranted. Not one of the sove
eigns, he added, wished to disturb the pea
or to provoke a European war. Even t
rapproachment between the States, whic
has recently occurred, did not affo
ground for alarm. They were merely the e
pression of already existing circumstance
Perhaps they were nothing more than t
establishment of a European equilibrium
it formerly existed. "No European Gover
ment," the Chancellor continued, "desir
war, which in its sufferings and consequenc
would probably be more terrible than all pr
vious wars.

"The internal affairs to which the Empe
was devoting special attention would,"
said," also be brought to a satisfacto
issue, though the process might extend ov
decades. The Government," the Chancell
concluded, "had the interests of the employ
and the employers at heart."

As if to offset their feeling of security, com
the intelligence from Vienna that Mont
negro has placed an order for the building
thirty cruisers in English harbors. By t
terms of the treaty of Vienna Montenegro h
no right to a separate navy. Her vesse
must fly the Austrian flag. This restrictio
is very galling to the Mo
tenegrins, and they have mo
than once asked the advice of the nation
to defying it. The vessels ordered will
men-of-war to all intents and purposes, a
very handy for Russian use, who need a for
in the Mediterranean. As they are to ply b
tween Odessa and Montenegro only, th
would be useful to act the part of the Troj
horse in an attack on Constantinople, as th
would be less subject to suspicion than Ru
sian vessels. There is no doubt whatever th
Russia advances the money to pay for the
vessels, so that they will be virtually Russi
ships of war, going and coming
the Mediterranean. It is well understood
Vienna that Montenegro is in a miserable co
dition financially. The wretched peasant
have been squeezed to the utmost, and t
Prince is not able to get money enough t
gether for his household expenses, much l
to pay for building a navy. It is obviou
therefore, that Russia, having no naval
pot on the Mediterranean, is using Monte
gro for that purpose.

Then from Brussels the news comes th
Belgium has decided to form one new re
ment of artillery, two of infantry and one
cavalry to garrison the Meuse forts and
enroll 6,000 extra recruits yearly.

The Moscow *Gazette* publishes a menac
article in connection with its report of t
movement of Russian troops along the fro
tier of Afghanistan. It boldly boasts th
the impudent demonstration of England
the Dardanelles water will receive its answ
in Asia, where there is no Triple Alliance
assist her. Every blow struck at Russi
diplomacy in Europe, the *Gazette* declar
will be met by a counter blow in Asia.

DYING QUEENS.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE NOTED IN ROUMAN —FATE OF BALKAN PRINCES.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The papers remark
the peculiar coincidence that, just when t
Queen of Roumania is apparently in a dy
state, the widow of the ruler who was
posed from the throne of Roumania to ma
way for the Hohenzollern King is also dyi
The house of Prince Cusa, who forme
ruled Roumania, has been most harsh
treated under the rule of King Charles, a
besides being brought to poverty,
widow has been compelled to